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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MINISTER OF LABOUR
THE HONOURABLE T. W. CROTHERS, K.C.

DEPUTY MINISTER
MR. F. A. ACLAND

EDITOR
MR. ROBERT H. COATS, B.A.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JULY, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL conditions reached a high state of activity during June. Following a somewhat late spring the weather proved favourable to agriculturists, and in regard to the crops, a predominant factor in the prosperity of the country, the outlook is eminently satisfactory. Reports from all over the Dominion give good accounts of the prospects in this line. It is possible, however, that a shortage of help may develop later. The mining industry generally maintained, and in some parts increased, its activity of the previous month, the Nova Scotia coal mines being particularly busy and recording good outputs. Fishing has so far proved somewhat disappointing and small catches were generally reported. Manufacturers in nearly all lines had a good month, and reports from industrial concerns all over the Dominion show that increased outputs and consequent increased earnings are doing much for trade expansion. Railway traffic continued heavy; steamship companies generally had a busy month, though the strike among dock labourers in Great Britain militated against favourable conditions at eastern ports and the consequent congestion of freight was considerable. Railway construction continued with increasing volume; the various important railroads maintained extensive developments and afforded a great amount of employment. The various trades were busy.

The building trades, in spite of hindrances caused by industrial disturbances and a shortage of material in some parts displayed increasing activity. Unskilled labour was absorbed by the increasingly extensive construction work on the railways and in the different cities, and there was practically no unemployment reported. Customs receipts and bank clearings continued to show an expansion which is indicative of the prosperity of the country. The volume of immigration continued an upward course and there was little difficulty experienced in placing the newly arrived immigrants. Present conditions prevalent throughout the country are good and the outlook for the future is undoubtedly favourable.

The index number of the Department which covers 255 articles selected as representative of production and consumption and is designed to reflect general industrial activity as well as cost of living rose during June to 136.9 as compared with 135.9 in May. In June last year it was 126.1. The present figure is the highest in the record of the Department.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was an increase in the number of industrial disputes in existence during June, thirty-six being reported to the Department as compared with twenty-nine in the previous month. The

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building and clothing trades were most seriously affected by these disputes, a strike involving about three thousand employees occurring among workers in each of these trades. Altogether about fifteen thousand employees were directly thrown out of work by strikes existing during June.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes during June, 1912, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia. — Business section of Canning, loss \$70,000; lumber mill at West LaHave, loss \$60,000.

New Brunswick. — Sawmill at Grand Falls, loss \$30,000.

Quebec. — General store at Aylmer, loss \$6,000; 50 dwellings at Pointe Aux Trembles, loss \$90,000; town of Chicoutimi partially destroyed, loss \$1,250,000; power house at Drummondville, loss \$30,000; at Montreal the following fires occurred:—Peck Rolling mills, loss \$15,000; furniture store and several residences, loss \$6,000; kitchen stores of the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, loss \$20,000; steel works at Sorel; village of St. Scholastique partially destroyed, loss \$30,000; abattoir at Yamachiche, loss \$10,000.

Ontario. — Business section of Blind River, loss \$100,000; Grand Trunk Railway Company's freight sheds, with contents, at Brantford, loss \$20,000; business section of Cobalt, loss \$70,000; three hotels at Cobalt, loss \$7,000; business section of Chelmsford, loss \$75,000; lumber mill at Haliburton, loss \$20,000; ice-house at Hamilton, loss \$2,500; storehouse at Hartsmere, loss \$2,500; Grand Trunk Railway station at Hensall, loss \$2,500; planing mill at Lindsay, loss \$3,000; grocery store at Ottawa, loss \$3,000; cork factory at Port Colborne, loss \$8,000; oil refinery plant at Sarnia, loss \$150,000; at Toronto the following fires occurred: hardware manufacturing and other establishments, loss \$100,000; business block, loss \$60,000; bedding manufacturing establishment, loss \$6,000; garage and prism factory, loss \$5,000; foundry at Wiarton; business block at Windsor, loss \$10,000; grain warehouse at Walkerton; telephone exchange at Woodbridge.

Manitoba. — Farm house and outbuildings at Dauphin; pool-room and barber shop at Mather, loss \$5,000; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway roundhouse at Portage La Prairie, loss \$50,000; R. C. church and seminary at St. Boniface, loss \$80,000; business block at Teulon, loss \$50,000; brewery at Winnipeg, loss \$10,000; apartment house at Winnipeg, loss \$50,000.

Saskatchewan. — Town of Edanfort suffered from fire to extent of \$250,000; harness store and blacksmith shop at Fillmore, loss \$8,000; City of Regina devastated by cyclone Sunday, June 30; approximated detailed damage: 52 ware and wholesale houses, loss \$750,000; 7 churches and 2 Y.M.C.A. buildings, loss \$240,000; seven schools, \$125,000; 75 large residences, \$785,000, and 140 smaller residences, loss \$150,000; 30 people were killed and many injured, and 2,000 people were rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at \$5,000,000. Departmental store at Saskatoon, loss \$300,000.

British Columbia. — Planing mill and four cars of lumber at Crescent Valley; sawmill at Kamloops, loss \$60,000; assay office at Rossland, loss \$3,000; sales stables at South Vancouver, loss \$8,000; lumber mill at Nelson, also surface plant of the Silverton Mining Company at Nelson, loss \$65,000; lumber mill at Winlow, loss \$50,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during June, 1912.

Agriculture. — The demand for experienced hands was exceptionally great and high wages were paid to good men.

Lumbering. — A tendency towards increased wages was seen in this industry. Mill men (595) at St. John received a ten per cent. increase.

Building trades. — Plumbers and steamfitters (75) in Saskatoon were given an increase of five cents per hour on June 1; carpenters (80) in Kingston had their wages advanced twenty cents per day on the 3rd of the month; carpenters in Brandon were granted an increase in wages of \$3.00 per week and a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, the changes going into effect on June 1; builders' labourers (25) in Hamilton were given an increase of three and one-half cents on June 10.

Printing and allied trades. — Web pressmen (8) at Hamilton were given an increase of \$3.00 per week on June 1.

Transport. — Conductors and motormen (25) on the Guelph Street Railway were given an increase of one and a half cents per hour on the 1st of June; teamsters at Ottawa were given an advance in wages; street railway employees (180) in Hamilton, by an agreement of April, 1911, were granted an increase of two cents per hour, an act passed by the Ontario legislature providing for a reduction in working hours of eleven per week; the same class of workers (25) in Berlin and Waterloo

were granted an increase of half a cent per hour on June 1; street railway men in Toronto were given an advance of two and a half cents per hour, the change going into effect on June 16; teamsters in Port Arthur were given an increase of \$1.00 per day.

Miscellaneous trades. — Restaurant employees (38) in Prince Rupert were granted increases of \$2.50 and \$3.00 per week and a reduction of working hours from seventy-two to sixty per week, the changes taking effect on June 1.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during June, in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

As a result of better weather conditions crop prospects have greatly improved during June and reports from the various parts of the country are to the effect that agriculture generally is in good condition. In the report of the Census and Statistics Monthly for May and June conditions are summarized as follows:

According to the reports made by correspondents on May 31 the spring this year throughout the greater part of Canada has been cold, wet and backward. Continuous rains, especially in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, have greatly interfered with the spring seeding, and at the end of May large areas in these three provinces, and in parts of Ontario, particularly on low lying lands, were still unseeded. It is impossible therefore to base upon the data at present available complete estimates of the areas sown to this year's principal field crops, and consequently the figures of 1912 in Table III represent only preliminary estimates which are subject to revision at the end of June, when fresh returns after completion of the seeding will be made by correspondents of the Office.

Condition at the end of May, as measured against a standard of 100 representing the promise of a full crop, is high for all the products reported on excepting fall wheat, the per cent. condition of which, viz., 71.46, compared with 72.62 on April 30, is lower than that of any of the three previous years at the same date. This crop suffered from the ex-

ceptionally severe winter in Ontario and from the lack of sufficient snow protection in Alberta, whilst the cold, wet spring has been adverse to recovery and good growth. The condition of spring wheat is 94.21 against 96.69 last year, oats 91.67 against 94.76, barley 91.08 against 93.49, rye 87.24 against 90.26, peas 83.85 against 92.15, mixed grains 87.72 against 93.84. The condition of hay and clover is 96.10, compared with 74.63 at the end of April and 91.45 at the end of May, 1911. Alfalfa, where grown, shows this year an average condition of 90.65. For the three Northwest provinces the areas, as estimated on May 31, are: Wheat, 9,122,000 acres, oats 5,097,000 acres, and barley 837,000 acres. The condition of these cereals in the Northwest provinces is over 95 p.c. of the standard, except for fall wheat in Alberta, where it is 76.62 p.c. In Saskatchewan the area under fall wheat is estimated at 53,000 acres, and its per cent. condition on May 31 was 93.28.

The fruit crop report No. 2, issued by the Department of Agriculture, states that the amount of rain that fell during May and the first two weeks of June was somewhat abnormal, but that no serious consequences have come to the fruit crop as a result of excessive moisture. The prospects for an excellent apple crop are maintained. In Eastern Ontario and Quebec the number of well cared for orchards is on the increase and the result is seen in the reports of better crops. British Columbia is looking forward with confidence to a heavy crop this year. Nova Scotia has prospects of almost as good a crop for the present season as there was last year. The pear crop is in good condition; the acreage having undergone a change, the effect upon the market can hardly be fairly estimated. Conditions in British Columbia are quite favourable for a large crop. The peach crop has undergone no great change; South-western Ontario will have a short crop, probably not enough to supply the home market. Many cases of winter killing not apparent in the early part of the season are now showing both in the Niagara District and Western Ontario. The British Columbia crop per tree is good but the aggregate quantity is small. Weather conditions have been very favourable for strawberries except in the Ottawa Valley where the crop is about one month late owing to the heavy rains during the latter part of May and first two weeks of June. The crop is an exceptionally abundant one.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	V active	V active
2—Westville.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair
4—Amherst.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
7—St. John.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	V active	V active
13—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair
14—Sorel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
15—Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
16—Hull.....	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
18—Brookville.....	Active	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	Fair	.....	Active	Active
19—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
20—Belleville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
21—Peterborough.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	V active	Active
22—Orillia.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
23—Toronto.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V active	V active
26—Hamilton.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
27—Brantford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
28—Guelph.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
29—Berlin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
30—Woodstock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
31—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
32—London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
34—Chatham.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
35—Windsor.....	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
36—Owen Sand.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
37—Cobalt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
38—Sault Ste. Marie.....	V quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
43—Moosejaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
44—Saskatoon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
45—Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Edmonton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	V active	V active
47—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
48—Nelson.....	.....	.....	Active	V quiet	.....	Active	Active	V active	V active
49—New Westminster.....	.....	V quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
50—Vancouver.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
51—Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
52—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	V active	V active
53—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general condition.

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades.	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
2—Westville.....				Active					
3—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair			
4—Amherst.....									
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	V active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Active	Active		Active	Active			Active	Active
7—St. John.....	Active			Active	Active			Active	
8—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Quiet	V active	Quiet	Active	Active			Active	Active
14—Sorel.....	Active	Active		Active	Active			Active	
15—Montreal.....	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16—Hull.....	Fair			Active					
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa.....	Active	Active		Active					
18—Brockville.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
19—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	
20—Belleville.....				V active	V active			Active	
21—Peterborough.....	V. Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active
22—Orillia.....	Fair	Fair							
23—Toronto.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Guelph.....	Active	V active	Active	V active	Active			Active	Active
29—Berlin.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
30—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
31—Stratford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
32—London.....	V active	V active	V active			Active		V active	V active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active	Active							
34—Chatham.....	Active	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active		
35—Windsor.....	V active	V active		V active	V active				
36—Owen Sound.....	Active			Fair	Fair	Fair			
37—Cobalt.....	Active			Fair	Fair	Fair			
38—Saint Ste Marie.....									
39—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....	Active	Active		Active	Active				
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
41—Brandon.....	Active								
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
43—Moosejaw.....	Active	Active		V active	V active				
44—Saskatoon.....	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair			
<i>Alberta—</i>									
45—Calgary.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
46—Edmonton.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
47—Lethbridge.....	V active	Active		V active	Active				
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
48—Nelson.....	Active	Active				Active			
49—New Westminster.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
50—Vancouver.....	V quiet	Quiet		Quiet					
51—Victoria.....	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active			
52—Nanaimo.....						Fair			
53—Prince Rupert.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active				

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Longshoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechanical										
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
2—											
3—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....		Active
4—											
5—Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Fair
6—Active	Active										
7—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active
8—Active					V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
10—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
11—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—V active	V active				Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
13—Active					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
14—	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
15—V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
16—Active										Active	
17—							V active				Active
18—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
19—V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
20—					Active	Active	V active	Active			Active
21—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active				Active	Active
22—					Active						Active
23—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
24—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
25—V active		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
28—Active	Active				Active	Active	V active			Active	Active
29—Active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
30—Active					Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
31—Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
32—V active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
33—Active	Active										Active
34—Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
35—Active		Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
36—									Active		Active
37—					Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Active
38—Active											
39—			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
40—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
41—Active	Active				Active					Active	Active
42—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	V active	Active
43—V active	Active				Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	Active
44—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
45—Active	Active	Active			Active	V active	V active	V active		Active	Active
46—V active		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
47—V active	V active				V active	Active	V active	V active		Active	V active
48—					Active	Active	Active				Active
49—Active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair
50—Active						Active	Quiet				Active
51—					Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
52—					Active						Active
53—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Active

The successful outcome of the wheat, flax, oat, and barley crops is an exceedingly big factor in the development of the West and the present condition appear to be very satisfactory. While seeding was somewhat late on account of the backward spring the warm weather of the past month has proved beneficial to the crops. The acreage put to seed shows a considerable increase over that of 1911, and if the present satisfactory conditions continue it is probable that the yield will be greater than it has been in previous years.

A question which continues to assume considerable importance is that concerning labour. On all sides is heard the report of a shortage of experienced help, and fears are entertained that the supply of men will not be adequate.

Fishing.

The conditions in the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces have been only fair and compare unfavourably with those prevailing last year. Unsettled weather in the early part of the month hindered lobster fishing. Fair catches of mackerel and codfish were obtained, but the catch of both kinds of these fish was curtailed through the scarcity of bait. A few salmon were caught. In British Columbia the salmon catch was very small. Good catches of whales are reported from the various stations operating in British Columbia waters; more than 300 having been taken up to the middle of the month.

Lumbering.

Conditions generally in the lumber industry were brisk. In New Brunswick the lumber mills were in full operation during the month, and as the driving season was a good one there will be sufficient logs to keep the mills running during the entire season. Trade in Ontario continues good, the demand being much greater than in previous years on account of the extensive build-

ing operations now in progress. In British Columbia the industry is in very good condition, all mills running to their full capacity to supply a big local demand for lumber.

A recent decision in the Exchequer Court has upheld the contention that the rough-sawn lumber heretofore admitted "duty free" into western Canada from the United States would be dutiable at twenty-five per cent.

The next convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in Victoria, B.C., in the early part of September. It is expected that it will be one of the largest conventions of the kind ever held in western Canada, and matters pertaining to the industry will be fully discussed.

Mining.

The coal mining industry in Nova Scotia continued very active. For the first six months the increase in output totalled more than 300,000 tons. The Dominion Coal Company is rapidly developing new collieries, and before the end of the season will be producing more than 20,000 tons per day. The different coal mines in New Brunswick showed greater activity than has been the case for years. In British Columbia the coal mines were working steadily and a good deal of development work was going on at the camps. The metaliferous mines in the same district also continued a steady output. The asbestos mines in Quebec were nearly all running at full capacity. The output in the Cobalt district continued good. Porcupine is now producing \$12,000 worth of ore daily from the various mills, and there are prospects of increasing this output towards the end of the year.

Manufacturing.

Reports from all parts of the country show that manufacturing establishments have had an exceptionally busy month. In many cases a scarcity of skilled workmen has been experienced. Greatly increased business and a conse-

quent gain in earnings has been general throughout the country.

Reports of twenty-five representative industrial companies for 1911 when compared with 1910 show an increase in earnings of over thirteen per cent., demonstrating the great expansion of trade in Canada. It is expected that the returns for the present year will show an even greater gain over 1911.

Railway Construction.

A continuation was made on the exceptionally extensive programme of railway construction now in progress throughout the country.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company contemplates the construction of more than a thousand miles of track this year, the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway are also engaged in extensive construction.

In view of the further development of Vancouver, and the growth in its business which can be looked for on the opening of the Panama Canal the railways are pushing forward their schemes for increasing their transportation facilities in the West. These lines will doubtless benefit very largely from the fact that ocean steamers to Europe will be regular callers at the Pacific ports when the canal is opened to shipping. The great amount of construction in progress has absorbed all the unskilled labour and in some cases the supply is inadequate.

Transportation.

Railway earnings continued to increase during the month and prospects are good for the future. There are estimated to be 20,000 more farmers in the western provinces than there were last year. The increase in the amount of crop harvested will create considerable traffic for the railway companies before and after the harvesting season. The transportation of construction material for new lines which are now under way will also materially affect the tonnage carried by the railways. The continual-

ly expanding immigration movement will prove a factor ensuring a successful year for the railway companies.

A special report of the business and improvements connected with the Harbour Board of Montreal during the past year shows that 1911 was the greatest year in the Board's history. Receipts on revenue account were \$912,255, as compared with \$836,115 for 1910. The total amount spent on harbour improvements last year was \$32,334,119.

Shipping at the port of Montreal has been seriously inconvenienced by the recent dock labourers' strike in England. Several boats have refused to load cargoes on account of the apprehension of inability to unload on the other side. Cases have been reported where vessels have returned with their cargo to Canadian ports from England. The result has been a considerable congestion of freight.

The Trades.

Building. — Generally speaking there was increased activity in building throughout the country. A shortage of material held up operations in some localities, an obstacle in the form of a lack of cement being partly removed by a reduction of the duty on that commodity. Operations were also held up during the early part of the month by labour disturbances, a termination of some of which occurred and enabled building to proceed. On the whole, all classes of workmen in these trades were well employed.

Metal and woodworking trades. — Activity generally prevailed in these trades. —

Printing and allied trades. — These trades enjoyed a good month.

Clothing. — Industrial disturbances caused a suspension of work in various parts, but on the whole activity was maintained. The boot and shoe industry which experienced a decline in activity last month renewed its previously reported briskness, and workers were very actively employed.

Leather. — The leather trades generally were active.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers and confectioners had a good month. Cigar and tobacco workers were also well employed.

Miscellaneous. — With the opening of the tourist season hotel and restaurant employees had an extremely busy month. Retail clerks were also well employed.

Unskilled labour. — Work on civic improvement and railway construction was of such dimensions as to provide plenty of employment for unskilled labour.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade. — During May, 1912, there was an increase of \$8,257,180 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911, the amounts being respectively \$54,129,696 and \$45,872,576. For the two months ending May, 1912, the value of imports show an increase of \$21,566,546 over the corresponding period of 1911. The total value of domestic exports during May, 1912 amounted to \$13,187,261 more than the same month in the previous year, the figures being respectively \$99,983,249 and \$78,416,703. During May there were increases of the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, forests, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures, and a decrease in the domestic exports of miscellaneous merchandise.

A commission was recently appointed by the British House of Commons to inquire into the national resources and improvement of trade of the Empire in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Imperial Conference in 1911. The terms of reference to the Commission were announced to be as follows:

“To inquire into and report upon the natural resources of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zea-

land, the Union of South Africa, and the Colony of Newfoundland; and further, to report upon the development of such resources, whether attained or attainable; upon the facilities which exist or may be created for the production, manufacture, and distribution of all articles of commerce in those parts of the Empire; upon the requirements of each such part and of the United Kingdom in the matter of food and raw materials, and the available sources of such; upon the trade of each such part of the Empire with the other parts, with the United Kingdom, and with the rest of the world; upon the extent, if any, to which the mutual trade of the several parts of the Empire has been or is being affected beneficially or otherwise by the laws now in force, other than fiscal laws, and, generally, to suggest any methods, consistent always with the existing fiscal policy of each part of the Empire, by which the trade of each part of the others and with the United Kingdom might be improved and extended.”

The weekly report of the Trade and Commerce Department under date of July 2 contains the following:

The merchants of the West Indies are now looking forward with interest to an extension of trade with Canada, and Canadian agencies might advantageously be placed in these islands in advance of the favoured tariff that will follow the enactment of the reciprocity agreement. There will be undoubtedly at that time a considerable extension of the trade, and firms that are looking to obtain a share of it would do well to take the matter up early. Representatives of Canadian firms would be well received in the West Indies. As has been pointed out in other reports, Canadian exporters should be prepared to quote c.i.f., if required. West Indian houses having established connections with London and New York already know the landed cost of goods from these centres and

might at first delay placing orders where there was any uncertainty as to the landing charges. The long-established importing houses are generally of good financial standing and buy for cash or on short credits. Quotations from Canadian exporters

are recommended to be on a net cash basis, remittances to be made on arrival of the goods or at the end of current month.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, May, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of May		2 Months ending	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods.....	27,208,180	36,201,392	47,372,243	66,416,131
Free goods.....	16,049,625	17,578,752	27,564,536	32,972,104
Total.....	43,257,805	53,780,144	74,936,779	99,388,235
Coin and Bullion.....	2,614,711	348,952	3,479,924	595,014
Grand Total.....	45,872,516	54,129,096	78,416,703	99,983,249
Duty collected	7,010,244	9,313,682	12,275,694	17,174,441

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of May				2 months ending			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	3,273,529	19,692	4,466,519	8,967	5,430,343	30,946	6,851,368	12,118
The Fisheries.....	432,287	2,209	759,884	5,968	788,380	12,895	994,920	6,091
The Forest.....	2,192,585	.....	2,885,812	.....	3,346,111	397	4,363,854	.....
Animals and their produce.....	2,359,584	70,405	2,455,723	29,971	4,031,359	34,438	3,487,891	56,185
Agriculture.....	9,026,274	795,248	19,579,908	32,262	12,077,369	846,723	25,516,221	82,523
Manufactures.....	3,812,451	486,260	3,191,639	665,720	4,914,819	941,788	5,793,176	1,092,167
Miscellaneous.....	9,046	74,987	3,532	74,829	10,667	139,468	12,576	120,970
Total merchandise.....	20,155,756	1,448,801	33,343,017	817,717	31,098,988	2,056,655	47,020,006	1,380,38
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	271,159	.....	330,871	.....	597,773	.....	2,071,555
Grand Total Exports.....	20,155,756	1,719,960	33,343,017	1,648,588	31,098,988	2,654,428	47,020,006	3,451,939

Domestic trade. — Trade generally maintained its satisfactory condition. Wholesale merchants had a good

month and the fine weather towards the end of June materially improved conditions in the retail trades. Collec-

tions were good generally. All lines of trade throughout the West were prosperous. Customs receipts, bank clearings and building permits continued to increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year, such increases being an excellent index of the industrial advance of the country. Prospects are good for a satisfactory fall trade.

According to Dun's Review, commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada during May were smaller both in number and amount than in any other month of this year, and also compared most favorably with the mortality in recent preceding years. Total insolvencies numbered 84 and supplied \$652,733 of defaulted indebtedness, against 102 for \$1,144,933 in 1911, only 66 for \$1,089,593 two years ago and 131 in 1909, when the sum involved was \$1,073,717. In manufacturing lines last month there were but 13 suspensions for \$209,425, as compared with 24 in the previous year that provided \$374,073 of liabilities, 14 for \$735,480 in 1910 and 42 involving \$572,836 in 1909. The exhibit in the trading class was also satisfactory, 69 reverses for \$400,596 contrasting with 77 for \$610,860 in the preceding year, 51 for \$353,663 two years ago and 87 in 1909, when the amount was \$488,369. In the division embracing agents, brokers, etc., there were two defaults, or practically the same number as in the earlier years, while the liabilities of \$42,712 contrasted with \$160,000 in 1911, only \$450 in 1910, and \$12,512 three years ago.

The bank statement for May showed an increase of \$301,039 in paid up capital over the previous month, the total at the end of May being \$112,339,939. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$100,557,161, an increase of \$5,411,770 over the previous month. De-

posits in Canada, payable on demand, amounted to \$376,953,217 as compared with \$345,365,183 for April. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$837,282,550, an increase of \$4,239,929 over the previous month.

The following are bank clearings for May, 1912, compared with those for May, 1911:—

	May, 1911	Apr., 1912	May, 1912	Ch'g. %
	\$	\$	\$	
Halifax.....	7,297,142	7,923,103	8,043,667	+ 10.2
St. John.....	7,312,739	6,774,423	7,657,473	+ 4.7
Quebec.....	11,154,099	11,633,425	13,078,471	+ 17.2
Montreal.....	209,494,401	222,790,180	247,675,889	+ 18.4
Ottawa.....	18,545,542	23,655,326	21,559,610	+ 32.6
Toronto.....	163,524,420	170,540,284	206,382,191	+ 26.1
Hamilton.....	11,090,345	13,561,230	13,901,669	+ 25.3
Brantford.....	3,833,024	2,370,192	2,465,026	- 35.6
London.....	6,143,717	6,986,527	7,587,286	+ 23.0
Ft. William.....	.....	2,693,194	5,309,518	.....
Winnipeg.....	99,142,864	115,811,086	130,362,002	+ 40.5
Brandon.....	2,177,936	2,207,419	3,052,826	+ 40.1
Regina.....	5,835,997	9,038,386	8,738,332	+ 49.7
Moosejaw.....	3,411,958	4,739,082	5,937,086	+ 47.6
Saskatoon.....	4,747,048	9,307,095	10,598,108	+123.7
Calgary.....	19,241,008	20,760,573	24,165,424	+ 27.2
Edmonton.....	9,247,284	16,335,538	18,229,250	+ 97.0
Lethbridge.....	2,483,615	1,201,039	2,932,396	+ 17.8
Vancouver.....	46,522,543	52,324,013	55,979,196	+ 20.3
Victoria.....	12,670,535	14,683,203	14,814,154	+ 16.9

Bank clearings for the first half of the year show an increase of about thirty per cent. over those of the same period of last year.

The report of the Home Bank for the year ended May 31, 1912, shows profits of \$140,030.42 or over eleven per cent. on the capital stock. This is an increase of about \$18,000 over the profits of last year. Dividends at the rate of six per cent. were paid for the first three quarters but for the last the rate was advanced to seven per cent. Total assets at the end of May were 12,385,555.42, of which \$3,903,872.67 were liquid. Current loans and discounts stood at \$8,075,171.15. The total assets of the bank have doubled in five years.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, left the Capital on June 17 for a visit to various points in western Canada, with a view to making a personal inspection of industrial conditions and examining into various questions that had come before the Department. The Minister was waited on by representatives of labour organizations and other bodies at the various cities which were visited up to the end of the month, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton and Calgary being among the points visited. The minister expected to proceed to the coast cities.

Combines' Investigation.

IT will be remembered that the investigation ordered by Judge Cannon, under the Combines' Investigation Act, in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company, was taken up in November last, and proceeded at various points, chiefly Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, during the winter and spring months. The final sessions for investigation are understood to have been held in May, and argument was delivered by counsel respectively representing the United Shoe Machinery Company and the petitioners. The Department recently received word from Judge Laurendeau, Chairman of the Board, that owing to the absence in England for the summer of a member of the Board, it would not be possible to bring the proceedings to a formal close until the autumn months. The Board's report, therefore, which it had been thought might have been placed in the hands of the Minister during the summer, will be necessarily deferred to a later date.

Labour Leaders Sentenced.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia of the United States, a decision was recently given convicting Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell of contempt of court. It

will be remembered that these men were previously similarly sentenced, the charge being that as officers of the American Federation of Labour, they had through the organization's official publication disregarded an injunction against the publication of the name of the Buck Stove and Foundry Company of St. Louis in its boycott list. The recent sentences were for one year in the case of Mr. Gompers, which is the same as his previous conviction, and nine and six months for Messrs. Mitchell and Morrison, respectively. Attorney for the sentenced men gave notice of his intention to file an appeal to have the Supreme Court review the judgment.

Alberta Federation of Labour.

An organization was formed during June known as the Alberta Federation of Labour, being composed of farmers, miners, and workers in the building trades, who have united to devise and obtain legislation in favour of labour interests. This will take the place of the previously existing provincial executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress.

Labour Legislation in Massachusetts.

A Bill was recently passed in the State of Massachusetts which provides for a commission of five, consisting of an employer of labour, a wage-earner, a physician, a sanitary engineer, and one, at least, a woman, to have charge of industrial inspection and the enforcement of the labour laws. The Bill does not go into effect until July 1, 1913, although the members of the Board will probably be appointed before that time in order that they may be prepared to take up their work when the Bill becomes effective.

Another Bill recently passed by the Massachusetts legislature is one dealing with Workmen's Compensation for injuries, which will go into effect on July 1, and will be administered by a Commission called the Industrial Accident Board.

Disastrous Storm at Regina.

Probably the most disastrous calamity of its kind that has ever been known in Canada occurred on June 30 when a cyclone struck Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, and caused much loss of life and destruction to property. It is estimated that thirty were killed by the disaster, while the loss of property from the monetary standpoint, it is thought, will amount to more than three million dollars. Several churches, commercial and private houses were destroyed. The work of reconstruction was commenced immediately, and active operations have since been carried on. A feature of the effect of the disaster from the view point of labour is the exceedingly heavy demand for men and building materials. Carpenters particularly are actively engaged, and it is probable that the supply is inadequate. Dealers in all kinds of building material have been exceptionally busy in supplying the demands of contractors who are engaged in the work of re-building the city.

Montreal Employment Bureau.

The operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec are shown for the month of June in the following table:—

Male. Female. Total.

No. of applicants for situations.	543	24	546
No. of situation offered.....	481	32	513
No. per cent. of persons placed..	85	85	85

Houses for Workmen.

The housing problem has been growing more acute from time to time, and much difficulty has been found in obtaining suitable houses for workmen, partly on account of restrictions which have been imposed on the building of apartment houses, which have caused a general raise in rents. It is understood that a number of cities have taken steps to provide suitable houses for workmen. In Toronto a joint stock company has been incorporated and has secured five acres of land, which will be laid out for the building of suburban homes with gardens. A municipal movement was also made by the formation of a National Housing Association. The directors of the Toronto Housing Company and the executive of the Hamilton Housing Committee have been appointed a provisional committee to forward the movement, and representatives of other cities will be asked to co-operate. In Ottawa, a resolution that the city appoint a committee to consider the erection of workmen's houses was passed by the Building Trades Council.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were active over the entire district and labour was well employed in all classes of work. The larger industries were busy and are well ahead with their outputs for the first six months of the year. Iron foundries, wood and other factories, were active and more workmen are employed in this district than at any time in the past. Prospects are bright for the remaining months of the year as

there is large demand for steel products and for coal.

The coal industry for the first six months of the year shows an increased output of three hundred thousand tons. The Dominion Coal Company is rapidly developing new collieries and before the end of the season will be producing upwards of twenty thousand tons per day. The present daily output ranges between 17,000 and 18,000 tons. Shipments by this company to the St. Lawrence average from 70,000 to 80,000 tons per week when coal is being filled from the winter coal heaps.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company had a busy month, and up to the present they show a monthly increase of at least ten thousand tons. Their increased output for the year is expected to reach one hundred thousand tons.

The steel trade is very good and Sydney steel works were very active in nearly all departments. Besides the large force of men employed in Sydney, about six hundred men work in the quarries at Marble Mountain and George's River. Owing to the exceptional activity at the works this year through the addition of new furnaces, a very large quantity of ore and limestone has to be brought in and the large steamers in this trade will be taxed to supply the present demand and fill up the bins for winter use.

The new nail mill is giving excellent results, and when in complete operation it will have a very large output.

Sydney Mines steel works had a good month and all departments were busy. Construction work at this plant is complete. Large repairs were made a short time ago. All smaller works around the district were busy and will continue to be busy for the coming months.

The building trade is in full swing and there is much building going on all over the district. Large business blocks are being erected in Sydney and also many residential houses. At the collieries, the coal companies are putting up a large number of miners' cottages.

Transportation by rail is usually affected by the opening up of navigation, but was fairly good during the month. Water transportation was very heavy. A large volume of business was done by the wholesale and retail trades.

Westville.

Labour conditions were unchanged from those of May, there still being a shortage of help in many lines of industry, especially in mining, where there is a big demand for both skilled and unskilled labour.

A new company has been organized with a capital of \$2,500,000 to build steel railway cars, at or near New Glasgow. Operations on the excavating and construction will begin as soon as a report is made by the engineer, on the different sites available.

Some 500 men will be employed on the construction of the plant which when completed will have a capacity of twenty-five steel frame box cars a day.

A large number of farmers in this district have been obliged to sow their fields over again owing to bad seed being brought in from the West, this has occasioned a lot of extra labour and expense to them.

Halifax.

The increased activity of the labour market which characterised May continued with greater volume during June. This was evidenced by the progress made on the large and small works under construction. A good proportion of skilled and unskilled labour have been participants in the increased activity. Slight delays were experienced by some contractors owing to the non-arrival of English cement, but that has been secured and the work pushed along.

Work along the waterfront has been more active in June than in the corresponding month of 1911, while the Works department of the city has had a big staff engaged in street-cleaning, sewer construction, etc.

Amherst.

There was an increase in the activity of labour during the month especially in the building trade—thirteen new cottages estimated at \$10,400 and three residences at \$14,000 being erected. The commencement of extension of sewers, the cost of which will be in the vicinity of \$13,000, required a number of unskilled labourers. Manufacturers generally had a very busy month through the district. Wholesale and retail trade was also good.

Agricultural operations in the district were quiet; the prospects for a good crop of hay are well assured, but the wet and cold weather has made the grain very backward. Fishing is also very quiet, not much being done in this district.

Saw mills are making good progress with their work and report a fairly large cut. Manufacturers are exceptionally busy, especially in the building material line.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

The labour market in this city appears to have undergone no change from the previous month. Carpenters, were generally active, and building operations, while not extensive, are, nevertheless, sufficient to keep the contractors busy.

Activity also prevails in the tobacco factories of which there are three in this city. All are running at their full capacity.

The printing business is at present good. All the newspaper and job offices are doing an active business.

The general condition of the different trades appears to be good, with the outlook bright for a busy season.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

During June very active conditions have prevailed in all the various fields of labour and commerce in the district. Building operations in city and suburbs were brisk, corporation work steady, and all local industrial plants were in active operation and in a number of cases running overtime. The demand for all classes of labour was good and the supply in some instances inadequate. The Record Foundry and Machine Company are advertising for apprentices to learn the moulding trade, offering substantial wages. The Dominion Textile Company factory is ac-

tively running with about 240 operatives. A number of looms are idle owing to lack of weavers. Places for about one dozen experienced hands could be found also for a number of beginners. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company are busy filling orders for autumn delivery, largely from the West. Sixty hands are employed and thirty-five machines operated. Ten new machines are being installed and twelve more hands will be added to the staff. The employees work mostly on piece work and are paid weekly.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held May 31st. The membership is reported at one hundred and seventy-one, the largest in its history. A party of forty-six British capitalists visited the city on June 10th and inspected the gas wells and other industrial operations. The valuation of the City of Moncton for 1912 shows a total of \$5,474,590 as against \$4,705,750 in 1911. The rate of taxation is stated as \$1.95 per \$100.00. Last year it was \$2.22. The Moncton School Board have appointed an instructor of manual training at \$800.00 per annum to commence duties next term. Customs returns for May show imports value at \$82,843 and duty collected \$11,306 as compared with imports \$68,858 and duty \$5,307 for May, 1911. June collections so far are much in advance of previous years. Wholesale trade has been good and retail trade expansive owing to Old Home Week celebration June 24th to 29th.

St. John.

The building and other trades were well employed during June, but owing to the scarcity of bricks a number of contractors were unable to start on work contemplated, and several bricklayers were idle in consequence.

Work is progressing favorably on the new warehouse for the Ames-Holden-McCreedy Company, a new warehouse for Manchester Robertson Allison Company, Limited, and the new armoury. Excavation work is being

carried on for the new Keith theatre, and considerable progress has been made with excavation work at Courtenay Bay. About a dozen buildings are now in course of construction in the Courtenay Bay district. The wood-working factory formerly operated by Atkins Brothers, near Fairville, has been purchased by W. E. Lawton. Work has been commenced on repairs to the northern wall of the Intercolonial Railway station. The campaign carried on by the Board of Health to compel owners of houses to install patent closets in their premises, has been very successful. Since January no fewer than 351 of these have been put in and tested, and in addition to this modern plumbing has been put into seventy-eight houses since July 1, 1911. Sixty cars of grain consigned to William Thomson & Company for shipment to London on the Furness Line boats reached St. John during June, and were handled through the Intercolonial Railway elevator. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending June 27 were \$8,120,168, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,313,582, being \$806,586 greater in 1912 than in 1911. The Savings Bank deposits for the month of May were \$76,576.13, and the withdrawals \$92,725.64. The inland revenue receipts for May amounted to \$15,890.59, and for the corresponding period last year \$15,150.25, an increase of \$740.34. The customs returns for June were \$112,963.82, and for the corresponding period last year \$106,449.31, an increase of \$6,514.51.

Chipman.—Messrs. George and Harry Brannen, of St. John, have completed the erection of a pork packing establishment here, where they will go into the pork business on a large scale.

Chamcook.—Work is progressing at the site of the new sardine factory. Last week the pay roll for the workmen was more than \$4,000. Work has also been begun on the boarding house and cottages.

Fredericton.

Industrial conditions continued to improve during June and the supply of labour is not equal to the demand at present. Many men are being brought into this district for the railway works now under construction, and more will soon be needed. New opportunities are opening up every day and this will probably be an exceptionally good season for labour in Fredericton. The trades are also receiving the benefit of the impetus, and all branches report business good, with the outlook for the future bright. Exceptional activity was seen in the machine shops, while the boot and shoe factories continued to maintain or even increase their output of the previous month. Skilled workmen in the building trades had a busy month, and many new residences are being erected.

The volume of general trade shows a satisfactory increase over that of the corresponding month of last year, and both wholesale and retail merchants report trade good.

In the adjacent coal mining districts of Sunbury and Queens Counties there is much greater activity than there has been for years, the construction of the Minto to Gibson Railway proving a great source of advancement to mining property. Many properties which were only recently acquired at comparatively small value have been sold for large figures. A subsidiary company to the Canadian Pacific is doing most of the buying and they promise great development in the near future.

The lumber mills are now in full operation, and as the lumbermen had a splendid driving season there will be no shortage of logs to keep the mills running the entire season.

Long continued rains made farming operations backward, but with finer weather the agriculturists have every prospect of good returns for their toil.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The first part of June was very wet, the continuous rains retarding outside work seven days out of the month.

The demand for labour was good, several new buildings being started. The Battlefields Commission commenced the road and other improvements that will make the Battlefields Park one of the attractive places of the city; this, coupled with the decision of the Public Utilities Commission that the condition of all the gas mains in the city must be verified and the consequent digging up of the streets to expose the gas mains, contributed to increase the demand for labour.

Farmers had a hard time seeding, being about three weeks later than last year. This was due to the prevalence of wet weather. In the lumbering industry the big outside saw mills were retarded in their opening through the same cause, the rivers being too high and the strength of current and height of water causing some heavy losses through the breaking of booms and loss of logs.

Sherbrooke.

All branches of labour were well employed during June, and in certain industries the supply of help was not equal to the demand. The building trade was particularly busy. The work already contracted for includes not only a new business block, but also additions to industries that have been forced to extend their premises to meet the demands caused by the growing trade.

The machine shops have been, and will be very busy for some time. The Canadian Rand Company have not had so many orders for some years as they have at present. Men are being taken on daily, and the demand is for more. The Jenckes' Machine Company are in the same position as also are the other machine shops. The work of erecting the new addition to their buildings will mean the doubling of their output.

The woollen and worsted mills are running full time, and complaint is made that enough help cannot be secured.

The wholesale and retail trade is reported as being good.

During the month the Board of Trade have had several inquiries with regard to the probable locating here of new industries. So far the prospects are that the industrial life of Sherbrooke will be increased in a very short time.

The weather during June was very unseasonable and as a result the crops are backward. A severe frost about the middle of the month did quite extensive damage. The hay crop will not be as good as was anticipated earlier in the season.

All manufacturing concerns are busy and running to full capacity.

The various mines in the asbestos district are being operated much more extensively than a year ago. The result is that more men than usual are employed. The coffee properties at Eustis and Weedon are being worked to the limit.

Three Rivers.

Industrial conditions did not show any marked change during June. No complaints of inability to get employment were heard, and so far there has been no pronounced difficulty on the part of the employers in getting the help they require.

Exceptional activity was noticeable in the building trade.

Work has been commenced on the concrete foundations of the new cotton factory which are quite extensive. Work on the dredging of the river St. Maurice was started early in June.

Railway and steamboat traffic and freight shipments were at their best during this month.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was good. The building trades were active, but considerable time was lost on account

of the heavy rain in May and June. Men in these trades are scarce and high wages are paid. All industrial establishments were generally active and some asking for more help. On account of the scarcity of labour, city work, such as sewers and sidewalks, proceeds very slowly and will last until winter. Retail merchants report a good month. Wholesale trade was fairly good. Banks reported a good month with easy collections.

Agriculture was in a fairly good condition during the month. Rainy weather considerably delayed the progress of the crops. Hay promises to yield a large crop. Farmers state that with favourable weather the crops in general will be a good average. Garden products are abundant and bring good prices. Work on the farm is very active and the supply of labour is far from meeting the demand, in spite of the high wages offered.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions during June were good. The town council granted a bonus of \$7,000 for the establishment of a jewellery factory, the building to cost \$15,000 and machinery \$5,000. Work on the new free bridge between St. John's and Iberville will start during the present summer and will be pushed actively. Business, wholesale and retail, had a good month. Banks reported satisfactory conditions. Local manufacturers had some difficulty in finding workers, both male and female. Many boats have come from Chambly loaded with pulpwood, lumber and hay, bound for United States ports. The hay trade has increased considerably; a large quantity has been shipped lately, American dealers paying as high as \$16 and \$18 per ton for the best quality.

Farmers state that the heavy rain during May was very favourable to pastures, which now have a satisfactory appearance.

Sorel.

The condition of labour seems to have improved during the last four or five weeks, and most of the different trades have been doing well and employing as many hands as they possibly could.

The building trade has shown fair activity and good contracts have been undertaken, so that masons, bricklayers, joiners and carpenters have been supplied with plenty of work.

A fire which has destroyed in part the important establishment of the St. Lawrence Saw and Steel Works Company, caused losses to the extent of some seven to eight thousand dollars, and has necessitated the suspension of work during some three to four weeks, but work has been resumed and the factory is being rebuilt with all possible activity. A large annex is also being built, which will mean a great increase in the number of hands that are employed there.

Navigation and railway traffic has been very good, and wholesale and retail trades have been doing well.

The weather was good and farmers have been doing their planting under favorable circumstances. Seeding is now concluded and growth indicates that the crop will not be much inferior to that of last year. There will be a good crop of hay of good quality, if the weather continues to be fair, but vegetables, potatoes especially, look poor, and the crop will not be a good one.

Montreal.

In the city and district of Montreal, the month of June has been a time of intense activity in the industrial and commercial world, and but for some adverse circumstances that intervened, it would have been even busier than it was. Business at the port has been very seriously affected by the strike of the dockers at London. Great piles of export freight have been held up for

lack of steamers to carry the goods away; and many expected importations have failed to arrive by reason of the delay of steamers in leaving London. The most serious feature of this for Montreal has been a great blockade of grain in the harbor elevators. Steamers leaving for London during the month refused to carry grain because they could not get it unloaded on the other side; but most of the steamers expected here to carry grain failed to show up at all, hence the congestion.

Early in the month a serious strike involving from three to four thousand workers broke out among the garment makers, and continued throughout June. Notwithstanding this, the month on the whole was an excellent one from the point of view of labour, and remarkable activity was reported in the principal lines of industry. This was specially true of the textile industry, the boot and shoe trade and the printing business; while the great pulp plants which are directed from Montreal have experienced greater activity than usual.

Ample evidence of the commercial activity is given in the customs returns and the bank clearings for the month, in both of which big increases are shown over the corresponding month of last year.

The customs receipts for the month were \$1,949,077, as compared with \$1,562,173 for June, 1911, showing an increase of \$386,904.

The Inland Revenue returns for the month showed an increase of \$157,338 over the corresponding month of last year, the figures being \$822,901 for June, 1912, as compared with \$665,563 for June, 1911.

The bank clearings for the month amounted to \$245,227,049 as compared with \$204,131,000 for June, 1911, an increase of \$41,096,049. The bank clearings in Montreal for the first six months of 1912 show the great increase of \$187,718,395 over the previous record breaking half year which ended June 30, 1911. The totals of the corresponding months of 1911 have been exceeded

in every case this year as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1912.	1911
January	\$207,216,549	\$174,630,018
February.....	189,650,913	162,174,125
March.....	195,780,541	194,742,816
April.....	222,790,180	176,450,366
May.....	218,675,889	209,494,401
June.....	245,227,049	204,131,000
Totals.....	\$1,309,341,121	\$1,121,622,726

Most extensive building operations are in progress; and the demand for builders' material of all kinds has had a most stimulating effect on many lines of industry.

Maisonneuve.—There has been great activity in all lines of work in Maisonneuve throughout June. Many buildings are under construction including a number of factories. Many houses are going up to accommodate the great number of workmen constantly arriving in the town. Two thousand more workmen will arrive when the dry dock gets into operation. Eight dredges are at work with many hundreds of men preparing the foundations for the dock. This boating dock which has been built at Barrow-on-Furness, England, will be towed across the Atlantic this summer. Big sums are being expended in the town in the construction of sewers and permanent pavements. Work has started on a new Catholic school to cost \$115,000.

Lachine and Rockfield.—The big structural iron works, car building plants and other industrial establishments in Lachine and Rockfield are reported to be exceptionally busy. A great number of houses, most of them workmen's dwellings, are under construction. The City Corporation of Lachine is carrying out important paving operations on the principal roadways.

Pointe Claire.—At Pointe Claire important schemes for water supply, drainage and electric light are now being carried into effect, giving employment to large numbers of workmen. A number of fine residences are being built.

Outremont. — Many houses are under construction in Outremont. During June building permits to the extent of about \$85,000 were issued.

Verdun. — The town of Verdun is having the busiest building season on record. Many workmen's houses are going up. Considerable street work is also being carried out.

Hull.

The labour market was active during June. Men employed in the building trades were busy; unskilled labour was also in good demand. Farmers are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining sufficient help and high wages are being offered. A considerable amount of corporation work was done, about eighty men being employed on sewer and road construction. Wholesale and retail trade showed greater activity than during the preceding month. Bank business was reported good.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour generally was well employed during June, although conditions were rather unsettled. Building operations were somewhat hampered by the strike of carpenters, but good progress was nevertheless made on existing contracts.

Bank clearings for June, 1912, reached the total of \$19,059,247.34, compared to \$16,921,522.88 in June, 1911.

Customs returns for the port of Ottawa for June, 1912, totalled \$136,272, compared to \$107,849 in June, 1911.

The value of building permits issued in June, 1912, was \$400,000, practically the same as in June, 1911.

The feature of the cost of living situation was an increase in beef prices, said to be due to scarcity. Potatoes remained fairly high. An increase in the price of beans over previous months was said to be due to a largely increased demand for this staple foodstuff owing to the prevailing high prices of such foods as meat and potatoes.

Brockville.

Labour conditions during June show a decided improvement over those of the previous month. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand in many instances, especially among unskilled labour, and men employed in the building trades.

Building operations were active. There were thirty-four building permits issued during June with a total cost of \$35,335.00, being an increase of sixteen permits over those of May, with an additional cost of over \$25,000.00.

The Corporation of Brockville have decided to pave Main street from Kingston bridge to the east end—about one mile in length—at a total cost of \$52,000.00.

Kingston.

All classes of labour were well employed during June especially in the building trades and marine circles. Unskilled labour was exceptionally busy, owing probably to the season being late in starting.

It is expected that between three and four hundred workmen will arrive in the city within the next two weeks, owing to expansion of the different manufacturing factories and to the shortage of labour.

Labour along the waterfront is very scarce and although wages have been raised to 25c per hour men are hard to get.

The grain congestion at Montreal is being felt in local circles. On account of the cramped condition of the Montreal elevators, a larger number of grain carriers than usual have been discharged here with the result that the different elevators are threatened with a grain blockade.

The early closing movement will begin in Kingston on Tuesday, July 2nd, the stores closing every day except Saturday at five o'clock.

The new wharf at the Royal Military College has been completed and it is expected that the boat houses will

be finished within the next two weeks. Tenders have been issued for the alterations and additions to the Straubenzie buildings for the new Tuberculosis Hospital.

Many contractors have had to put back different contracts for dwelling houses on account of the brick famine which is beginning to look very serious.

The Customs Revenue for May totalled \$49,755.32 compared with \$21,754.75 for May, 1911.

All manufactories are working full time with a good season ahead.

Belleville.

Industrial activity was brisk. There was a good demand for labourers and mechanics in the city and vicinity, owing to building operations and other works. The Mars & Henthorn Foundry Company of this city is at present engaged in the erection of a large plant in the southeastern part to take the place of their present premises. A six acre tract of land has been secured for a new industry to be located here for the manufacture of wood alcohol and other chemicals for which there is a good demand in foreign countries. The company is capitalized at \$500,000 and the plant is estimated to cost \$200,000. All trades in the city are at present busy.

Crops in this vicinity are on the whole looking good. Market gardeners' produce is exceptionally good.

In the northern part of Hastings County there is considerable activity in mining with prospects of greater development in the near future. The mining of talc is exceptionally brisk and discovery of more talc properties are reported.

The C. P. R. construction crews are working both east and west of the city and will shortly be within the limits of the city.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions were exceptionally good and there was a general activity in all branches of trade. The build-

ing trade continued very active. The Board of Trustees of the Nicholl's Hospital have called for tenders for the erection of two new buildings one for hospital purposes and the other for a laundry in connection with the institution. The new building will be ninety feet by forty feet, three storeys high, and will give accommodation for forty-five beds. Work has commenced on an addition to the House of Providence which will provide accommodation for fifty or sixty additional occupants. A large number of civic undertakings were in progress, especially the construction of roadways, sewers, and sidewalks. The Canadian General Electric Company have received an order for the new power plant in Campbellford. The Imperial Home Re-union Association has been organized in this city and fifty business men have been invited to raise \$5,000.00 to be advanced to those wishing to secure loans to bring their wives and families to this country. The aim of the association is to help the workman to help himself.

Lindsay. — A large addition is being made to Messrs. Horn Brothers Woollen Mills. The Lindsay Electric Light Company are pushing their construction with all possible energy.

Orillia.

Trade has been brisk during the month, and workmen of all kinds have found ready employment, particularly unskilled labour. Building operations are now in full swing, and a large number of houses are going up, though not so many public buildings, stores, factories, etc., as last year.

The chief interest in labour and commercial circles has centred in a daylight saving scheme promoted by the Board of Trade and put in operation by the Town Council. The Mayor issued a proclamation asking the townspeople to put their clocks forward an hour on the evening of June 22nd, the idea being to secure an additional hour of daylight. The proposal met with unexpected opposition, but the scheme has been

adopted by about half the factories in town, including the three largest, and by practically the whole business community. Those who have tried the daylight saving scheme seem to be well pleased with it, but the question is still being warmly debated, and the final outcome is uncertain. Meantime the fact that there are two times in town, "Orillia" and "standard," with the population fairly evenly divided between them, causes some inconvenience, especially to boarding house keepers.

The Town Council is submitting a by-law to the ratepayers, to be voted on July 22nd, for raising \$25,000, to be expended in laying sidewalks. It is intended to spend only \$8,000 or \$10,000 this year. The Council is also asking for tenders on 16,200 lineal feet of sanitary sewers, and 2,420 feet of cement storm drain.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have definitely announced that their passenger service through Orillia, on the Georgian Bay and Seaboard line, will commence on July 1st. For the beginning there will be only one train a day each way. The freight service will begin at the same time.

Toronto.

Labour was well employed during June, both building and manufacturing industries being very active. Building permits representing an approximate value of \$3,393,680 were issued during May, being an increase of \$749,925 in value as compared with May, 1911. In some cases work was considerably hampered by a scarcity of brick.

A large number of new manufacturing plants and extensions of existing establishments are being undertaken. The Swift Canadian Company are planning the erection of several new buildings in connection with its abattoir, including an eight storey soap factory to utilize the by-products. The Harris Abattoir Company Limited, have begun the erection of their new plant on St. Clair Avenue. The building will be six storeys in height and equipped with

the latest machinery. The General Fire Extinguisher Company of Montreal are putting up a two-storey building on Dundas St. to cost \$45,000. The Russell Motor Car Company are building an addition to their plant consisting of a four storey machine shop, to cost approximately \$100,000, which will enable them to employ 200 more workmen. The Canada Foundry Company, are erecting a foundry for the manufacture of ornamental iron at a cost of \$110,000. H. P. Ockardt & Company, wholesale grocers, will erect a six storey brick warehouse on the northeast corner of Church St. and the Esplanade to cost about \$75,000.

The City Council has approved of public works requiring the expenditure of several million dollars, including the Bloor St. viaduct, estimated to cost \$2,221,760 and the widening and extension of Teraulay St., estimated at \$3,135,237. The proposed duplicate water works system at Scarborough, estimated to cost \$5,320,000 will be reported on by the Board of Control.

Farmers are very busy, the warm weather of the latter part of the month having proved highly beneficial to grain and root crops. Fall wheat will be an average crop and oats and barley look well. A much larger area than usual has been sown to ensilage. Corn and alfalfa are also grown to a greater extent. The clover crop will be very heavy.

Niagara Falls.

Industrial conditions were good during June. All industries were flourishing, all working people were well employed and no employer suffered from an insufficient supply of labour.

Municipal work on pavements, sidewalks, sewers and water mains was much more extensive than usual.

Announcement is made that the Ontario Power Company will build a ninety foot extension to its generating station and install two more generators at a cost of \$600,000.

Building operations were very brisk. Several factory buildings, a business

block and many dwellings were being erected.

The price of natural gas for domestic consumption was increased from thirty to forty cents per 1000 feet.

Railway freight traffic via East and West lines has been unusually heavy. The Grand Trunk increased its motive power in this district by ten freight locomotives which are running out of was extensively carried on, a great num-

Bridgeburg and Fort Erie. — Enlarged manufacturing concerns, active building trades, heavy railway traffic and expanding summer resort business caused good conditions in Bridgeburg.

Welland. — The Canadian Steel Foundries Company reopened its rolling mill with a staff of sixty men. The mill is to be run day and night and the staff doubled. Welland Machine and Foundries Company will double its plant. Building operations and municipal works give much employment.

Port Colborne. — Excellent progress was made in building foundations for the smelter. The Canada Cement Company will establish a line of four steamers to carry the product of its works here. Traffic through the Welland canal up to date this season has broken all previous records for the same period. The government grain elevator has been run at full capacity to handle the rush of grain to the seaboard. Contracts were let for a \$20,000 school.

St. Catharines.

The labour market was brisk during June with active conditions prevailing in all branches of trade. Civic work was extensively carried on, a great number of men being employed on sewer work, water works, street paving and sidewalk construction.

All factories were running full time with overtime in some instances.

Merritton.—Labour was well employed.

Port Dalhousie.—Favourable labour conditions prevailed.

Thorold.—Labour conditions were active, all labour being well employed.

Hamilton.

The general condition of the labour market was good and compared favourably with the corresponding month a year ago. All lines of the building trades are busy and from the present outlook there will be a continuation of these conditions during the entire season.

The recent opening of an immigration office here has been a great boon to new comers and those out of employment. Inspector Sweeney has placed over two hundred men in good positions on farms hereabouts, and has good places for several more. A large number of girls are expected here from Scotland shortly, most of whom will be seeking positions as domestics.

Work on the City's new force mains to cost \$296,000, the laying of the new intake at a cost of \$60,000 and the construction of the new conduit to the filtering basins at a cost of \$30,000 have been commenced and large gangs of men will be kept busy until the work is completed.

The Hydro Department has commenced the erection of cement lamp posts which will be used under the new municipal lighting system, and during the summer months will continue to erect them at the rate of fifty per week. The Hydro Board has awarded the contracts for the new sub-station on Hughson street and the work will be proceeded with at once.

Several new Hamilton companies were incorporated during the month.

The recapitulation of the tax roll has been completed and according to the official figures given out, the total due the city by the taxpayers is \$1,169,730.

Bank clearings for the month of May amounted to \$13,901,669, an increase nearly \$3,000,000 over the corresponding month a year ago.

Custom collections for the port Hamilton for May were \$286,943.99,

advance of \$93,674.38 over May of last year.

Inland revenue returns for the same month amounted to \$104,898.90 an increase of \$2,218.74 over the same period a year ago.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company and the Hamilton Lock and Hardware Company are increasing the capacity of their plants.

The contractors of this city have been frequently hampered in their building operations through the difficulty of securing cement and now that the tariff has been lowered for the next four months, they have sent in large orders to the manufacturers in the United States. In compliance with the new law compelling street car companies in the Province of Ontario to give motormen and conductors at least one day off in seven, and a work day of ten hours inside of twelve hours, the local street railway company has found it necessary to add nearly 100 men to its staff.

Another large industry has been secured for Hamilton, namely the Imperial Car Company. The new company is capitalized at \$6,000,000 and 1,000,000, will be spent on the erection of buildings as soon as possible. About 800 men will be employed at first and the concern will manufacture all kinds of wooden cars.

Under the new arrangement of the Luckett Tobacco Company, of this city the company will be capitalized at \$4,000,000. It is the intention of the company to make extensive additions and alterations to their large plant. A new building will be erected, equal in size to their present plant, thus doubling their present capacity.

Building permits issued during June numbered 163, valued at \$670,600.

Brantford.

Labour generally experienced a very busy month, and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

The Building Trades were exceptionally busy; a great amount of work is under way, consisting of factory additions, a new \$100,000 Y. M. C. A., a new public school, and very many private residences. The sale of vacant land suitable for residence sites has been unprecedented, this is not only true of land inside the city limits, but several large farms adjacent have been subdivided and are rapidly being secured by prospective builders.

The iron trades were a little busier, indications pointing to greater activity in the immediate future. The fabric mills and paper box factories were busy and require additional operatives. The shoe factory, brass works, screen and bed and refrigerator factories were all busy, and extensions to these factories are in progress. The Roofing Company have been exceptionally busy and considerable overtime has been worked.

The local improvement carried on by the city under the city engineer's department is giving employment to a large force of men. Day labourers are in demand.

A by-law to purchase \$125,000 of 5% debentures in the proposed Lake Erie and Northern Railway was carried by a substantial majority on the 25th. This practically insures the construction of an electric railway about sixty five miles long from Port Dover to Galt, with Brantford as the main distributing centre, and securing connections with the main lines of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. A government grant of about \$8,000 per mile has also been secured.

The City Engineer's department issued building permits during the month to the value of \$92,750, for the same month last year the value of permits was \$99,095.

The total value of building permits to date from Jan. 1st, is \$649,250, and for the corresponding period of last year was \$282,220, an increase of \$367,030.

Paris. — Labour was well employed. The factories and fabric mills ran steady.

Guelph.

The labour market during June showed little change from the preceding month. The season's work in the building trades is well advanced, work having been rushed on the larger contracts and no new works of importance undertaken, though several are in sight. The Taylor-Forbes Company have plans prepared for an extension to their plant that will double its capacity, and the Raymond Manufacturing Company are also planning a large addition to their factory.

Three by-laws will be submitted to the ratepayers of Guelph on July 8th: one to grant \$25,000 for alterations to the General Hospital; one to loan \$5,000 to Mr. D. McKenzie for factory extension; and one to loan \$20,000 to the Anchor Manufacturing Company.

Building permits for the month of May amounted to \$25,990, the majority of permits issued being for cottages and workmen's houses.

The annual June excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College were not so largely attended as formerly, due partly to the backward weather which retarded farm work, and also to higher railway rates. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good. The Retail Merchants' Association have granted clerks the usual Thursday half-holiday during July and August. The clerks in the City Hall offices have been granted a half-holiday on Saturday afternoons throughout the year. Customs returns for the month of May amounted to \$22,276.89, an increase of \$5,279.35 over the corresponding month last year.

A delegation from the Trades and Labour Council waited on the City Council and asked that the council appoint a Scaffolding Inspector, as provided for by the Scaffolding Act, passed at the last meeting of the Legislature. As yet no action has been taken by the Council in the matter.

Farmers had a busy month, and there is a strong demand for farm labourers and domestic help.

The new line of the C.P.R. from Guelph Junction to Hamilton will be open for traffic on July 1st. The distance will be covered in one hour and ten minutes as against two hours on the Grand Trunk, and it is expected that the competition will result in better service on the latter.

Berlin.

Labour was well employed during the month of June. Bricklayers, stone masons, carpenters and building labourers were especially busy. Corporation labourers were also well employed grading roads and putting down sewer gas and water piping. Work on the Canada Furniture Company's new building and the Schantz block was well under way towards the end of the month. There were seventeen building permits issued during the month amounting to \$81,825.00. Custom receipts for June amounted to \$24,572.35 or \$1,000.00 more than corresponding month of last year. Bank clearings and wholesale as well as retail trade show an increase over last year. The contract for a new separate school in North ward was awarded to the firm of H. Braniff of this town at a cost of \$23,000. The Ontario Railway Board sanctioned the bylaw of the Light Commission giving the commission \$30,000 for construction of larger gas mains and for the purchase of gas purifiers. The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company offers to erect a \$250,000 automobile tire factory in Berlin if given a bonus of \$25,000, this will mean the employment of one hundred and fifty skilled workmen after the first year, two hundred and fifty after the second and five hundred after five years. The cost of living remains about the same, potatoes and sugar dropped a little while real estate is still going up. Female help for shirt and collar factories as well as rubber and shoe factories and domestics is very scarce; a few hundred could be given employment at once. Farmers report crops a little late but with an occasional shower now and then they can rely on a satisfactory

crop. Fruit is also showing up well, while the root crop in low places had too much rain early in the season.

Woodstock.

Generally speaking, reports of industrial and business conditions were quite satisfactory during June. Some factories report that the quiet season is upon them, and that the immediate future is depending largely on the state of the western crops; but the majority state that business is brisk and the outlook encouraging. The Canada Furniture Manufacturers report business good and the prospects bright. The manufacturers of musical instruments—organs and pianos—seem very well satisfied. The same is true of the wagon manufacturers. The Stuarts—stoves and furnaces—say that both present conditions and future prospects are excellent.

Among the shop people conditions are said to be good for the season of the year.

Many of the farmers are engaged just now in harvesting their hay. The crop is a little light in some places, but, generally speaking, a good yield is promised. Labour is very scarce in some sections, and farm labourers are reaping the benefit in increased wages.

Throughout the district, both in town and country, the demand for labour of all kinds is growing. Some of the factories are left short-handed by reason of employees going to camp with the local regiment; but apart from that there is a growing scarcity of labour that is beginning to make itself felt. The need of the factories is skilled labour. Good mechanics are hard to get and hard to hold. The West is still attracting many of the men, and there is no promise that the exodus from this district is at an end. Machine hands, cabinet makers, painters, tinsmiths, fitters, bench hands, metal polishers are all in demand. Some of the factories, too, would be glad to get more unskilled labour. Business in the building trades is unusually active; but the

work is held back to some extent through lack of building materials, notably bricks.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market during the month continued active.

In the foundries and factories business is better than for the same period of last year. Building permits to the value of \$52,000 were issued in May. Rapid progress was made on the large addition to the Ballantyne Knitting factory the first storey is up and preparations for the excavation of the new market shelter were started. Many residences in course of erection have caused activity in the building trades and scarcity of builders' labourers was reported.

The custom returns for the port of Stratford during May amounted to \$30,808.88 an increase of \$14,409.87 over the same month of last year.

The excise returns during the month of May amounted to \$4,102.70.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good for the month.

London.

Labour generally was employed to its fullest capacity, conditions being better than those of last month, and about the same as those of one year ago. In the building trades all hands were working, but there is not as much new work as was expected. In the factories and foundries conditions were excellent, and in both custom and ready-made clothing establishments a lot of overtime is being worked. A year ago there were a great number of empty houses in the city, but now they are all filled. Wholesale houses report the largest sales in their history, and retail trade is very good. The Wednesday afternoon holiday during May, June, July and August is more general this year, and grocers, butchers, hardware stores, bicycle stores, seed stores, dentists, druggists and numerous others are

now taking the half holiday. About two miles of new street railway tracks are to be laid this year.

St. Thomas.

Very little change was recorded in the general condition of the labour market during June. For the most part mechanics were well employed, and unskilled labour was in good demand. A considerable amount of civic work is under way, consisting chiefly of street improvements. Railway traffic employees in the regular service have been well employed. The Pere Marquette Railway slowed a slight decrease in traffic. Railway shop men report a good average month. Piece-work was put in effect on the Pere Marquette repair track, and certain parts of the work is now being done under that system.

The Board of Trade has instituted a publicity campaign, and \$5,000 has been subscribed for the purpose of advertising the advantages St. Thomas offers as a commercial centre. Good results are expected from the movement. Local parties have in view the erection of a cold storage plant which would cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000. Local industries report the month a good average. The Wednesday half-holidays will be inaugurated during the months of July and August.

Chatham.

The condition of the labour market for the month was fully as active as the preceding month. Planing mills were busy supplying the demand for building material, overtime being worked in some of the mills in order to supply the contractors. Seventeen building permits for tenement houses amounting to \$20,000. The carriage and wagons factories were somewhat quiet during the month, particularly the International Harvester Company, who have laid off a large number of hands and are working with less than two-thirds of their full number. The Chaplin Wheel Works closed down on the 24th of the month to take stock and will resume work

about 16th July. As they have been running with about half their number a few will be idle for a few days.

The Gray-Campbell Carriage Company are very busy in the woodworking department, especially in the automobile woodworking department, but are quite slack in the iron work department. The Wolverine Brass Works are unable to supply orders on time, trade in that line being particularly active.

A large amount of paving has been passed by the City Council and contractors are busy on some streets and are giving employment to a large number of labouring men.

Farmers commenced cutting hay at the end of the month, the crop will be very light in many parts of the district. The corn crop will not be up to the average owing to the seed not being good, many farmers having had to replant.

The fruit crop will be very good. There has been a large amount of tobacco planted and present prospects are good for a heavy crop.

Eric Beach. — This summer resort has been particularly active in the building line. Some twenty cottages have been erected during the last two months.

Windsor.

Windsor and vicinity is enjoying the most prosperous year in its history. New factories are coming in, such as The Ideal Mat Company of Chicago, capital \$50,000, Fishel Body Company, etc.* The Ford Motor Company are spending \$750,000 on new additions to present factory. Building trades are particularly busy, the building permits for May being \$2,000 greater than those of May, 1911. Permits for five months this year are over \$50,000, compared with same of last year.

Owen Sound.

The labour market for Owen Sound during June was good, the demand for labour being greater than the supply.

Another factory has been added to those already in operation.

The chair factories are very busy, as is also the furniture industry, where a shortage of help is reported. The sash and door factories are not quite so busy as they were at this time last year.

Agriculture is in a good condition though the season is a little late.

Steamboat traffic was quiet.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions remain unchanged from previous months this year. The heavy rainfalls and the belated spring had much to do with the holding back of agricultural work during the latter part of May and the beginning of June. Many residents of the rural communities are going in for gardening on a much larger scale this year than previously. Lumbering seems to have had an excellent winter, and all mills in the district are busily engaged at present, while mining remains normal, although Cobalt is increasing its production over last year.

Owing to a number of properties commencing surface work this month, unskilled labour seemed more in demand than formerly, mostly in the outlying mining camps.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Owing to the Lake Superior Company making extensive additions to their steel plant and other industries and to the erection of a \$2,000,000 pulp and paper mill, unusual activity in all building operations prevailed during May, and created a keen demand for artisans and mechanics of nearly all kinds. Masons, bricklayers and finishing carpenters are being imported, though the local supply of rough carpenters appeared ample. Stone masons and bricklayers are in demand. Several have been imported from Toronto and elsewhere.

Commercial business is but little improved on account of the increase in business houses, numerically.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

All labour has been well employed during June. Many buildings have been started.

Extensive additions are being added to the Western Dry Docks, and many men are busy on the constructional works of the new buildings and also in the works themselves. During the month of June over 600 men were employed round these works.

Many men are also employed on the site for the new Canadian Pacific Railway coal docks at Fort William, where a modern plant for coal handling is being laid down. When this work is completed, much more coal will be handled by considerably fewer men.

The lumber mills are busy and many men are employed in the various yards; it has also been a busy month at the docks, while dock extensions in both cities employ many men.

The city contracts for streets, sewerage, and pavements, are being let and much work along this line has commenced. Unskilled labour was well employed.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

An acute demand for labour of practically every kind exists at the present time in Winnipeg. As is usual at the end of June there is a demand for all kinds of help for hotels and restaurants, particularly those which specialize in summer business. For domestic help the demand is also very keen.

Business remains very active, bank clearings for June totalled \$117,104,297 as compared with \$69,889,227 for June of 1911. For the year to date the percentage increase is approximately thirty-five per cent.

Some difficulty has been experienced by contractors and by the City of Winnipeg in getting enough cement to carry on the operations they have on hand. So far, however, no workmen

have been out of work as a result of the shortage of supplies. The cause of the shortage is attributed to the inability of the transportation companies to supply the requisite number of cars to the factories in Eastern Canada.

Active operations are being carried on in the erection of a cement factory at Winnipeg by the Canada Cement Company and this plant will be ready for the delivery of cement in the course of a few months.

The extraordinary amount of building going on is running supplies short. Contractors have to order well in advance in order to get brick, cement and steel for the buildings they have in hand.

Brandon.

During the past month the condition of the labour market continued to improve. This is especially true of the building trades, the supply of skilled carpenters, plasterers and plumbers not being equal to the demand. Bricklayers and masons who were not much in demand last month are now well employed.

The contract for the Normal School here has been let to the Brandon Construction Company, and work has been commenced. Tenders are being called for the arena for the Winter Fair Association, also for the erection of a new St. Matthew's Church.

The crops are well advanced and prospects are good, though weather is dry and conditions would improve if rain fell.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Throughout the past month labour has been steadily employed. Although the strike of bricklayers which took place at the beginning of the month affected, to a certain extent, the progress of construction, its influence was hardly felt by other trades on account of the shortness of its duration.

June was slightly more favourable to labour than the preceding month, but for the season of the year does not compare favourably with preceding years, as at this period, labour in connection with the building trades, is usually in greater demand than it is at present. A noticeable feature of this year's building, is a decrease in the number of residences, but as regards the total amount of building permits for the first six months of the year conditions compare favourably with those for the corresponding period of last year.

The programme for this year's extensions of the street railway has been started, and as it is the desire of the civic authorities to see a quick completion of the many miles planned for construction this year. A great number of unskilled labourers are employed in this connection.

Very favourable are the conditions existing from a commercial standpoint, which is noticeable by the increased bank clearings.

General activity prevails in both wholesale and retail trade.

Moosejaw.

Labour conditions were good during June. With building permits amounting to over one million dollars for May, which amount was made up largely by the proposed erection of several large buildings, there is great activity in all lines of the building trades. The number of mechanics and helpers employed during June far exceeds that of the previous month or any month last year. This applies to work in the city and to new barns and houses being erected in the country.

In nearly every point there was a shortage of cement, and this caused those engaged in building operations some concern. The Builders' Exchange and Boards of Trades throughout the west have taken the matter up vigorously, and the reduction in the duty announced by the Government has given great satisfaction to those engaged in building.

Traffic on the railroads is greater this year than last, and there is still a great amount of wheat to be shipped to the lakes. On the other hand the transportation companies find difficulty in handling the westbound freight.

Considerable wet weather prevailed and interfered with seeding operations to some extent, especially with the sowing of the coarser grains. All the wheat, however, was in early and is making good progress. The cool nights have been very favourable to the growth.

Saskatoon.

In the first part of the month labour, especially in the building trades and city construction, was actively employed.

Cement and timber shortage held up paving contracts as well as general building and construction to such an extent that toward the middle of the month great numbers of labourers and mechanics were temporarily out of work. The end of June saw the situation greatly relieved and there was apparently no great surplus of idle men.

Crops are looking well, good weather being favourable to rapid growth. There seems to be a general optimism among the agricultural interests.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

The general condition of the labour market for the month has been active, with an improvement upon the month of May. There is also an improvement as compared with the corresponding month of 1911. The building trades were active and workers in those industries are now fully employed with the exception of the stone masons, and stone cutters, who are in dispute as to the line of demarkation between those crafts.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway shops are now under construction and making good progress, employing a considerable number of men. A nail factory has also commenced operations and

a new brewery is under construction. The city is doing considerable work on sewers, parks, and laying in of natural gas, which is now nearly completed.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good and considerably better than the corresponding month of 1911.

Edmonton.

General activity prevailed in the labour market. All branches of industry were well employed, and in some trades men were in demand. The building trades were very active.

Following are the returns for the month of May as compared with the same month in 1911.

	May 1911	May 1912	In-crease.
Bank Clearings.....	\$9,247,284	18,229,250	97 %
Customs Returns.....	61,710	131,259	112 %
Building Permits	504,425	1,758,575	269 %
(Strathcona)	64,720		
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.	488,320	920,585	88½ %
Revenue.....	\$20,422	37,704	84 %

The Hudson Bay Company's sale of a portion of their reserve, which opened on the 14th of May and closed about June 1st, was an extraordinary indication of confidence in the city's continued development. Though the lots offered were in a district absolutely undeveloped, the entire 1406 lots offered were sold at figures aggregating \$4,334,400. Wholesale trade was very active and retailers report business satisfactory.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions during June were good. There has been a great rush of workmen into Lethbridge but still the demand is said to be greater than the supply.

The street railway is being pushed ahead, the work being done by the city day labour. The school buildings and others are being kept back for want of building steel. Transportation is getting heavier. Bank clearings are on the increase. Wholesale and retail trade is brisk owing to the increase in population and the great quantity of work being done by the city.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Industrial conditions continued active and labour was generally well employed, especially in the building trades.

The city had a great quantity of men bringing in the new supply of water, while a large number more were busy laying pipes to extend the sewerage.

The two jam factories received their first shipment of berries on the 17th and are busy. The box factories were busy preparing boxes for the summer shipment. The prospects are good for a large crop of fruit.

The Dominion government is making quite an extensive addition and repairs to the post office to meet the demands of the growing population.

New Westminster.

Workers of all classes have been well employed during the month and although large numbers have come in, nearly all have secured employment. Some carpenters and others of the building trades have been recently forced out of employment owing to a scarcity of lumber.

Work has been begun on the new Provincial Penitentiary Farm buildings about four miles from the city and will furnish employment for a large number of men for the next two years.

City improvements, paving, sewer work and street grading are going on and afford employment to a great quantity of men.

Victoria.

During the past month labour conditions of all kinds have been excellent, with the supply of labour generally equal to the demand. Unskilled labour has been largely employed on civic works of various kinds. Several contracting firms employ large numbers of men on sewers, street paving and in erecting the many large concrete buildings now under construction.

In the building trades a large number of men have been regularly employed, and there are more buildings under construction at the present time than at any previous period in the city's history.

The value of the building permits issued during May amounted to \$662,165, as against \$287,335 for the same month last year an increase of \$374,830 or one hundred and thirty per cent. The number of permits issued was one hundred and ninety-to, compared with ninety for May last year.

Bank clearings for May totalled \$14,814,154, as compared with \$12,670,535 for the same period last year.

Both wholesale and retail trade is in a healthy and flourishing condition. Many retail stores have been opened during the past few months.

The hay crop in the vicinity of Victoria, which has just been harvested, compared favourably with that of last year.

The strawberry crop on the southern portion of Vancouver Island was unusually heavy this season. Good prices were realized by the growers, the berries selling to the consumer at from ten to twelve cents per pound for table berries and seven cents per pound for preserving berries. There was an ample supply of labour to gather the crop, the pickers (mostly Chinese) receiving \$2 for a nine hour day.

Nanaimo.

There has been no material change in the demand for labour during June. Few men are looking for work in the district.

There is a good deal of activity around the city in the brick making industry, several new brick yards having commenced operations.

Passenger traffic between Nanaimo and the mainland has greatly increased. Freight shipments are also steadily increasing.

Prince Rupert.

The state of the labour market in Prince Rupert has remained practically stationary since last month, any change being rather towards reduction of activity. This is due to the fact that municipal work is practically at a standstill pending the passage of several important money by-laws, and that railway development contracts within the city limits have met with unexpected delays. By no means the full pay roll expected has yet been employed on the contracts for clearing the Grand Trunk Pacific Dry dock and Depot sites. This has been disappointing to merchants, though the preparations for carrying on these works on an extensive scale continue, and a small pay roll is steadily employed.

While no activity of special nature can be recorded in any particular trades, there is still a remarkable increase in railway and steamship transportation business. Steamships from Vancouver bring very full passenger lists, and there are heavy shipments of freight both into the city from the south, and out of the city into the interior. The opening of the first regular "all-passenger" service of trains to Skeena River Crossing within twelve miles of Hazelton, was inaugurated this month, and freight trains are long and heavily loaded. There is difficulty in getting all the goods shipped through to Hazelton from the Crossing. This applies principally to wholesale trade; retail merchants are not satisfied with business at present. Customs receipts show a steady increase, and real estate is steadily rising in price.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING JUNE, 1912.

THE unanimous report was received on June 13 of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees.

Application Received.

On June 4 an application was received in the Department from the coal miners employed by the Inverness Railway and Coal Company of Inverness, N.S., for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

In the application it was stated that the differences in question grew out of the employees' demand for a reduction of 50% in the rent of certain houses owned by the Company and for im-

proved conditions therein, also for an increase in wages of 15%. One of the points at issue related to the retention by the Company from the employees' wages of dues for the Provincial Workmen's Association. The number of employees affected was given as 500.

A Board was established by the Minister on June 8, and was constituted as follows: Mr. Finlay McDonald, of Sydney, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Norman McKenzie, of New Aberdeen, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. James Cameron Watters, of Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister of Labour received on June 13 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, comprising conductors, motormen, shopmen, shedmen, and linemen to the number of 425, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

In the application for the establishment of this Board it was stated that the dispute related to wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

A Board was established by the Minister on May 10, and was constituted as follows: Messrs. Travers Lewis, K.C., D.C.L., and P. M. Draper, both of Ottawa, Ont., nominated by the Company and the employees respectively; and the Honourable Mr. Justice McDougall, of Aylmer, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board.

The Department was, before the close of the month, formally notified by the parties respectively concerned of their acceptance of the findings of the Board.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

109 Hope Building, Ottawa,
June 12, 1912.

The Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—In the matter of the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," and Differences between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its Street Railway Employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," constituted last month and consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice McDougall, the Chairman appointed by the Department of Labour, Mr. P. M. Draper, the representative of the Employees, and Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., the representative of the Company, begs to report as follows:

The proposals put forward by the employees were embodied in 29 sections of a form of agreement which the employees proposed should be entered into by the Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 279, and were as follows:—

Sec. 1. The Company agrees to meet and treat with a duly accredited Committee of the Association on questions and grievances arising between them, and any dispute or grievance between the parties hereto which cannot be amicably settled, the same shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration at the request of either parties; said Board of Arbitration shall consist of three disinterested persons, one to be selected by the Company, one by the Association, and the two thus chosen shall select a third within three days after their appointment. Failing to agree, the third person shall be selected by the Minister of Labour. The finding of such Board shall be binding on both parties to this agreement.

Sec. 2. For motormen and conductors, all runs shall be divided into Regular and Relief runs, and shall conform as nearly as possible to a nine hour day.

Sec. 3. All motormen and conductors shall have their respective places on the lines to which they are assigned in accordance with their con-

tinuous employment in the service of the Company, and men longest in the continuous service as motormen and conductors shall have first choice of runs, and so on down the list until all vacancies are filled. The right of seniority to such runs shall be granted as often as the Board or Schedule is changed.

Sec. 4. Employees who are officers of this Association, or acting upon its committees, or delegates to conventions, shall, during such term of office enjoy preference over other employees in securing leave of absence, for the purpose of transacting business for the Association or attending conventions.

Sec. 5. Clothing for conductors and motormen shall consist as follows:—

Summer—Full suit, coat, vest and trousers;

Winter—Trousers every year, overcoat every second year.

All conductors and motormen must be so provided; Company to pay full cost of such clothing for all men in the service over one year, and half the cost of those in their first year. Uniform caps and badges will be supplied by the Company without charges.

Sec. 6. In the case of an employee being guilty of violating the rules of the Company, he shall be warned, when off duty, by the Superintendent against a recurrence of the same offence, and in the event of the employee being suspended his case shall be dealt with by the Superintendent, save that any employee suspended or discharged shall have the right to appeal to the President in person, or through the duly appointed officers of Committee of the Association.

Sec. 7. Any employee suspended or discharged, and who, upon investigation, is found not guilty of sufficient cause to warrant such suspension or discharge, shall be reinstated to his former position and be paid in

full for all lost time caused by such suspension or discharge.

Sec. 8. That cars shall be sent out each morning and night for the purpose of conveying employees to and from their work. Said cars to be run on Somerset, Bank, Hull, Sussex, St. Patrick and Gladstone lines.

Sec. 9. The Company shall provide suitable seats for motormen and conductors on all cars, and, where seats of a fixed design are used, said seats shall be placed in a position where it is convenient for motormen and conductors' use in the proper discharge of his duty.

Sec. 10. All cars shall be equipped each morning before taken out, with sand, switch bars, brooms, dusters, or any other necessary article; and all cars, cushions and windows shall be cleaned and in proper condition to go upon the street each morning, said equipping and cleaning of cars to be done by shed men employed for that purpose.

Sec. 11. Employees shall be given free transportation at all times, and on all lines of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

Sec. 12. That the Company will not call on any conductor or motorman to perform extra work in excess of his regular schedule day's work, of nine hours, except in cases of necessity. Men will not be expected to work beyond a full day's work unless they are agreeable to do so.

Sec. 13. Motormen and conductors who consent to run Extras or Trippers before or after day's work shall be paid double time for same.

Sec. 14. All spare men showing up at shed in the morning at 6.00 a.m. shall be allowed one hour for same.

Sec. 15. All conductors, motormen, shop, shed and line men who work upon Sundays shall be booked off one day through that week, making a week's work consisting of six (6) days.

Sec. 16. Canopy switches to be placed in all cars, over or near controllers.

Sec. 17. Conductors and motormen required to work on the following holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, 24th May, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day, Labour Day, Christmas Day, will be paid at the rate of time and one-half, Exhibition Time included.

Sec. 18. That conductors will be supplied with tickets and change to the extent of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00).

Sec. 19. Employees to be permitted to post notices of meetings or other matters on the Bulletin Board in Office.

Sec. 20. That all cars in service, also car shops and sheds be heated to a temperature of 55 degrees during winter months, viz.: November, December, January and February.

Sec. 21. In case of an employee being elected to the position of Business Agent for the Employees, said employee shall be granted one year's leave of absence, to be renewed, should he be re-elected. And, in the event of him declining or being defeated in election, he shall be reinstated in his position without loss of seniority rights, and his successor shall be granted the privileges outlined above.

Sec. 22. Wages. Thirty cents per hour for week days, work performed between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight. Thirty-two cents per hour for Sundays. Thirty-four cents per hour between 12.00 midnight and 6.00 a.m.

Shop, Shed, and Line Men.

Sec. 23. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all shop, shed, and line men, with one hour allowed off for dinner. All time worked in excess of this shall be paid at the rate of time and a half. However, no employee shall be required to work more than the regular day's work of nine hours except in cases of necessity. All present shop rules to remain in force.

Sec. 24. Sunday work shall be paid at the rate of double time, and no man shall work unless on his regular turn. Should he do so, he will be paid at the regular rate, unless asked by the representative of the Company, present shop rules to remain in force.

Sec. 25. Should any day employee be required to work all night, he shall be paid double time from 6.00 p.m. until 6.00 a.m.

Sec. 26. Shop, shed and line men shall be paid time and a half for work on all legal holidays.

Sec. 27. A flat rate of five cents per hour increase for every man employed in the sheds, workshops, and line men.

Sec. 28. That the Company will not discriminate against any employee by reason of his being a member of Division 279.

Sec. 29. This Agreement, and the provisions thereof, shall continue in force and be binding on the respective parties hereunto until May 1st, 1913, and from year to year thereafter, unless changed by the parties hereunto. Either of the parties hereunto desiring a change in any section or sections of this Agreement shall notify the other party in writing of the desired change thirty days prior to the ending of each year, which is the 1st day of May. Under such notice this agreement shall be opened to consider the change or changes desired.

The reply thereto of the Company, prior to the formation of the Board, was contained in the following memorandum:—

“The Company declines to enter into an agreement with a union on matters relating to the conduct or management of its business. This is the answer to fourteen of the twenty-two requests involving that principle, presented by representatives of the conductors and motor-

"men. Six of the remaining requests
"are already in force, and the other
"two, viz., rate of wages and hours
"of work, the Company is prepared
"to discuss with a Committee of con-
"ductors and motormen."

At the sittings of the Board, after its organization, the Company was represented by Messrs. James E. Hutcheson and J. D. Fraser, while the employees were represented by Messrs. Magnus Sinclair, Charles Ryan, and James O'Brien, there being also several other employees of the Company present throughout the sittings for the purpose of affording information.

The Board held 12 sittings, carefully inquiring both into the dispute and into all matters affecting it. All persons on both sides so desiring here heard at length by the Board, and lengthy statements and information, both verbal and written, were advanced both on behalf of the Company and of the Employees, in support of their respective views, covering the disputes in question. In this way, and by all other means at its disposal, the Board has endeavored to fully and carefully ascertain all the facts necessary for consideration.

The proposals of the employees, above set out, may be grouped or classified as those relating to (a) increase of rates of pay, (b) the hours of work, (c) recognition of the Association, and (d) other rules and conditions of employment not included in the foregoing.

One result of the inquiries of the Board is that it appears that 8 of the demands of the employees, coming within class (d), are now in practical operation and substantially in force. These are Nos. 5, 7, 8 (subject to selection of streets by the Company), 10, 11, 14, 18, and 28.

Of these, No. 5 relates to the supplying of clothing, etc., to conductors and motormen by the Company; No. 7 to terms of reinstatement of suspended or discharged employees who may be found guiltless after investigation; No. 8 to the furnishing by the Company of

cars to convey employees to and from their work (this being however subject to the selection by the Company of the lines on which such cars run); No. 10 to the equipment and cleaning of cars; No. 11 to the free transportation at all times of employees on the Company's lines; No. 14 to the allowance to spare men reporting early for duty; No. 18 to the supplying of conductors with tickets and change to the extent of \$25.00; and No. 28 to non-discrimination against employees as members of the Association.

As mentioned in the report of a like Board, presided over by Prof. Adam Shortt in 1908, from the observations of this Board and statements made at its sittings, it was evident that the Ottawa Electric Railway Company takes much interest in its men and provides for their comfort and convenience in a very generous manner; and that consequently it has an exceptionally capable and well-set-up body of men, who provide an excellent public service.

It was claimed however by the employees that the increased cost of living rendered it difficult for them to meet their requirement upon the present wage scale, and that they considered that the working day should consist of 9 hours, at the increased scale of pay above set out.

The Company, on the other hand, pointed to the rates of pay and conditions of employment prevailing in similar kinds of work throughout Eastern Canada and the United States, maintaining that the 10 hour day was the general rule, and that the Company was now paying higher wages than similar companies in Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, London, or Hamilton, where the cost of living was as high as in Ottawa, and in some instances higher.

Statements bearing on these points were presented by both sides, and were discussed at length by the Board with the representatives of the parties. It appeared that, as a result of the report of a Conciliation Board in 1908, the scale of pay was then increased 1c per

hour, or 10c per day, and that in 1910 the Company voluntarily further increased the rate by $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour, and again since January last 1c per hour. Under these circumstances, the Company thought no case had been made for a further increase at present.

After much discussion, it was proposed and eventually agreed that the 8 items above mentioned coming within class (d), should continue in force, and that the scale of wages be increased, covering a period from 30th instant to 30th June, 1914, and that, in order to effect unanimity, the demands of the employees grouped above under (b) and (c) be waived, the conditions of employment and rules of the Company as at present subsisting, including the regulation prohibiting the wearing by the employees while on duty of any badge or emblem on the uniforms supplied by the Company, to continue in force meanwhile as hitherto. Although not convinced of the justice of any advance, Mr. Thomas hearn, on behalf of the Company, ultimately agreed to the proposition in a very generous spirit, thus enabling the Board to make this unanimous report.

The Board therefore recommends and agrees that no action be taken upon the claims above classified or grouped under (b) and (c), but that the following scale of wages take effect from 1st July next until at least the 1st July, 1914, viz.:—

Conductors and Motormen.

- 1st year's service: $21\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour for week days.
 $23\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour for Sundays.
- 2nd year's service: $22\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour for week days.
 $24\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour for Sundays.
- 3rd year's service: 25 c per hour for week days.
 27 c per hour for Sundays.

With respect to shop, shed, and line men, the Board recommends and agrees to an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour throughout.

Further, as already agreed as a result of the report of the Conciliation Board in 1908, the Company will, as heretofore, except in cases of personal dishonesty, meet and treat with individual employees, or a committee of such employees, on grievances or disputes which may arise from time to time between the Company and its employees.

By the Board:

(Sgd.) J. M. McDougall,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) P. M. Draper,
Representative of Employees.

(Sgd.) Travers Lewis,
Representative of Company.

MINOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WESTERN COAL OPERATORS AND MEN ADJUSTED BY COMMITTEE.

THE agreement signed on November 17th last, at the close of a prolonged strike between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, representing the coal miners in the employ of the various companies included in the Association, provided that points of difference arising in the working out of the agreement should be submitted for adjustment to a Com-

mittee representing operators and miners respectively, the operators to be represented by the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the miners to be represented by the President of District No. 18, U.M.W.A. In the event of the members of the Committee being unable to agree, it was arranged that they should endeavour to elect an independent Chairman, "And, failing to agree upon an inde-

pendent Chairman, the Minister of Labour shall be asked by them to appoint such Chairman; the decision of the Committee thus constituted shall be binding upon both parties."

Under the terms of this agreement, the Minister was during May requested to name an independent Chairman of the Committee in question, and accordingly the Honourable Mr. Justice Walsh, of Edmonton, was appointed by the Minister, the Committee being thus composed as follows, viz.: the Honourable Mr. Justice Walsh, Supreme Court of Alberta, Edmonton, Chairman; Mr. W. F. McNeill, Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, Calgary; Mr. C. Stubbs, President of District No. 18. United Mine Workers' Association of America, Bellevue, Alta. The Department has subsequently received a copy of the finding of the Committee with regard to the disputes referred for adjustment, the finding of the committee having been unanimous.

The text of the decision is as follows, viz.:

Two disputes which have arisen between the International Coal & Coke Company, Limited, and some of its men have been referred for settlement under the agreement of the 17th of November, 1911, to the committee consisting of the commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18 United Mine Workers of America and the Chairman appointed by the Minister of Labour.

The first of these disputes relates to the pegging in of men for the block of pillars 135 to 152. Station No. 1 was for a time used for this purpose but the company has recently established station No. 2 at which it requires the men working on the pillars in question to peg in. This station though much nearer than Station 1 to the pillars is about two miles further than No. 1 from the houses of the workmen and their ob-

jection to pegging in at No. 2 is based upon that fact. The Company on the other hand says that men who peg in at No. 1 must in order to reach the pillars in question travel nearly two miles underground and must go for a considerable part of this distance along the main haulage way of the mine and that this involves the men themselves in much danger to life and limb and imposes upon the Company much financial responsibility. There is nothing expressly covering this point either in the agreement or the Statutes except that the first clause of the agreement vests the direction of the working forces exclusively in the company. That clause is broad enough to confer upon the company the right which it now seeks to exercise as it involves a direction of the working forces. The committee finding therefore, is that the company is entitled to maintain station No. 2 and to require the men to peg in at it.

The other dispute arises out of the contention of the company that it is entitled to dockage on account of coal which is exceptionally wet if such condition occurs in at least five consecutive car-loads. The question of dockage is fully provided for by the agreement of the 17th of November, 1911. So far as this company is concerned the dockages provided for are to be found at page 67 of the printed agreement. To concede the company's contention would be in effect to make a new agreement between the parties and this the committee has no power to do. Under the terms of the agreement the company has no right to make the dockage now contended for and this dispute must therefore be decided against it.

Dated at Calgary this 6th day of June A.D. 1912.

(Signed) W. L. WALSH,
Chairman.

(Signed) W. F. McNEILL.
(Signed) C. STUBBS.

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WORKMEN
EMPLOYED IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—INSPECTION
DUTIES OF FAIR WAGES OFFICER.**

REPRESENTATIONS have been received from time to time by the Minister of Labour, urging that an officer of the Department of Labour charged with the duties of preparing Fair Wages schedules, &c., should be permanently located in Western Canada. These representations were made on various occasions by the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which has for many years waited on the Prime Minister and Minister of Labour to present resolutions passed at the annual convention of the Congress held in the month of September. Resolutions to the same effect have been passed by the various Trades and Labour Councils in Western Canada, and copies of these resolutions have been usually forwarded to the Minister.

The continued and increasing development of western Canada has made more urgent the necessity for action in the direction indicated; moreover, the addition to the duties of the officers in question of certain responsibilities in the nature of inspection of railway construction work, &c., particulars of which are explained below, required a certain re-organization of this branch of the service of the Department. Early in the present fiscal year, therefore, the Minister decided to transfer to the West one of the officers charged with this work and Mr. J. D. McNiven, who had for several years performed excellent service as a Fair Wage officer, having had under his special care in this respect Ontario and western Canada, was recently removed to Vancouver, B. C. This change made necessary the appointment of a new officer to continue throughout Ontario the duties previously performed by Mr. McNiven, and Mr. W. D. Killins, of St. Thomas, was recently appointed. Mr. Victor DuBreuil will, as in the past, perform similar work for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

This branch of the work of the Department has shown great extension during the last year or two. The skill and experience which these officers have acquired in their investigations for the purpose of preparing Fair Wages schedules have frequently enabled them to perform service of marked usefulness to the public by the adjustment of differences between employers and employees; the good offices of the Department have been used on many such occasions without the public having been made generally aware that friction existed. In addition, the natural growth of the Dominion, and particularly the great expansion of western Canada, has led inevitably to a large growth in Government works, and the number of Fair Wages schedules called for by the various Departments of the Government shows a tendency to continual growth; the schedules prepared for the fiscal year 1911-12 numbered 290, a larger figure than in any previous year. The total for the ten years of the life of the Department now reaches the high figure of 2000.

A further matter which may be here conveniently mentioned is one bearing on increased duties falling on the officers of this branch. On various occasions the Minister of Labour has received representations respecting the severe conditions under which, as it has been alleged, men engaged in railway construction have performed their work. Complaints on the subject have proceeded particularly from labour organizations and from the consuls and vice-consuls of those countries from which come immigrants who have been chiefly employed in this work. It has been explained to the Minister that it is frequently impossible to procure accurate information, if any information at all, concerning men who are believed to have been employed in certain construction camps and who have fallen ill, or have in some cases become

deceased. It has been stated that the possessions of a person deceased have frequently been frittered away in ineffective efforts looking to identification of the owner, or have disappeared otherwise.

The difficulty proved on inquiry by the Department to be very real and one with which, it seemed to the Minister, a practical effort should be made to deal. After a discussion of the matter with the President of the Transcontinental Railway Commission it was arranged that the Department of Labour should frame special regulations for the protection of workmen employed on railroad construction, copies of which were to be supplied to the contractors or subcontractors controlling any section of work of any railway company constructed by the Dominion Government. Copies of the regulations framed and form connected therewith are printed below; the regulations, it will be noted, provide in effect that the employer shall cause the form to be filled out in the case of every employee, with all the information which is thought necessary for the purpose of identification, with names and addresses of relatives or friends, etc.; and in the event of the person concerned falling seriously ill or dying, the form relating to him is to be immediately forwarded to the Department of Labour. The form was prepared on the understanding that trouble of the nature indicated will arise chiefly in the case of immigrants of recent arrival and not well conversant with English; and when the person concerned comes from a country which is represented by consuls in Canada, the Department of Labour will immediately forward to the consular office concerned the information which has been reported. Where, however, the information shows the person ill or deceased, no matter of what nationality, to have relatives or friends in Canada whose addresses are clearly given, then the Department of Labour will communicate the information received to the parties interested.

These forms have been distributed in large numbers to the contractors and

sub-contractors along the construction camps of the Transcontinental Railroad, the Department of Labour having received the largest measure of assistance from the authorities of the Transcontinental Railroad. At present the regulations, &c., apply only to railway construction work performed for the Government of Canada, but it is believed the advantage to both contractors and workmen will be such that it may become possible later to extend the system to other construction work.

It should be added that officers of the Department will be required to visit from time to time the chief points of railway construction, with a view to reporting generally on the conditions prevailing in the camps; also to inquire specially into the working of the regulations in question. This inspection work will be included generally in the duties placed on the officers charged with this preparation of fair wages schedule.

Railway Construction Regulations.

The regulations mentioned above, and the identification form connected therewith, are as follows:

Special Regulations of the Department of Labour for the Protection of Workmen Employed in Railway Construction.

The following regulations of the Department of Labour shall be observed on all railway construction work which is performed for the Government of Canada:

1. All contractors, sub-contractors or other employers (all superintendents or foremen in cases where work is carried on by day labour) shall be required to take down and keep a careful record of the full names of all men employed (if possible on a printed form, copies of which may be had on application to the Department of Labour), their nationality, place of birth, age, latest local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere; also the name and address

of their nearest relative or representative to be communicated with in case of death, serious accident or illness.

2. The books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by any officer of the Department of Labour at any time it may be expedient to the Department of Labour to have the same inspected.

3. In the case of the death or serious illness of, or any serious accident to any workman, the employer (or superintendent or foreman, as the case may be), shall at once make an inventory of the man's effects, ascertain the amount of money due him for work or otherwise, and forward a statement of the same to the Department of Labour in Ottawa, along with (a) the record above mentioned, showing the workman's full name, nationality, place of birth, age, local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere, and the name and address of the workman's nearest relative or representative who should be communicated with; and (b) particulars of such accident, illness, or death, as the case may be.

*Names, Addresses; &c., of Workmen
Employed in Railway Construction Work.*

(To be forwarded to the Department of Labour, Ottawa, in case of death, serious accident or illness, along with an inventory of the workman's effects and a statement of the amount of money due him for work or otherwise.)

Name of contractor or sub-contractor,
firm or company by whom the work-
man is employed.....
Workman's full name
Date employed.....Age.....
Nationality
Place of birth
Full address in Canada
Full home address, if any, elsewhere..
.....
Full name of relative or representative
to be communicated with in case of
illness, accident or death
.....
Full address of such relative or repre-
sentative
.....
Signature of employee as to correctness
of information above given
.....

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JUNE, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE steady advance in wholesale prices, which began in July, 1911, after a recession in May and June, and became more rapid since December, continued during June, the Department's index number having advanced from 135.9 in May to 136.9 in June, as compared with 126.1 in June of last year. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 255 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

The chief increases during the past month were in animals and meats, fodders, fruits and vegetables, hides and leathers, there having been slight decreases in dairy products, prepared fish, sugars, coal and coke. The chief features in the rise during the past year occurred in grains and fodders, animals and meats, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, hides and leathers, fuel, furs, liquors and tobaccos.

The following table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided shows the average price level for June, 1912, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE, 1912.
MAY, 1912 AND JUNE, 1911.

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		June, 1912.	May 1912.	June, 1911.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders :</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	183.8	184.6	131.4
" Western.....	3	157.1	165.9	141.8
Fodder.....	5	215.8	203.4	138.5
All.....	14	189.5	187.3	137.2
II. <i>Animals and Meats :</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	4	200.0	187.7	166.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	164.5	165.6	129.6
Sheep and mutton.....	2	136.6	145.2	109.4
Poultry.....	2	222.0	182.9	183.1
All.....	14	178.9	171.4	145.0
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	8	137.4	140.1	115.7
IV. <i>Fish.....</i>	6	146.2	154.3	141.6
Prepared fish.....	4	160.5	143.4	139.1
Fresh fish.....	10	152.0	150.0	140.6
All.....				
V. <i>Other Foods :</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	2	174.6	199.0	189.2
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	88.5	82.4	92.0
Dried fruits.....	3	132.4	132.4	141.5
Fresh vegetables.....	5	269.6	274.0	176.8
Canned vegetables.....	3	134.9	136.4	131.7
All.....	16	185.3	174.9	148.1
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	9	123.1	122.6	116.4
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	120.3	120.3	110.0
Sugar, etc.....	6	117.4	121.8	108.3
Condiments.....	5	100.2	101.2	95.1
All.....	24	116.5	117.5	109.7
VI. <i>Textiles :</i>				
Woolens.....	5	126.0	126.0	121.6
Cottons.....	4	133.9	134.5	156.6
Silks.....	3	85.5	84.7	86.1
Jutes.....	2	162.7	162.0	162.0
Flax products.....	4	114.6	114.6	104.9
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	120.7	120.7	123.2
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	181.6	171.9	157.3
Leather.....	4	138.4	127.8	122.0
Boots & shoes.....	3	137.9	137.9	136.3
All.....	11	154.0	146.6	138.8
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements :</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	97.5	97.5	97.9
Other metals.....	13	116.1	115.2	114.0
Implements.....	10	104.5	104.5	105.1
All.....	34	112.7	112.3	106.6
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting :</i>				
Fuel.....	6	120.3	123.2	105.9
Lighting.....	4	84.8	81.8	83.3
All.....	10	106.1	107.8	96.8
X. <i>Building Materials :</i>				
Lumber.....	12	165.0	163.4	167.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	104.5	104.2	103.0
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	141.2	138.3	143.1
All.....	46	131.5	130.0	.....
XI. <i>House Furnishings :</i>				
Furniture.....	6	127.8	127.8	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	103.0	103.0	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.5	120.5	115.2
All.....	16	112.8	112.8	110.3
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	114.4	114.4	111.5
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>				
Furs.....	4	321.3	321.3	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	162.4	162.4	143.7
Sundries.....	6	107.3	108.5	100.8
All.....	16	181.9	184.9	171.0
All commodities.....	255	136.9	135.9	126.1

More detailed information as to the price movement during June as compared with the preceding month is as follows:—

Grains and fodders. — Grains as a whole were somewhat easier both at Winnipeg and Toronto. Wheat was firm at Toronto and higher at Winnipeg under good demand for export. Barley and oats were unchanged at Toronto but declined at Winnipeg owing to weakness in the United States and to little demand for barley. Flax was higher under good demand. Corn was falling at Toronto under good receipts from the United States, while rye and peas were steady at nominal prices. Baled hay advanced at Montreal to \$24.00-25.00 per ton and at Toronto to \$21.00 under strong demand by American buyers, but weakened later in the month. Bran and shorts were lower, and baled straw was steady.

Animals and meats. — The advance in cattle continued, with little downward fluctuation, higher than the record prices in 1910. There seems little prospect of alleviation of the scarcity of cattle as veal calves are coming to the market in larger numbers than a year ago, prices being good and continuing steady. Some relief may come when grass-fed fat cattle arrive on the market, but material reduction in prices is not hoped for. Hogs were easier in the earlier part of the month but were firmer later. Dressed hogs fluctuated in sympathy. Bacon advanced one cent and a better demand is expected during the warm weather. Hams were steady, barrelled pork was easier, and lard declined at the close of the month. Sheep were lower but mutton was steady. Fowls and turkeys were slightly upward.

Dairy products. — Butter was lower, demand from Western Canada being less and receipts being heavy. Cheese was weaker under heavy receipts. Eggs were weaker, demand beginning to lessen, but somewhat firmer at Montreal early in the month.

Fish. — The great weakness in fish prices in all foreign markets, due

to the large catches in Norway, caused a further decline in dry cod, haddock, and salted mackerel. Salt herring, canned salmon, lobsters and fresh halibut were steady. The new catch of British Columbia salmon is expected to bring high prices and the lobster catch is disappointing. Lake trout and white fish came on the market at Toronto at 12c per lb. the same level as last year, and were in good demand.

Fruits and vegetables. — Canadian strawberries came on the market in Toronto on June 14th, a week later than last year. The price was 14-15c, and high prices are not expected. Winter apples were steady but were almost off the market. Bananas and oranges advanced steeply and lemons are expected to be higher. Dried fruits were steady. All fresh vegetables were still high in spite of importations from the south of new crops. Potatoes were weaker, especially at Montreal, but beans, advanced to \$3.00 per bushel on account of the great demand due to the high prices of other vegetables. Onions were slightly lower and turnips were steady. Canned goods were weak as the new season approaches and corn was lower.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions. — Winter wheat flour advanced on account of the high price of wheat and Manitoba flour was steady. Export demand is very poor and home demand is quieter. Oatmeal was lowered to reduce stocks before the new crops are marketed. Rice rose at the close of the month on account of scarcity in Japan and Rangoon. Tea and coffee were steady but the tea market is uncertain as the crop is poor in India but good in Ceylon. Sugar, granulated and yellow was reduced again and molasses was lower. Cuba is reported to have a full crop. Glucose was lower, corn being easier. Maple sugar advanced as the crop was quite short. Honey dropped also. Cream of tartar fluctuated considerably and was one cent lower.

Textiles. — This group was comparatively steady, raw cotton being on the

same level as in May, grey cottons were upward and prints lower. Raw silk advanced, stocks in Japan and Italy being very low and demand good. Jute was lower and hessians higher. This season's wool clipping is reported late owing to the cold spring and producers are said to be getting good prices.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes. — Steep advances occurred in almost all hides and leathers. Calfskins and horsehides were strongly upward and beef hides were very firm. Spanish sole rose 2c per pound, slaughter sole 4c, harness leather 1c, and heavy uppers 5c. Scarcity of cattle and strong demand for leather are the chief causes.

Metals and implements. — Iron and steel markets were firm. In the United States there were rumours of advances. At Montreal iron is more plentiful but not abundant. The decision to double track the Canadian Pacific Railway from Port Arthur to Sudbury strengthened the markets for rails. Aluminium, brass, and copper were up, lead was steady but was reported scarce. Bar silver was slightly upward, nickel, tin, and zinc were steady. Solder bar was higher in sympathy with lead. Copper production is reported to be barely keeping up with consumption, but there were rumours of price manipulation. Implements were unchanged.

Fuel and lighting. — Anthracite coal was lower at Montreal, the labour troubles in Pennsylvania having been settled. Connellsville coke prices were also lower, though still quite high. Labour troubles are reported as one cause.

Building materials. — Lumber trade and prices were steady and New Brunswick shingles and spruce advanced on account of good demand in United States and higher freight rates. Cement is reported to be 10c a barrel lower in Ontario as a result of the reduction of the duty by 50%. Copper wire advanced in sympathy with the high prices of ingot copper. Linseed oil advanced nearly 10c per gallon, owing to the great demand. White lead

also advanced again 25c per cwt., owing to the scarcity of lead and the demand for paint. Turpentine was 1c lower.

Housefurnishings, drugs and chemicals were steady.

Miscellaneous. — Furs, liquors and tobaccos were steady. Pulp and paper advanced under good demand and prices are expected to advance with the low water of the summer. Wrapping paper was higher owing to the loss by fire of a large mill. Raw rubber was slightly lower again.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1911	127.3	2,549			
1912			79.7	8.7,132	109.2
Jan.	131.4	2,613			
Feb.	134.3	2,667	81.8	8.9,493	112.4
Mar.	134.2	2,791	82.9	8.9,578	112.2
April	135.4	2,693	84.4	8.9,019	115.7
May	135.9	2,687	85.0	9.1,010	120.
June	136.9			9.2,746	122.

Bradstreets Journal (June 15) states: "Following the rise of the general commodity price level to a new record height on May 1, has come a decline as of June 1 of 1.8%, due to the advance of the season, better crop advices and the increased supply of animal feeding stuffs consequent upon improved pasturage. In all forty articles declined forty-three remained unchanged, and twenty-two advanced. In all, nine groups of commodities out of thirteen declined."

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE chief feature of the month was a general decline in the price of butter with the advance of the season. Meats, however, were decidedly upward, especially beef and mutton. Hog products were higher in some localities but lower in others. Eggs and cheese were somewhat downward but in many cities an upward trend in eggs has already begun. Beans were higher in sympathy with other vegetables, especially potatoes. Importations of new potatoes from the south has lowered potatoes in some places but in others they are still upward. Sugar was down in several cities, wholesale prices having fallen on account of a full crop in Cuba and reports of a good beet crop in Europe. Coal was reported upward in some cities through scarcity in United States on account of the threatened labour troubles in the mines. The usual summer reductions will not be made in many cities. Rentals were upward in a few cities on account of scarcity of houses for workingmen.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — Sirloin steak and shoulder roast were higher in twelve cities, while sirloin steak alone was dearer at Westville, N.S., Hamilton, London and Cobalt, Ont. Shoulder roast was lower at London, Ont., but higher at Brantford, Ont. Scarcity of cattle and advances in wholesale prices were reported as the causes.

Veal advanced at Montreal and Hull, Que., but declined at Ottawa and Peterborough, Ont.

Mutton. — The price of mutton rose at Sydney, Westville, and Halifax, N.S.; at St. Catharines, Brantford, and Guelph, Ont., but declined at St. John, N.B., Three Rivers, Que.; Ottawa, Niagara Falls, and London, Ont. Advances were due to the greater demand owing to the high prices of beef.

Pork. — The price of fresh pork advanced in fourteen of the cities and fell

at Belleville, Ont., while salt pork was higher in eight cities and lower at Westville, N.S.; and Ottawa, Belleville, and Peterborough, Ont. Hogs had advanced to record prices in eastern Canada, and all hog products were up, but the market was slightly easier later in the month.

Bacon was higher at Sydney, N.S.; Sorel, Que.; Brantford, Berlin, and Chatham, Ont.; but was lower at Montreal, Que.; Belleville, Peterborough and Niagara Falls, Ont. At New Westminster, B.C., the wholesale price was reported to have advanced but the retail price was steady.

Lard advanced at Sydney, N.S., at Brantford and Berlin, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C., but fell at Belleville, Ont.

Fish were lower at Sydney, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., but were higher at St. Catharines and Cobalt, Ont.

Eggs. — Fresh eggs were higher in sixteen of the cities but were lower at Ottawa, and Cobalt, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man. Both fresh and packed eggs were higher at Sydney, N.S., St. John, N.B., and at Montreal, Que.

Milk was lowered to summer prices at Quebec, Three Rivers, Sorel, St. John's, and Hull, Que.; at Peterborough, Chatham and Cobalt, Ont., and at Regina, Sask.

Butter. — Both creamery and dairy butter were lower in twenty-two of the cities but advanced at Westville, N.S., St. Hyacinthe, Que., and London, Ont. Dairy butter alone was lower at Montreal, Que., Orillia, and St. Catharines, Ont., but higher at Quebec, and Hull, Que., and at Victoria, B.C. Creamery butter alone was lower at Sydney, N.S., Ottawa, Kingston, Brantford, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., and Victoria, B.C., but was higher at Sorel, Que.

Cheese. — Both old and new cheese advanced at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Hamilton, Ont., but declined at St. John's, Que. Old cheese alone was low-

er at Sydney, N.S., and St. John, N.B., but was higher at Westville, N.S. New cheese alone was cheaper at Belleville, and London, Ont., and at Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Bread advanced from 20c to 22c per six pound loaf at Three Rivers, Que.

Flour was upward at St. John, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C., but was lower at Montreal. At New Westminster, B.C., the wholesale price was upward but the retail price was steady.

Rolled oats were up at Westville, N. S., St. John, N.B., and Peterborough, Ont., but declined at Sorel, Que., and at Toronto. At Toronto it was reported that millers were cleaning out stocks ready for operations on the new crop.

Rice was steady.

Beans advanced at Sorel, Que., Ottawa, Peterborough, Toronto and Woodstock, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man. The increased use of beans on account of the high prices of potatoes and other vegetables is reported as the chief cause.

Apples, evaporated, were higher at Sydney, N.S., Sorel, Que., and Belleville, Ont., but declined at Winnipeg, Man.

Prunes were lower at Regina, Sask.

Sugar. — Granulated and yellow sugar declined at St. John, N.B., Montreal, Que., at Peterborough, and Toronto, Ont., at Brandon, Man., Regina, and Saskatoon, Sask., and at Edmonton, Alta. Granulated sugar alone was lower at Nanaimo, B.C. and yellow sugar alone was cheaper at Berlin, Ont.

Tea was reported lower at Sorel and Montreal, Que.

Coffee was upward at St. Thomas, Ont.

Potatoes. — The price of potatoes was higher at Westville, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Moncton, N.B., lower at Fredericton, N.B., Quebec, St. Hyacin-

the, and Montreal, Que., and up at St. John's Que. In Ontario the price was higher at Peterborough, Orillia, Niagara Falls and St. Thomas, but lower at Berlin and Windsor. The price advanced at Regina, Sask., but fell at New Westminster, B.C., as stocks were held too long for high prices. Shipments from the Maritime Provinces caused high prices there and importations of new potatoes and other fresh vegetables at high prices had not yet weakened the market very much.

Vinegar and starch were steady.

Coal. — Anthracite coal advanced at Sherbrooke, Que., Brockville, Kingston, Hamilton and St. Thomas, Ont., on account of scarcity at the mines in the United States. At Berlin, Ont., the price fell to \$7.50 per ton while last year it was \$6.50. Bituminous coal was down to summer prices at Quebec, Que., but at Toronto, Ont., the price was higher and the advance was said to be due to a strike at the mines in the United States. Both anthracite and bituminous coal were lower at Halifax, N.S., and Fredericton, N.B.

Wood. — Hard wood was higher at St. Catharines, Ont., but lower at Winnipeg, Man. Soft wood also was lower at Winnipeg and at Halifax, N.S., where the price was lowered to induce people to lay in supplies for next winter. At St. Catharines, Ont., soft wood was higher.

Coal oil was steady.

Rentals. — At Peterborough, Ont., rentals were upward as houses for workmen were scarce, most houses built during the last few years being of an expensive kind. At Port Arthur, Ont., rents were raised somewhat as partial sanitary conveniences had been provided. Rents were higher at Edmonton, and there was a slightly upward tendency at Lethbridge, Alta., and at Nanaimo, B.C., rents were higher partly on account of additional sewer connection and partly owing to the rising value of property.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.		Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.		Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.		Fish, fresh, good quality. per lb.		Lard, pure leaf, per lb.		Eggs		Milk, per quart		Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb		Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.					Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.							New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.			Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.			
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts	cts	cts	
Sydney.....	22	16	12	18	18	18	23	5-15 20	20	28	26	9	30	35	20	.....	1	5	3	5						
Westville	18	12	8	15	15	15	22	7 15	18	25	..	7	30	32	20	20	3	4½	3½	5							
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	26	24	7	25	28	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4							
Halifax.....	24	12 15	10 12	15 18	15	14	20 22	5-8 15	18	28	25	8	28	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	3½							
<i>Prince Edward</i>																											
<i>Island—</i>																											
Charlottetown..	18	12	7	14	16	14	15	4-5	17	21	.....	5	18 20	28	18	16	2	3½	3	3½						
<i>New</i>																											
<i>Brunswick—</i>																											
Moncton.....	20	14	12	....	16	16	25	6-16	20	22	.....	7	25	36	.....	20	2	4"	3½	4½					
St. John.....	24	14	10	16	16	16	20	6	18	25	22	7	22 24 22	26	20	20	1½	5½	4	4½							
Fredericton..	25	12	8	14	14	14	22	7-16	18	22	20	7	22	25	25	20	2	4	4	4							
<i>Quebec—</i>																											
Quebec.....	15 16 20	13 14 15	12 12 12	13 14 15	15	16	18 20 20	8 8 8-15	20 15	25 25 23	.....	8 8 7	24 26 26	28 30 30	16 18 20	..	6 6 6	3½ 3½ 3½	3 3 3	5 4 4						
Three Rivers.	20	15	12	15	17	15	20	8-15	15	25	23	7	26	30	20	20	6	3½	3	4							
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13- 14	16	22	8-10	19	25	.....	6	25	30	20	.....	1	5	3½	4					
Sorel.....	18 20	14	14	15	16	15	20	10	17	23 25	.....	6	25	27	18	.....	6	3	3	4					
St. Hyacinthe,	16	12	10	15	15	14	22	6-10- 12	16	25	.....	5	30	30	20	20	6	3	3	5						
St. Johns.....	20	16	10	18	17	15	18	10-12 12½	16	20	18	7	26	24	18	16	2	3	2½	6							
Montreal.....	20	12	15	15	16	18	20	12½	17	30	27	8	26	30	20	20	1½	4	4	4							
Hull.....	20	14	15	20	16	16	..	8	18	25	20	7	30	30	18	17	3	3½	2½	4							

1. Company houses \$6.00, private houses \$8.00.

2. New potatoes.

3. Dairy prints.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JUNE, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 30.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 rooms dwelling in wrlk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	6	15	15	7	6	30	60	40	1.73	10	10	.....	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	16.00
5	5	13	10	6½	6	40	30	35	1.50	8	10	.....	3.20	4.00	3.50	19	14.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6¼	6	30	30	40	1.20	8	10	7.25	4.60	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
5-7	5	15	12	6½	6	30	50-60	40	1.80	10	10	7.00	5.00	5.50	3.00	20	15.00	.....
												7.25	5.25					
5	5	14	12-14	6	5½	25-28	50	40	.90-1.10	40	8-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	6.00-8.00	4.00-6.00
6	6	13	13	6¼	6	35	40	40	1.50	10	10	.....	5.25	5.25	3.50	21	15.00	.....
6	6	15	12	5¾	5½	40	50	40	1.80	10	12	7.50	5.10	8.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00
6	5	13	12	6½	6	35	50	40	1.25	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.50	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	5	13	12	6	5	35-40	35-40	40	1.50	20	10	8.00	4.50	6.00	4.50	13	16.00	.....
5	5	12	12	7	6	40-50	25-40	30-40	1.75	15	8	7.50	5.50	7.00	5.50	1	18.00	8.00
6	6	15	15	6¼	5½	50	50	40	1.95	10	9	7.15	6.00	6.50	4.50	20	14.00	8.00
5	6	13	12	6½	..	25	30	40	1.80	10	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	16	15.00	11.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	6	30-60	30-60	40	2.10	5-7	8	8.00	5.00	5.50	4.50	18	9.00	.....
5	5	13	.....	6	5	30	35	30	2.25	15	10	8.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	22	10.00	12.00
7	6	13	13	6	5½	35	35	40	2.00	18	7	7.75	6.50	8.35	4.85	20	15.00	9.00
5	5	12½	12½	6	5	35-40	35	40	1.85-2.50	10	8	7.75	5.00	5.50	4.00	20	16.00	13.00

4. Maple slabs, \$6.00 per cord.
5. Seed potatoes, \$3.00 per bag.
6. 2 lbs. for 65c, or 35c per lb.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.			New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.	
<i>Ontario—</i>																		
Ottawa	22	15	12½	15	18	15	20	18	25	.....	7	26 25	30 32	22	18	3	3½	4
Brockville	20	15	12½	15	15	17	23	10	17	25	.....	6	28	18	18	1½	3½	3½
Kingston	22	18	13	15	17	15	20	12½	17	25	.....	6	.....	20	18	3	3½	5
Belleville	20	12½	8	18	15	15	24	12	16	24	.....	6	30	20	20	3	3½	4
Peterborough.	22	14	12½	18	17	15	24	15	20	23	.....	6	24	27	20	18	1½	3
Orillia	22	6	12½	15	15	.....	22	12	20	22	.....	7	20	.....	20	3	3½	3½
Toronto	25	17	17	17	10-	12	18	12	17	25	.....	9	20	28	20	17	3	3½
Niagara Falls.	20	12½	12½	15	16	12	18	12	15	27	.....	28	30	20	17	1½	4	2½
St. Catharines.	23	15	15	20	20	16	20	15	20	27	.....	7	27	33	20	17	1½	2½
Hamilton	22	16	18	18	20	20	22	20	18	25	.....	7	24	29	22	18	3	4
Brantford	23	12	15	18	20	16	18	15	18	25	.....	8	25	30	22	20	1½	3½
Guelph	22	12½	12½	18	17	17	25	13	20	24	.....	8	.....	30	25	20	1½	3
Berlin	22	13	16	23	19	18	22	15	17	23	.....	7	25	29	20	20	3	4
Woodstock ...	18	14	15	17	18	17	23	8-10	16	23	.....	7	23	27	20	18	1½	4
Stratford	22	13	12½	15	20	20	22	8-13	18	23	.....	7	28	30	22	18	1½	2½
London	20	16	14	6	22	20	24	15	16	23	.....	7	22	25	20	18	1½	3½
St. Thomas ..	22	15	15	18	24	25	18	17	25	.....	6	28	30	23	18	1½	4	3
Chatham	23	14	12½	15	18	16	22	15	18	23	.....	7	23	27	22	20	1½	3½
Windsor	20	15	15	18	20	18	23	10	16	20	.....	7	20	25	20	18	1½	4
Cobalt	18	12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	25	.....	8	30	35	24	20	1½	4
Cobalt	25	15	15	25	20	20	22	15	20	30	.....	10	30	35	20	.....	3	4
Port Arthur ..	25	12½	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	30	.....	12	30	32	20	20	2	4½
Fort William..	22	15	15	22	22	20	22	12½	17½	30	.....	10	.....	35	..	20	2	4½
<i>Manitoba—</i>																		
Winnipeg	25	16	16	22	20	18	25	12½	18	26	.....	10	25	25	23	20	1	5
Brandon	22	15	12½	20	18	.....	25	20	20	28	.....	9	28	32	23	23	1½	4
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																		
Regina	25	18	20	25	22	20	35	15	20	25	.....	10	25	35	20	20	1½	4½
Moosejaw	25	16	23	25	20	18	23	20	20	35	.....	10	30	35	23	.....	1½	4½
Saskatoon	25	18	14	20	18	20	25	20	20	30	.....	10	35	40	..	25	1½	5½
<i>Alberta—</i>																		
Calgary	22	12½	18	20	20	20	23	12½	18	30	.....	10	30	35	22	22	1½	3½
Edmonton	25	15	20	20	20	20	35	20	20	30	.....	10	30	40	25	20	1½	5
Lethbridge	25	15	18	25	22	..	25	15	18	30	.....	10	40	25	..	..	..	3½
<i>British Columbia—</i>																		
Nelson	25	17	16	25	25	22	28	15	22	40	.....	35	15	32	40	20	20	1½
New Westm'str	22	18	18	22	20	16	33	10	18	35	.....	11½	35	40	25	25	1½	5
Victoria	25	15	22	25	22	20	32	12½	20	40	.....	35	12	40	45	25	25	1
Nanaimo	20	15	16	23	20	20	24	10	18	35	.....	30	10	35	40	25	25	1½
Prince Rupert	27	15	17½	27	25	25	25	10	15	40	.....	35	20	.....	40	25	25	1

7. Jack pine.

8. Poplar.

9. Jack pine.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 30

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1912.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ngh'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	6	12½	15	6½	6	35	35	35	2.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	13.00	10.00
5	5	15	12½	6½	6½	40	35	40	1.80	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	2.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	5	10	12½	7	6	30	30	30	2.00	10	8	7.00	4.75	7.00	5.00	15	12.00	8.00
5	7	15	15	6½	5½	40	40	40	2.25	10	10	7.50	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	14.00	10.00
5	5	13	13	6	6	25	25	25	1.90	10	7	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.75	15	12.00	10.00
5	6	15	12½	5½	5½	25	25	25	1.80	10	7	7.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	25	15.00	12.00
5	5	12½	10	6½	5½	35	40	40	2.00	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	22.00	18.00
5	6	8	15	6½	5½	30	30	40	2.63²	10	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	5.00	20	10.00	8.00
5	6	8	15	6½	5½	30	30	30	3.75	10	8	.....	.....	8.00	6.00	20	15.00	10.00
5	5	12	13	6½	6½	50	50	50	2.25	10	8	.....	.....	8.00	6.00	22	14.00	14.00
5	5	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	2.25	10	8	7.25	5.25	8.00	6.00	18	18.00	14.00
7	5	.....	15	7	6½	40	40	40	5.75	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	5	.....	12½	6½	6½	25	25	35	2.40	10	9	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	15.00	11.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	40	40	40	2.20	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00
5	6	15	12½	6½	5½	25	25	25	2.10	10	8	7.50	4.50	8.00	5.00	22	15.00	12.00
5	7	.....	15	6½	5½	50	40	40	2.25	10	10	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	10	12	7	5½	25	30	30	2.25	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	.....	18	7½	6½	30	30	40	2.25	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
8	5	13	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	7.50	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12.00	9.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	25	30	30	2.25	7	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	14.00	10.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	35	35	40	5	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	15	15.00	10.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	18.00	12.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	25	30	35	2.25	..	10	10.00	.....	5.50	5.00	25	15.00	20.00
5	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	30	30	25	2.00	10	10	7.75	5.00	5.75	4.00	25	25.00	20.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	60	50	40	8.00	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	25	18.00	15.00
7	6	12	12	6½	6½	30	30	30	8.00	10	8	8.00	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	25.00	15.00
7	7	17½	12½	7	7	60	60	40	6.00	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.00	4.50	25	25.00	15.00
5	5	15	11	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.90	15	10	10.50	9.00	7.00	8.50	25	27.00	.....
6	5	17½	20	7½	6½	35	35	35	1.35	15	10	11.50	9.25	8.00	5.50	30	25.00	15.00
8	8½	20	17½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.90	15	15	12.85	8.10	.....	8.00	30	30.00	20.00
6	6	7½	12½	6½	7½	40	40	40	1.50	20	10	13.50	8.50	7.50	6.50	30	36.00	20.00
8	7	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	20	10	7.00	6.75	6.75	5.50	35	45.00	35.00
8	6	20	15	7½	7	60	60	40	8.75	20	12½	.....	4.00	.....	8.50	..	25.00	.....
8	8	20	15	7½	7	40	40	40	2.00	20	15	.....	4.50	.....	3.50	30	35.00	25.00
8½	8½	16	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	.....	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	35	20.00	14.00
6½	6	15	12½	7½	6½	50	45	30	12.00	..	12½	12.00	8.75	.....	.....	40	20.00	15.00
8	8	20	15	7	8	60	60	40	8.75	20	18	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
8	8	20	15	7	8	40	50	40	1.75	20	1	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
8	7	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.50	15	1	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	25.00	.....
8	8	20	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	7.50	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	27.00	.....
8	8	20	15	7½	6½	30	30	30	2.50	20	10	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	18.00	12.00
8	8	20	15	7½	6½	60	60	50	11	20	10	11.00	8.50	.....	7.00	35	40.00	30.00
						60	60	50	12½	20	12½	.....	8.50	.....	7.00	40	50.00	35.00

10. New potatoes, 6c per lb.

11. \$2.50 per cwt.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Agreement Between the Builders' Exchange of Lethbridge and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

From June 6th, 1912, to May 1st, 1913.

Hours and wages.—The regular week-day shall be eight hours, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., except on Saturday, when it shall be four hours, between the hours of 8 a.m. and twelve noon.

The minimum rate of wages shall be seventy cents (70c) per hour.

Foremen's wages shall be at least ten cents per hour above the minimum journeyman's wage.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, with double time for Sundays, New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, and Christmas Day.

All wages shall be paid fortnightly, at noon, either in currency or by marked cheque. Subject to Edmonton Builders' Exchange method of payment.

Specification of work. — Bricklaying masonry shall consist of the laying of bricks in, under or upon any structure, or form of work where bricks are used, whether in the ground or over its surface, or beneath water, in commercial buildings, rolling mills, and iron works, blast or smelter furnaces, lime or brick kilns, in mines or fortifications, and in all underground work, such as sewers, telegraph, electric and telephone conduits, and all cutting, cleaning and pointing of brick walls; fire-proofing, block-arching, terra-cotta, cutting and setting, and the laying of all tile, plaster, mineral, wood and cork block, or any substitute for the above material, and the cutting, rubbing and setting of all kinds of brick, and the setting of all cut stone trimmings on brick buildings, is bricklayers' work.

Stone masonry.—Stone masonry shall consist of laying all rubble work with or without mortar, setting all cut stone cut in yards and quarries by stone-cutters, when the same is covered by stone; cutting all shoddies, including all broken ashlar, jambs, corners, ringstones, and the laying of the same, and the cleaning and pointing of stone-work. This to apply to all work on buildings, sewers, bridges, railroads or other public works, and to all kinds of stone, particularly to the product of the locality where the work is being done, and the same is considered stone masonry.

Artificial masonry.—The cutting, setting of cement blocks or artificial stone and plaster block partitions, where substituted for brick or tile shall be done by members of the B.M. and P.I.U.

Fireproofing.—Shall consist of the fixing and placing of all tile, block, or slab, used in fire-proof construction and shall be done by members of the B.M. and P.I.U.

Arbitration.—There shall be a standing committee of five members from each organization, who shall form an Arbitration Board.

It being understood the representative of the Builders' Exchange shall be representative of the Mason and General Contractor divisions of that organization.

All matters of dispute shall be referred to this committee for adjustment, and shall be considered by it within a period of twenty-four hours after notice of dispute.

This Board shall have full power to act, and any decision made by it shall be final and binding upon both parties.

In case of any dispute, work shall continue until such time as this board has met and considered the matter, provided that such consideration takes

place within the time heretofore specified.

Signed on behalf of the Lethbridge Builders' Exchange:

H. J. GOODE.
A. SMITH.
W. J. BUNCE.

Signed on behalf of the B.M. and P.I.U., No. 3, Lethbridge, Alta.

J. W. JONES.
W. ALFORD.
W. SMITTEN.

Witness: Alf. J. Greeves, B.M. and P.I.U., Special Deputy.

Agreement in the Sheet Metal Trade, Toronto, from May 1, 1913.

1. That not more than eight hours shall constitute a day's work, excepting the months of June, July, August, September and October, when shops may work nine hours. (This is not to apply to factory shops which may work nine hours a day the whole year), and that all time shall be paid for by the hour.

2. Working hours shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, one hour for dinner, and to quit at 5 p.m. Saturdays at 12 noon. Individual arrangements may be made to work shorter hours in certain shops. When working nine hours, as per clause 1, starting time shall be 7 a.m.

3. All overtime up to 12 midnight shall be rated and paid for at time and one-half, from midnight to starting time, double time.

4. Sundays, Christmas, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Civic Holiday and Thanksgiving Day, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

5. Employers shall pay all car fare to and from jobs in the city, during working hours.

6. Employers shall pay regular rate of wages (single-time), when travelling

on Sunday or during working hours and shall pay all car-fare, board and necessary expenses when out of the city.

7. Employees doing work out of town shall work the same number of hours as the workmen in the same trade in that place, not being allowed overtime for any difference in the number of hours, but such day's work shall not exceed ten hours.

8. All necessary tools shall be furnished by the employer, except hammer and snips, straight and circular, plyers, punches and chisels.

9. Employers in all shops are classed as journeymen, improvers, and apprentices. There may be one improver to four men and under, and one to every additional four men, the employer and shop steward to be the judges. The time limit shall be six months for improvers, and if he does not prove competent in that time he must apply for an extension of time.

10. The term of apprenticeship in any branch of the sheet metal trade shall be four years. In shops employing four journeymen and under, there may be one apprentice, and one for each additional four journeymen continuously employed. The boy to be registered with the union.

11. Helpers may be employed for all work not requiring skilled labor (such as general labour work).

12. No member of either party to this agreement shall be discriminated against for any lawful action during a strike or the pursuance of his lawful duties.

13. Union sheet metal workers will not be asked to work with non-union sheet metal workers, only when the union cannot supply competent workmen.

14. Any journeyman who, owing to his want of knowledge or skill in the trade, spoils work and damages material, shall forfeit the time lost by such unskillfulness and shall have deducted from his wages the net cost of such material spoiled, provided the workman receives the instructions in writing.

15. The minimum rate of wages shall be thirty-five cents per hour with an increase of two cents per hour to be given to all tinsmiths who have not received this increase since the 1st of January, 1912. Any tinsmith who has received an increase of a less amount since 1st of January, 1912, shall be increased up to a two cents advance. This minimum shall not apply to factory shops, their minimum to be thirty-three and one-half cents per hour. Outside work undertaken by any factory shops must be governed by the thirty-five cent minimum scale. This increase of two cents to apply to inside and outside shops. This rate of wages is not to apply to men over fifty-five years of age. In such cases individual arrangements can be made with the employer to work for less than the rate. This age limit to apply to men only who through age or disability are unable to command the minimum rate.

16. This agreement to go into force on May 1st, 1912, and to continue in force until May 1st, 1913, and from year to year unless four months notice prior to the first of May be given by either party in writing, addressed to all signators, if changes are desired.

17. Should notice be given by either party of a desire to change the agreement, both parties to appoint an arbitration committee of three members, whose decision shall be rendered in sixty days from date of notice of change of agreement.

18. The foregoing rules are binding on all parties within the jurisdiction of both associations.

Signed by the Joint Committee on behalf of both associations.

For employees:

J. MCGUEY.
A. J. MURRAY.
J. S. LAWSON.

For employers:

ALEX. E. WHEELER.
GEO. SPARROW.
A. MATTHEWS.

Bill of Prices Adopted by the Cigar Makers' Union No. 140, St. Catharines, May 1, 1912.

Moulds—Ordinary Straight Fair Work.

Prepared Seed Scraps.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or less.....	\$7 50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ".....	8 00
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ".....	9 00
5 in. ".....	10 00

Long Seed Filler.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ".....	8 00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ".....	8 50
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ".....	9 50
5 in. ".....	10 50

Havana or Substitute Filler.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ".....	8 50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ".....	9 00
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ".....	10 00
5 in. ".....	12 00

Clear Havana Work.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ".....	10 00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ".....	11 50
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ".....	13 00
5 in. ".....	15 50

Hand Work—Ordinary Straight

Seed Filler.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or less.....	\$8 50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ".....	9 00
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ".....	10 00
5 in. ".....	12 00

Havana Mixed or Substitute Filler.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ".....	9 00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ".....	10 00
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ".....	11 00
5 in. ".....	13 00

Clear Havana Work.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ".....	11 50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ".....	13 00
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ".....	15 00
5 in. ".....	17 00

Semi-Spanish Work.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ".....	14 00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ".....	16 00
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ".....	19 00
5 in. ".....	23 00

1 Every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ of inch over 5 in., \$2.00 extra.

2 Havana or substitute wrappers same price as Clear Havana.

3 Havana Binder on seed filler, 50c in advance. Havana Binders on Havana fillers, \$1.00 in advance.

4 Working clean table, \$1.00 in advance.

5 Definition and classification of substitute tobacco to be left to the Executive Board.

6 Unprepared scrap on Hand Work, \$2.00 in advance.

7 All fillers shall be stripped, then cooked and dried, being kept all the same way, lying straight, to be laid away in the same manner and moistened to the extent that they are pliable. All fillers prepared otherwise shall call for \$1.00 in advance per M.

8 Shapes on Hand Work, \$1.00 in advance.

9 Fancy shapes on Hand Work, shape and price to be decided by the Executive Board.

10 Cigars made by hand from Sumatra Tobacco used as fillers, 5 inches or less, \$12.00.

11 Sumatra Binder on hand work, whole or in part, \$12.00.

12 Cigars made by mould from Sumatra Tobacco used as fillers, 5 inches or less, \$10.00.

13 Sumatra Binder on mould work, whole or in part, \$10.00.

14 Single Binder work shall be \$1.00 per M. in advance of above bill.

15 Mould work less than five moulds, long filler, same price as hand work.

16 Shapes on mould work 50c in advance.

17 Unprepared scrap on mould work, \$1.00 in advance.

18 Prepared scrap, to be properly round and sieved, on moulds less than one hundred bunches same price as hand work, moulds to contain twenty bunches.

19 Sumatra Tobacco used as filler,

cut in scrap and mixed with an equal part of seed filler also cut in scrap, same price as prepared scrap.

20 Panatellas, 5 in. or less, space $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. for 12 cigars; moulds, \$8.50; by hand, \$9.00.

21 All jobs not provided for on this Bill of Prices to be decided by Executive Board.

22 Employers shall provide all proper sanitary conveniences and furniture, such as chairs, table, etc., for the use of employees.

23 All wages shall be paid weekly in cash.

Apprentice Regulations.

1 apprentice to a shop where one to five journeymen are employed.

1 apprentice to every additional ten men until the limit of five apprentices has been reached, and labels to be granted on apprentice's work after one year has been served, subject to the following clause:

The label will not be granted on apprentice work where Sumatra Tobacco is used as Binder, nor where it is used as filler except where it is prepared in the following manner: cut in scrap and mixed in an equal part of seed filler, also cut in scrap in the form of prepared scrap. Any evasion of this clause on the part of the employer will cause the forfeit of the right to use the label on apprentice work.

Packers' apprentices are included and computed in apprentice regulations as above, but the label will not be granted on the work of packers' apprentices unless a journeyman packer is steadily employed.

Packers' Bill of Prices.

SEED AND SUMATRA.

Straight Packing.

10 boxes to 1000 cigars	\$ 50
20 boxes to 1000 cigars	75
40 boxes to 1000 cigars	1 25
100 boxes to 1000 cigars	2 00

Bundle Work.

	Single	Dbl.
	Ribbon	Rib.
10 bundles to 1000 cigars	\$1 00	\$1 25
20 bundles to 1000 cigars	1 25	1 75
40 bundles to 1000 cigars	1 75	2 25
100 bundles to 1000 cigars	2 50	3 00

Repacking per thousand, 25c. Odd shape boxes or fancy packing per thousand, 25c extra.

HAVANA OR SUBSTITUTE FOR HAVANA.

Straight Packing.

10 boxes to 1000 cigars	.....	\$1 00
20 boxes to 1000 cigars	.....	1 25
40 boxes to 1000 cigars	.....	2 00
100 boxes to 1000 cigars	.....	2 50

Bundle Work—Single Ribbon.

10 bundles to 1000 cigars	....	\$1 50
20 bundles to 1000 cigars	....	2 00
40 bundles to 1000 cigars	....	2 50
100 bundles to 1000 cigars	....	3 00

More than one ribbon, 25c extra per thousand. Odd shaped boxes or fancy packing 50c extra per thousand. Repacking, 35c per thousand.

Canadian Northern Railway—
Mechanical Department.

On and after May 1st, 1912, the following rules and rates will govern copersmiths, plumbers and steamfitters and helpers in all shops and round-houses and yards, and will remain in effect until May 1st, 1914.

It is understood that the term "Pipe-fitter" when used shall refer to an employee engaged in any one of the following trades, viz.:—

Coppersmiths.
Plumbers.
Steamfitters.

Article 1.

Clause A.—Day hours in Back Shops will be from 7k. to 12k. and 13k. to 17k. Monday to Friday inclusive, and from 7k. to 12k. on Saturday.

Clause B. — Night hours in Back Shops will be from 19k. to 24.30k. and 1k. to 6k. five nights per week, for which eleven and one-half hours per night will be allowed.

Clause C.—In roundhouses and yards nine hours will constitute a day's work, hours to be worked between 7k. and 18k.

Clause D. — Night hours in round-houses and yards shall be from 19k. to 24.30k. and from 1k. to 6k., for which eleven hours will be allowed.

Article 2.

Clause A.—Overtime rates will be as follows:—From the close of schedule shop hours to 24k., time and one-half; after 24k., double time. Sundays and all Dominion Holidays, including New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, will be paid at the rate of time and one half; should any of the above mentioned Holidays fall upon Sunday, the day observed by the Federal Government or Provincial Government will be observed. Men will not be laid off during working hours to equalize overtime made.

Clause B.—Hours between 12k. and 13k. will be considered overtime.

Clause C.—No call to work overtime will be paid less than five hours unless otherwise specified in this schedule.

Men, who while working are told to continue to work after Shop hours, or who are told to come back and work overtime, commencing not over one hour after shop hours, will not be considered to have been called out.

Clause D.—Night men called during the day will receive the same consideration.

Clause E.—The regular overtime period for relay and regular night men in connection with Sundays and specified holidays commences at 7k. on the Sunday or Holiday, and ends twenty-four hours later.

Clause F.—Where relay men lay off for any other reason than sickness, and

to suit their own convenience, men replacing them will be paid straight time during the first night, but if relay men are compelled to lay off as a result of the serious illness of themselves or members of their own family, men replacing will be paid overtime rates for the first night, providing they work during the previous day.

When men are unable to work on account of illness, they must make every effort possible to advise the Foreman in time, so he can arrange for relief.

Clause G. — Men working in relays may exchange shift periodically if they desire to do so, but the Company is not to incur any additional expense thereby. The Foreman and men at each point are at liberty to make satisfactory local arrangements.

Clause H.—Men who have been in the service six months may, on application, have choice of day or night shift over new men engaged, but the Company shall incur no extra expense through men changing shifts on this account.

Article 3.

Employees called for wrecks will receive pay from the time called for, or from the time of registration. Straight time to be allowed when travelling to or from wrecks except on Sundays or specified holidays, and time and one-half when working at wrecks or when in charge of wrecked engines. No time will be allowed when laid up for rest.

Article 4.

Clause A.—When employees are sent out on the road to work temporarily at point where there is no mechanical supervision, they will be paid shop rates or continuous time, day and night, during first twenty-four hours, less one hour each for four meals, and continuous straight time day and night less regular meal hours as above thereafter, except on Sundays and specified holidays, when time and one-half will be allowed. No expenses to be allowed.

Clause B. — Men sent out to work temporarily at other stations under the supervision of a Foreman will be paid at shop rates while working at such stations, and travelling time as per Clause D. Reasonable expenses while travelling and working during a period not exceeding two weeks will be allowed. Receipts to be attached to expense poucher.

Clause C.—When it is necessary to transfer men to other shops, they will be allowed travelling time as per Clause D, and reasonable expenses until they arrive at their destination. Receipts to be attached to expense vouchers.

Clause D.—Travelling time in connection with Clause B and C to be computed on the basis of straight time for the first nine hours of each twenty-four, commencing from the departure of train. On Sundays and specified holidays time and one-half will be allowed on the same basis.

Clause E.—Men transferred to other stations at their own request will be given transportation, but will not be paid either travelling time or expenses.

Article 5.

Clause A. — When reduction of expense is necessary, the hours will be reduced to at least eight hours per day, five days per week in Back Shops, before men are laid off. When force is reduced, men will be laid off according to their seniority at each station, unless a satisfactory local arrangement is made otherwise.

Clause B.—When force is again increased or when vacancies occur, men who have been laid off will be given preference of employment if available, providing services have been satisfactory. Men laid off at one point will be transferred to another in preference to hiring new men if practicable.

Clause C.—The seniority of an Apprentice who has completed his apprenticeship will date from commencement of work as a journeyman.

Article 6.

Employees having grievances, either specific or of a general nature, may present the case to the proper officer. If investigation is desired, the aggrieved party or another employee representing him, may, during working hours, arrange with his Foreman for same, investigation to be held within forty-eight hours after such application, and in case a satisfactory adjustment cannot be made, the case may be referred to the next highest officer of the Department, until the Manager is approached. If, after investigation, the employee is found blameless he will be paid for all time lost.

Article 7.

Clause A.—Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to employees to go before the Management; but in cases of grievances, application for passes and a full statement concerning matter to be discussed must be submitted to the officer directly in charge of the station at least one week before the meeting is desired.

Clause B.—No employee representing his fellow workmen will be discriminated against.

Article 8.

Pay cheques will be issued to men leaving the service at Regina, Kamsack, Swan River and points east thereof within sixty hours, and points west thereof within ninety-six hours; Sundays and specified holidays not included; if cheques are not available, men will be entitled to nine hours for each day they are compelled to wait beyond the above limits.

Article 9.

Employees will be granted leave of absence and passes or reduced rates in accordance with the current general regulations of the Company.

Article 10.

Leading hands are those, who while working themselves also direct and

supervise the work of others and are paid by the hour. They will receive not less than two cents above the minimum rate.

Article 11.

Employees required to do superior work will be paid at the rate for such superior work after the seventh day, but should they be required to do such work for two weeks or over, they will be paid from time they start on such work.

Article 12.

Clause A.—Boys serving an apprenticeship to learn the trade shall be designated Pipefitters' Apprentices. Any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade shall be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age, must serve not less than five years, must be able to read and write English, and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

The number of Apprentices and Advanced Helpers combined shall be one for the Shop and one for every five Pipefitters employed.

Clause B.—An apprentice shall serve approximately two years on Locomotive Work, and two years on Coach Work during his apprenticeship, and one year on General Pipe work if practicable.

Clause C.—Apprentices will not be required to work overtime except in cases of emergency.

Clause D.—Apprentices out of their time will be paid the minimum rate for journeymen if retained in the service.

Clause E.—Apprentices who, having served one year, in the opinion of the Shop Foreman, show no aptitude for acquiring the trade, will be transferred or dismissed, and all obligations accepted by the Company will of necessity be forfeited.

Clause F.—After two years' service a helper may be advanced to do steam-fitting. An advanced helper shall agree to work for a term of three years, and

each year shall receive an advance of three cents an hour, but not to exceed the minimum rate paid to steamfitters. After six months' trial should he prove incompetent, he may be reduced to Helper. It will be the duty of the Foreman to advance Apprentices and Advanced Helpers in all branches of their respective trades.

Article 13.

Clause A.—All pipe work, whether new or repairs, shall be done by Pipefitters, when there is sufficient work to employ pipefitters.

Clause B.—No men shall be employed as Improvers, and no Helpers shall be advanced to the detriment of Pipefitters or Apprentices, excepting as per Clause F, Art. 12.

Article 14.

The minimum rates of pay shall be as follows:—

	Port Arthur Humbolt to and West Humbolt (inc. Humbolt)	Cents per hour	Cents per hour
Coppersmiths		40½	42½
Plumbers		40½	42½
Steamfitters		37½	39½
Pipefitters' Helpers ..		26	28

Apprentices' Rates:—

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year
12	16	19	22	25

All Lines in the same longitude will be governed by the above rates.

Pipefitters employed at minimum rate will be advanced to the maximum rate paid in this Department after six months' continuous service, but thoroughly experienced men may qualify as Coppersmiths or Plumbers in less than six months on recommendation of Foreman.

Pipefitters who are re-engaged will be paid not less than the rate they were receiving when they left the service.

Inexperienced Helpers will start two cents below the standard rate, be increased one cent in six months, and raised to standard rate in twelve months.

S. J. HUNGERFORD,
Supt. Rolling Stock.

J. H. ROBERTS.
J. HARDING.
J. COLEMAN.
Pipefitters' Committee.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A RESOLUTION of the United States Senate adopted in 1911 provided for an investigation, under the direction of the Department of Commerce and Labour, through the Bureau of Labour, of the conditions of employment in the iron and steel industry in the country. The result of the investigation practically covers conditions existing at the end of the year 1911 and gives an interesting insight into the state of employment in the industrial concerns investigated.

Methods of Obtaining Information.

On account of the impracticability of a personal visit by representatives of the Bureau to every plant in the country the information embodied in the report was obtained by means of blank forms calling for specific data in regard to the number of employees, rates of wages, hours of labour and days worked per week which were prepared by the Bureau and sent to every com-

pany engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel in the United States. Visits were paid in several cases by agents of the Bureau to representative establishments in several industrial centres and a study was made of the various processes and occupations in the several departments. By these methods reports were secured from practically all of the plants in the United States coming within the scope of the investigation and covering approximately ninety per cent. of the total number of employees in the industry.

In the present report statistics are presented for the separate departments and industrial districts in summary form, together with a descriptive discussion of matters connected with the industry. Other information secured in regard to the details of wages, hours and days in the various occupations, statistics of accidents and conditions under which they occurred, provision for the prevention of accidents and for the care of employees injured in each of the establishments covered by the investigation will form the subject of later volumes of the report.

Hours of Labour.

A striking feature revealed by a study of labour conditions in the iron and steel industry in the United States, is the unusually long schedule of working hours to which the greater number of employees in the industry are subject. During the period covered by the investigation 50,000, or twenty-nine per cent. of the 173,000 employees of blast furnaces and steel works and rolling mills included in the report customarily worked seven days per week, and twenty per cent. of them worked eighty-four hours or more per week, which means a twelve-hour day every day in the week including Sunday. Investigation developed the fact that the seven-day work was not confined to the blast-furnace department where continuous operation was a metallurgical necessity but it was found that to a considerable extent productive work was carried on on Sundays just as on other

days of the week. The investigation further showed that nearly forty-three per cent. of the 173,000 employees in the iron and steel industry were working at least seventy-two hours per week.

Predominance of Unskilled and Foreign Labour.

Another striking characteristic of the labour conditions in the iron and steel industry is the large proportion of unskilled workmen in the labour force, these being largely recruited from the ranks of recent immigrants, a great part of whom do not speak or understand English. Nearly one-half of the employees in the productive iron and steel occupations included within the investigation were of the class of unskilled workmen, whilst more than two-thirds of the employees in productive occupations in the blast-furnace department belonged to the same class. Large as is the proportion of unskilled labour in the total labour force in the iron and steel industry, the fact has been noted that the tendency of recent years has been steadily toward the reduction of the number of highly skilled men employed, nor is this tendency likely to diminish since each year sees a wider use of mechanical appliances which unskilled labour can easily be trained to handle.

Wages.

Of the total number of employees in the industry under investigation 85,812, or nearly fifty per cent. received less than eighteen cents per hour. Those earning eighteen and less than twenty-five cents per hour numbered 46,132, or about twenty-seven per cent., while 40,762, or twenty-four per cent. earned twenty-five cents and over. A few very highly skilled men received \$1.25 per hour and those receiving fifty cents and over per hour numbered 4,403, or two and one-half per cent. of all employees. In general it may be said that earnings of less than eighteen cents per hour represent unskilled labour in this industry.

ACT TO PREVENT MANUFACTURE OF WHITE PHOSPHORUS MATCHES PASSED IN THE UNITED STATES.

IT will be recalled that at the session of the Dominion Parliament which preceded dissolution in 1911 an act had been introduced in the House of Commons looking to the prohibition of the manufacture of white phosphorus matches in Canada on the ground of the danger to employees of poisoning in the process of manufacture. The Act was among those which did not receive final consideration.* It is of interest to note in this connection that a similar act "providing for a tax on white phosphorus matches and for prohibiting their import or export" was approved by the congress of the United States in April of the present year. The text of the United States act follows.

Text of the Act.

Section 1. That for the purposes of this act the words "white phosphorus" shall be understood to mean the common poisonous white or yellow phosphorus used in the manufacture of matches and not to include the non-poisonous forms or the nonpoisonous compounds of white or yellow phosphorus.

Sec. 2. That every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of manufactory, and the place where such business is to be carried on; and a failure to register as herein provided and required shall subject such person to a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars. Every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches shall file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventor-

ies, and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns in relation to the business, shall put up such signs and affix such number to his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, by regulation, require. The bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue and in the penal sum of not less than one thousand dollars; and the sum of said bond may be increased from time to time and additional sureties required at the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 3. That all white phosphorus matches shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in packages containing one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, or one thousand five hundred matches each, which shall then be packed by the manufacturer in packages containing not less than fourteen thousand four hundred matches, and upon white phosphorus matches manufactured, sold, or removed there shall be levied and collected a tax at the rate of two cents per one hundred matches, which shall be represented by adhesive stamps, and this tax shall be paid by the manufacturer thereof, who shall affix to every package containing one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, or one thousand five hundred matches such stamp of the required value and shall place thereon the initials of his name and the date on which such stamp is affixed, so that the same may not again be used. Every person who fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this section without so effectually cancelling such stamp shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars for

*The text of the resolution which preceded the introduction of the Act, and a reference to the debate on the subject in the House of Commons, was printed in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1911, p. 876.

every stamp in respect to which such offense is committed.

Sec. 4. That every manufacturer of matches who manufactures, sells, removes, distributes, or offers to sell or distribute white phosphorus matches without there being affixed thereto an adhesive stamp, denoting the tax required by this act effectually cancelled as provided by the preceding section, shall for each offense be fined not more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not more than two years. Every manufacturer of matches who, to evade the tax chargeable thereon or any part thereof, hides or conceals, or causes to be hidden or concealed, or removes or conveys away, or deposits or causes to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place any white phosphorus matches, shall for each offense be fined not more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not more than two years, or both, and all such matches shall be forfeited.

Sec. 5. That every person who affixes a stamp on any package of white phosphorus matches denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law shall for each offense be fined not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not more than two years; or both.

Sec. 6. That every person who removes, defaces, or causes or permits or suffers the removal or defacement of any such stamp, or who uses any stamp or any package to which any stamp is affixed to cover any other white phosphorus matches than those originally contained in such package with such stamp when first used, to evade the tax imposed by this act, shall for every such package in respect to which any such offense is committed be fined fifty dollars, and all such matches shall also be forfeited.

Sec. 7. That every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches who defrauds or attempts to defraud the United States of the tax imposed by this act, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the factory and manufacturing apparatus used by him and all the white phosphorus matches and all raw mater-

ial for the production of white phosphorus matches found in the factory and on the factory premises, or owned by him, and shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars or be imprisoned not more than three years, or both. All packages of white phosphorus matches subject to tax under this act that shall be found without stamps as herein provided shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 8. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps for payment of the tax on white phosphorus matches provided for by this act. Such stamps shall be furnished to collectors, who shall sell the same only to duly qualified manufacturers. Every collector shall keep an account of the number and denominate values of the stamps sold by him to each manufacturer. All the provisions and penalties of existing laws governing the engraving, issuing, sale, affixing, cancellation, accountability, effacement, destruction, and forgery of stamps provided for internal revenue are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by this act.

Sec. 9. That whenever any manufacturer of white phosphorus matches sells or removes any white phosphorus matches without the use of the stamps required by this act, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within a period of not more than two years after such sale or removal, upon satisfactory proof, to estimate the amount of tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor and certify the same to the collector, who shall collect the same according to law. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal.

Sec. 10. That on and after January first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, white phosphorus matches, manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country, shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited. All matches imported into the United States shall be accom-

panied by such certificate of official inspection by the government of the country in which such matches were manufactured as shall satisfy the Secretary of the Treasury that they are not white phosphorus matches. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

Sec. 11. That after January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, it shall be unlawful to export from the United States any white phosphorus matches. Any person guilty of violation of this section shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, and any white phosphorus matches exported or attempted to be exported shall be confiscated to the United States and destroyed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to issue such regulations to customs officers as are necessary to the enforcement of this section.

Sec. 12. That every manufacturer of matches shall mark, brand, affix, stamp, or print, in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, on every package of white phosphorus matches manufactured, sold, or removed by him, the factory number required under section two of this act. Every such manufacturer who omits to mark, brand, affix, stamp, or print such factory number on such package shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each package in respect of which such offense is committed. Every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches shall securely affix by pasting on each original package containing stamped packages of white phosphorus matches manufactured by him a label, on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory and the district in which it is situated, these words: "Notice.—The manufacturer of the white phosphorus matches herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to

use again the stamps on the packages herein contained under the penalty provided by law in such cases." Every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches who neglects to affix such label to any original package containing stamped packages of white phosphorus matches made by him or sold or removed by or for him, and every person who removes any such label so affixed from any such original package, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each package in respect of which such offense is committed.

Sec. 13. That if any manufacturer of white phosphorus matches, or any importer or exporter of matches, shall omit, neglect, or refuse to do or cause to be done any of the things required by law in carrying on or conducting his business, or shall do anything by this act prohibited, if there be no specific penalty or punishment imposed by any other section of this act for the neglecting, omitting, or refusing to do, or for the doing or causing to be done, the thing required or prohibited, he shall be fined one thousand dollars for each offense, and all the white phosphorus matches owned by him or in which he has any interest as owner shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 14. That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by this act may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 15. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may make all needful regulations for the carrying into effect of this act.

Sec. 16. That sections thirty-one hundred and sixty-four to thirty-one hundred and seventy-seven, thirty-two hundred and seventy-nine to thirty-two hundred and forty-three, thirty-three hundred and forty-six as amended, thirty-four hundred and twenty-nine as amended, thirty-four hundred and forty-five to thirty-four hundred and forty-eight, thirty-four hundred and fifty to thirty-four hundred and sixty-three, all inclusive, of the Revised Sta-

tutes of the United States, and all other provisions and penalties of existing law relating to internal revenue so far as applicable, are hereby made to extend to and include and apply to the taxes imposed by this act and to the articles upon which and to the persons upon whom the yare imposed.

Sec. 17. That this act shall take effect

on July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, except as previously provided in this act; and except as to its application to the sale or removal of white phosphorus matches by the manufacturers, as to which it shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Approved April 9, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 311 individual work people in Canada during the month of June, 1912, were recorded to the Department of Labour. Of these, 62 were fatal and 249 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were 90 fatal and 241 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 331, and in June, 1911, there were 92 fatal and 112 non-fatal accidents, a total of 204. The number of fatal accidents recorded in June, 1912, was, therefore, 28 less than in the preceding month and 30 less than in June, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in June, 1912, was 8 more than in the preceding month and 137 more than in June, 1911. Altogether there were 20 less industrial accidents recorded in June, 1912, than in the preceding month, and 107 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1912, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	3	16	19
Fishing and Hunting.....	2	.....	2
Lumbering.....	2	5	7
Mining.....	4	11	15
Railway construction.....	13	12	25
Building Trades.....	3	23	26
Metal Trades.....	6	78	84
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	16	16
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	.....	3	3
Food and Tobacco preparat'n.....	1	7	8
Leather.....	.....	1	1
Transportation—	.....	.....	.....
Steam Railway Service.....	13	23	36
Electric Rai way Service.....	1	4	5
Navigation.....	5	1	6
Miscellaneous.....	.....	15	15
Public Employees.....	1	12	13
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	4	12	16
Unskilled Labour.....	4	19	14
Total.....	62	249	311

A reference to the accidents of the month of June, involving the death of more than one workman is as follows:

Death of Eight Construction Hands at Stone's Corners, Ont.

On June 1, eight men were killed and six badly injured as a result of a premature explosion during blasting operations in a rock cut near Stone's Corners, Ont., on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Death of Four Railway Employees at Nipigon, Ont.

On June 14, four railway employees, two engineers, a fireman and a brakeman, were killed in a head-on collision near Nipigon, Ont., on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were three fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded during June, as compared with eight fatal and six non-fatal accidents in May, and fifteen fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents during June, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, one was caused by a falling whey can, one by lightning and one by being run over by traction machine. Of the non-fatal accidents, seven were caused by falls, four by falling material, two by runaways, and one each by livestock, tools, and lighting.

Fishing and hunting. — There were two fatal accidents recorded by the Department during June, as compared with one fatal accident in May, and none in June, 1911. Both the fatal accidents were caused by drowning, one as a result of boat overturning, and the other by falling overboard.

Lumbering. — There were two fatal and five non-fatal accidents during June as compared with one fatal and five non-fatal accidents in May, and seven fatal and three non-fatal accidents during June, 1911. One of the fatal accidents was caused by machinery, and one by a falling piece of timber. Of the non-fatal accidents, four was caused by machinery, saws, etc., and one by a flying sawtooth.

Mining. — There were four fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents recorded during June, as compared with five fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents during May, and nine fatal and twenty-four non-fatal accidents during June, 1911. Of the fatal accidents two were caused by falls, and one each by mine

cars and an explosion of a miss-fired blast. Of the non-fatal accidents, three were caused by mine cars, two each by falling material and cave-ins, and one each by a fall, machinery, scalding and derailments of mine car.

Railway construction. — There were thirteen workmen killed and twelve injured during June, as compared with six killed and three injured during May, and three killed in June, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, of which there were six in number, nine workmen were killed by premature explosions, and one each by a falling rail, by being run over, thrown from a handcar, and by being struck by a locomotive. Of the non-fatal accidents, of which there were four, eight workmen were injured by premature explosions three by falls from handcars and one by falling rock.

Building trades. — There were three fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents recorded during June, as compared with five fatal and twenty-two non-fatal accidents in May, and eight fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during June, 1911. The three fatal accidents were caused by falls. Of the non-fatal accidents, eighteen were caused by falls, two each by falling material and elevators, and one by boiling pitch.

Metal trades. — There were six fatal and seventy-eight non-fatal accidents recorded during June, as compared with seventeen fatal and sixty-six non-fatal accidents during May, and fifteen fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during June, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, four were caused by electrocution, as a result of contact with live wires, etc., one each by falling material, and railway cars. Of the non-fatal accidents, twenty-nine were caused by falling material, sixteen by machinery, ten by hot metal, steam, etc., five each by falls, flying material, and tools, three by electricity, two each by railway cars, and by cutting with wire, and one by an explosion of an electric globe.

Woodworking trades. — There were sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded during June as compared with nine non-fatal accidents during May, and four non-fatal accidents during June, 1911. Eleven of the accidents were caused by machinery, two by flying material, and one each by falling material, tools, and a fall.

Textile. — There were three non-fatal accidents recorded during June as compared with two non-fatal accidents in May, and two non-fatal accidents in June, 1911. The three accidents were caused by machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were one fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during June as compared with two fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in May, and one fatal accident in June, 1911. The fatal accident was caused by electrocution, in the handling of an electric lamp. Six of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, and one by suffocation by ammonia fumes.

Leather. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded during June as compared with none in May, and none in June, 1911. The accident was caused by falling material.

Steam railway service. — There were thirteen fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents recorded during June, as compared with nineteen fatal and twenty-eight non-fatal accidents in May, and twelve fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in June, 1911. Of the fatal accidents five were caused by collisions, three by being run over, two each by being crushed and being struck by trains, and one by a fall from locomotive. Of the non-fatal accidents, five were caused by collisions, four by falls, three each by being run over and falling material, two each by machinery and by being struck by trains, etc., and one each by striking object in passing, explosion of locomotive boiler, by being crushed between cars, and flying material.

Electric railway service. — There were one fatal and five non-fatal acci-

dents recorded during June, as compared with one fatal and one non-fatal accident in May, and two non-fatal accidents in June, 1911. The fatal accident was caused by a conductor being pulled from his car, his clothing having caught in a wire fence. Of the non-fatal accidents, three were caused by striking objects in passing, and two by falling material.

Navigation. — There were five fatal and one non-fatal accident recorded during June, 1911, compared with three fatal and four non-fatal accidents during May, and four fatal and one non-fatal accident in June, 1911. Three of the drowning accidents were caused by falls overboard, one by a fall off a wharf, and one as a result of a collision. The non-fatal accident was caused by a fall from a wharf.

Miscellaneous transport. — There were fifteen non-fatal accidents recorded during June, as compared with six fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in May, and five fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in June, 1911. Seven of these non-fatal accidents were caused by falls from vehicles, four by being run over, three by collisions with street cars, other vehicles, etc., and one by being struck by a train.

Public employees. — There were one fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents during June, as compared with seven fatal and twenty-one non-fatal accidents during May, and two fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in June, 1911. The fatality was caused by a R. N. W. mounted policeman being shot while arresting an Indian. Of the non-fatal accidents six were caused by collisions two each by falls and a cave-in, and one each by falling material and machinery.

Miscellaneous skilled trades. — There were four fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in June, as compared with three fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in May, and five fatal and five non-fatal accidents during June, 1911. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by elevators, one by a falling derrick

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date.	Num- ber	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer	Woodstock, Ont.....	June 11	1	By a falling wley can
Operator (Traction machine).....	Bowden, Alta.....	" 22	1	Struck by lightning
	Zelma, Sask	" 13	1	Run over by machine
<i>Fishing and Hunting :</i>				
Fisherman	Souris, P.E.I.....	" 17	1	Drowned, boat upset
"	Sydney, N.S.....	" 18	1	Drowned, fell overboard
<i>Lumbering :—</i>				
Employee (sawmill) ..	Point du Bois, Man.....	" 10	1	Caught in shafting of machinery
"	Victoria, B.C.....	" 19	1	By piece of falling timber
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Miner	Asbestos, Que.....	" 19	1	Explosion of miss-fired charge
"	Westville, N.S.....	" 15	1	Run over by loaded mine car
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 12	1	Fell down shaft of mine
"	Sydney, N.S.....	" 21	1	By a fall of coal
<i>Railway Construction :</i>				
Labourers	Stone's Corners, Ont.....	" 1	8	By premature blast
Labourer	Transcona, Man.. ..	" 10	1	By falling rails
"	Edson, Alta.	" 18	1	Run over by locomotive
"	Parham, Ont.....	" 13	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	"	" 6	1	Fell from hand car
"	Newcastle, Ont.....	" 28	1	Struck by a locomotive
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Bricklayer.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 19	1	Fall, collapse of scaffold
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Fell from building
	"	" 20	1	Fell down elevator shaft
<i>Metal Trades :</i>				
Steel Worker.....	Sault Ste Marie.....	" 5	1	By falling metal
Employee (car works)	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	Crushed between cars
Electrician	Owen Sound	" 14	1	Electrocuted, holding electric lamp
Lineman	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 12	1	Electrocuted
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 17	1	"
"	Coteau Landing, Que.....	" 6	1	"
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation :—</i>				
Butcher.....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	" 26	1	Electrocuted, holding electric lamp

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912,

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Steam Railway Service:</i>				
Engineer	Tappen, B.C.	June 6	1	Head-on collision
Fireman	Nipigon, Ont.	" 14	2	" "
Brakeman	" "	" 14	1	" "
"	Bell's Corners, Ont.	" "	1	Fell from locomotive
"	Nipigon, Ont.	" 14	1	Head-on collision
"	Pembroke, Que.	" 23	1	Crushed between cars
"	Huntsville, Ont.	" 24	1	Fell under train
Baggageman	Montreal, Que.	" 24	1	Struck by a train
Yardman	" "	" 13	1	Crushed between cars
Sectionman	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	1	Run over by cars
Wiper	Coburg, Ont.	" 12	1	Struck by a train
"	Moosejaw, Sask.	" 15	1	Run over by engine
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Conductor	Quebec, Que.	" 25	1	Fell from car, run over
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Engineer	The Narrows, N.B.	" 26	1	Dredge, sunk by a collision
Sailor	Victoria, B.C.	" 1	1	Drowned, fell overboard
Deckhand	Vancouver, B.C.	" 10	1	" "
Steamer Cook	Chicoutimi, Que.	" 6	1	" "
Watchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	1	Drowned, fell off deck
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
R.N.W. Policeman	Bassano, Alta.	" 3	1	Shot by an Indian
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Well driller	Welland, Ont.	" 19	1	Struck by falling derrick
Elevator operator	Brandon, Man.	" 20	1	Crushed by elevator
"	London, Ont.	" 7	1	" "
Brewery mechanic	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 21	1	Scalded by steam
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Carleton Place, Ont.	" 24	1	Drowned, fell into river
"	Quebec, Que.	" 4	1	Crushed between cars
"	Victoria, B.C.	" 17	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	Port Credit, Ont.	" 15	1	Run over by train

and one by being scalded with steam. Of the non-fatal accidents, four were caused by falls, three each by explosions of gasoline, and blasting material, and one each being scalded with steam and a cave-in.

Unskilled labour. — There were four fatal and ten non-fatal accidents recorded during June, compared with six fatal and five non-fatal accidents in

May, and six fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in June, 1911. Of the fatal accidents two were caused by railway cars, one each by a premature explosion and drowning. Of the non-fatal accidents, four were caused by falling material, and one each by a fall from railway cars, hot pitch splashing, machinery, premature explosion, and by being run over by a vehicle.

THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL PEACE ASSOCIATION.

FEW movements have been undertaken of more important significance to all classes than that inaugurated by the Industrial Peace Association, recently formed in British Columbia. The immediate object of the Association is to establish and maintain harmonious relations between employers and employees, to inaugurate and carry on a system of economic education, and to endeavour to procure progressive legislation looking to the amicable adjustment of labour disputes before they have reached a stage at which public inconvenience is caused. It is the aim of the Association to be represented in every industrial centre by a body of men to act on behalf of the public in the settlement of labour disturbances, and to have a Royal Commission appointed in each of the provinces which shall investigate the causes of unrest in labour circles. The endorsement of the movement has been given by many prominent men in all the provinces, though in British Columbia, perhaps, where the Association was first formed, the organization has reached the greatest stage of advancement. In that province a bill providing for the appointment of an arbitration and conciliation commission has been drafted by the association and presented to the Provincial Government

which has decided to have a Royal Commission appointed to consider labour conditions throughout the province. The bill as drafted by the Association and submitted to the British Columbia Legislature for enactment provides for a commissioner, appointed by the Chief Justice of the province, to mediate in the case of all labour disputes that may arise within the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government. Such commissioner shall visit the locality of any industrial dispute in existence in the province and advise the parties to the dispute as to what should be done towards adjustment of the same.

The Secretary of the Association, Mr. P. H. Scullin, recently visited Ottawa in order to further promote the movement on a national scale and to prepare for a national convention to be held during June of next year. Prominent men were interviewed and expressed their sympathy with the aims of the Association; a resolution of the Board of Trade gave endorsement to the movement, and promised co-operation in making the convention an influential success. Various industrial centres will be visited by Mr. Scullin on his way back to Vancouver, and development and extension of the organization carried on. Its advancement will be watched with interest by those in sympathy with projects to avert industrial strife.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Militia and Defence, which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

FITTINGS, ETC., POST OFFICE, LISTOWELL, ONT.

Fittings, etc., in Post Office at Listowell, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, June 17, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,125.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, ESSEX, ONT.

Post Office, etc., fittings at Essex, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardware Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, June 17, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,240.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING AND FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, BATTLEFORD, SASK.

Electric light wiring and fittings in Post Office at Battleford, Sask. Name of contractor, The Northwestern Electric, Limited, Regina, Sask. Date of contract, June 17, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,196.

The fair wages clauses quoted below have reference to the three preceding contracts.

Fair Wages Clauses.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are

generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanics, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

ALTERATIONS TO FUEL TESTING PLANT, OTTAWA, ONT.

Alterations to fuel testing plant at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, A. G. Marshall, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 27, 1912. Amount of contract, \$28,100.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	\$0.44 p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers and masons.....	0.52 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	0.35 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0.42½ " 9 "
Lathers.....	1.75 per 1000.
Painters and glaziers.....	0.30 p. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0.39 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	0.27 " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.28 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20 " 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart	0.35 " 9 "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	0.50 " 9 "

EXTENSION TO TENNIS COURT BUILDING,
RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA, ONT.

Extension to tennis court building at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, A. G. Marshall, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 27, 1912. Amount of contract, \$7,625.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Stonecutters.....	\$0.44 p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	0.52 " 8 "
Masons.....	0.52 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	0.35 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0.42½ " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.30 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0.39 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	0.27 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.28 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20 " 9 "
Structural steel workers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	0.35 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	0.50 " 9 "
Lathers.....	1.75 per 1000

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of June, 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers en-

gaged upon the work, as set forth in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Moving of part of Old Station and building used by yardmen at Truro on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, June 1, 1912. Amount of contract, \$635.00. Name of contractor, Frank W. Wilson.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman.....	No special rate.
Masons.....	\$4.00
Carpenters.....	2.25
Labourers.....	1.75
Plumbers.....	2.50
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.50
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	5.00

Widening of channelway at Lower Entrance to the Sault Ste. Marie canal. Date of contract, June 28th, 1912. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, The Soo Dredging and Construction Company, Limited.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 12 hours
Dredge captain.....	\$125.00 p. mo. & board
" runner.....	157.50 " "
" 2nd engineer.....	117.50 " "
" crane-men.....	106.50 " "
" firemen.....	73.50 " "
" scowmen.....	62.50 " "
" deckhands.....	62.50 " "
" watchman.....	73.50 " "
" cook [male].....	65.00 " "
Derrick scow diver (with outfit).....	15.00 per day & board
" scow diver (outfit supplied).....	10.00 " "
" scow hoistmen.....	3.00 " "
" " deckhands.....	2.00 " "
" " tender.....	3.00 " "

Subsidy Agreements.

Towards the construction of a line of railway from a point at or near Millville to a point on the St. John River

near the Pokiok Bridge—13 miles. Date of agreement, May 14th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mi. not exceeding \$6,400 per mi. Company, The Southampton Railway Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Carpenters	\$2.00
Quarrymen	1.75
Masons	3.00
Rock drillers	1.75
Steam drillers	2.00
Blasters	2.00
Tracklayers	1.50
Common labourers	1.50
Steam shovel engineers	3.00
" cranemen	2.50
" firemen	1.50
Locomotive engineers	3.00
" firemen	1.75
" brakemeu	1.75
Derrick engineers	2.50
" firemen	1.50

*Too late for last month's report.

Towards the construction of a line of railway from a point on the Dominion Atlantic Railway to Govt. pier or wharf at Canning—1 mile. Date of agreement, June 1st, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mi. not exceeding \$6,400 per mi. Company, The Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Earth foreman	\$2.25
Rock foreman	2.25
Concrete men	1.50
Rock drillers	1.75
Carpenters	2.00
Steam rock drillers	2.50
" shovel engineers	3.00
" firemen	1.75
Locomotive engineers	3.00
" firemed	1.75
Ordinary labourers	1.50
Masons	3.00
Stonecutters	3.50
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.25
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50
Powdermen	2.00
Tracklayers	1.50
Blacksmiths	2.25

Towards the construction of a line of railway from Joliette to or near Lake Manuan—60 miles. Date of agreement, June 11th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mi. not exceeding \$6,400 per mi. Company, The Joliette and Lake Manuan Colonization Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Towards the construction of a line of railway from a point at or near Teulon to a point on the Icelandic River, in lieu of the subsidy granted by Cap. 43 of 1906,—35 miles. Date of agreement, June 11th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mi. not exceeding \$6,400 per mi. Company, The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Stonecutters	\$4.00
Masons	4.00
Quarrymen	2.00
Rock drillers (hand)	2.25
" (steam)	2.50
Blasters (powdermen)	2.50
Tracklayers	2.00
Labourers	2.00
Blacksmiths	3.00
" helpers	2.00
Steam shovel engineers	4.00
" cranemen	3.00
" firemen	2.25
Locomotive engineers	3.50
" brakemen	2.25
" firemen	2.25
Steam derrick engineer	3.00
Steam derrick fireman	2.00
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	3.50
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00

Towards the construction of a line of railway from a point near Montreal to Mile 837 west of Moncton of the N. T. Ry., 200 miles; and from a point on the N. T. Ry. near Mile 837 west of Moncton in a northerly and northwesterly direc-

tion,—300 miles. Date of agreement, June 12th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mi. not exceeding \$6,400 per mi. Company, The North Railway Company.

Ont. Date of contract, June 12, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,497.

Post Office Department.

During the month of May orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

General Clauses.

Towards the construction of a line of railway from a point on the I.C.R. at Gibson to point at or near Minto with a branch line from point on above mentioned line to Marysville,—35 miles. Date of agreement, June 13th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mi. not exceeding \$6,400 per mi. Company, The Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Department of Militia and Defence.

RENEWAL OF SEWAGE SYSTEME, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON, ONT.

Renewal of sewage system at Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, M. Sullivan, Kingston,

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 825 05
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	65 20
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	99 54
Repairing Post Office Scales.....	22 00
Supplying mail bags.....	984 00
Repairing mail bags.....	2,550 13
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	769 80
Supplying Street Letter Boxes and R'y. Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes, and repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel receptacles and Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes.....	391 85
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	45 75
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	1,008 4

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE immigration movement continued heavy during June. Though official returns of the movement were not available for publication, it is understood that present indications show that

the high level of European immigration attained in 1911 is likely to be exceeded during the present year. The following is a résumé of official returns received in the Department during June:

BRITISH EMIGRATION

During the month of May, 1912, the number of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY.					Total British Subjects.	
	English.	Welsh.		Scotch.			Irish.
		1912	1912	1912	1912		
May	22,165	323	6,697	1,456	30,641		

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS (SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF MAY, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	May, 1912		May, 1911	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....			20	5,669'20
British Columbia Homesteads.....	11	1,381'71	2	319'00
British Columbia sales.....	11	365'21	4	385'00
Communitation grants.....	1	28'00		
Homesteads.....	1,317	212,883'506	892	140,563'371
License of occupation.....			1	3,212'50
Manitoba University grants.....	4		4	
Military Bounty grants.....			1	160'00
Military Homesteads.....	2	321'00		
Mineral rights (\$85 acres).....			2	640'00
North West half-breed grants.....	3		2	
British sales.....	9	1,441'14	11	1,435'45
Oil claim, special grants.....			1	226'10
Oil claim, special grants.....	1		2	
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....			12	16,273'00
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....	2	15'87		
Canadian Northern Railway grants.....	19	9,897'94	5	530'14
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....			2	12'53
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	2	48'24		
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....	9	48'946		
Manitoba and Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.....			5	42'33
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....	8	1,359'62		
School land sales.....	123	14,730'449	62	4,689'882
Special grants.....	55	6,155'28	22	1,506'086
Yukon Territory sales.....	22	710'19	21	860'85
	10	392'26	1	34'67
Total.....	1,609	249,759'26	1,072	176,570'90

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1911.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Attleford.....			297	389				
Brandon.....	6	6						
Calgary.....					262	394		
Duphin.....	87	97			635	793		
Edmonton.....			85	108				
Evans.....					61			
Grand Prairie.....			173	178				
Humboldt.....							35	
Langlois.....			170	111	232	52		
Lebridge.....			335	431	159	168		
Medicine Hat.....								
Pose Jaw.....								
Law Westminster.....					48	34		
Peace River.....			264	230				
Prince Albert.....			31	30				
Regina.....					137	171		
Red Deer.....								
Saskatoon.....			214	315				
Swift Current.....			272	391				
Winnipeg.....	225	230						
Yorkton.....			106	145				
Total.....	318	333	1948	2328	1534	1612	35	

Number of entries in May, 1911..... 4308

Number of entries in May, 1912..... 3836

Net decrease for May, 1912..... 472

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January	196	144	803	642	678	568	8	6
February	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March	264	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
April	475	305	2263	2483	1684	1785	29	37
May	318	333	1948	2328	1534	1612	36	35
Total	1471	1103	7097	7893	5857	5814	96	101
From Jan. 1911	14,911							
" " 1912	14,521							
Net decrease for five months	390							

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario	21	118	94	3	236
" Quebec	4	54	52		110
" Nova Scotia	1	3	5		9
" New Brunswick		3	10		13
" Prince Edward Island		7			7
" Manitoba	57	34			100
" Saskatchewan		250	37		287
" Alberta	1	4	96		101
" British Columbia			3	1	4
Persons who had previous entry	42	97	101	8	248
Newfoundlanders	1				1
Canadians returned from the United States		21	6		27
Americans	15	591	538		1153
English	41	262	185	9	497
Scotch	6	44	44		94
Irish	5	10	19		34
French	7	27	25		59
Belgians		9	5		14
Swiss	5	4	2		11
Italians		4	2	1	7
Roumanians		2			2
Syrians		9			9
Germans	11	45	32		88
Austro Hungarians	58	111	79	1	249
Hollanders		5	14		19
Danes (other than Icelanders)	2	5	10		17
Icelanders		1			8
Swedes	12	63	52	2	129
Norwegians	2	80	65		147
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	19	76	43	1	139
Mennonites					
Doukhobors					
Chinese			5		5
Japanese		1			1
Persians					
Australians	1				2
New Zealanders					
Greek		1			1
Turk		1			1
Chilians		1		1	2
Bulgarians		3	1		4
Armenian		1			1
Total	313	1948	1534	36	3836

Number of souls represented by above entries—8995

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JUNE, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL conditions continued to be disturbed by disputes to a considerable extent during June, the number of disputes and the number of employees thrown out of work being greater than those of May and also greater than those of June, 1911. The building trades were particularly affected by industrial disputes. Fourteen strikes in these trades actually commenced during the month involving more than 4,000 employees. A strike of garment workers in Montreal threw more than 3,000 persons out of employment, and was not terminated at the end of the month.

Analysis of Trade Disputes.

Number and magnitude. — The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during the month of June was thirty-seven, an increase of eight compared with May, and an increase of ten compared with June, 1911. About 300 firms and 15,000 employees were involved in these disputes. About 200 firms and 8,000 employees were involved in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trades disputes during June was approximately 205,000 working days compared with 60,000 working days lost in May, and a loss of 355,435 working days in June, 1911.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Lumbering.....	1	50
Building.....	14	4,329
Metal.....	1	39
Clothing.....	2	3,175
Railway Service.....	2	375
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	211
Total.....	22	8,170

Localities affected by new disputes. — The new disputes of the month took place in the following provinces:—

Province.	No. of disputes.
New Brunswick.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1
Quebec.....	4
Ontario.....	8
Manitoba.....	3
Saskatchewan.....	3
Alberta.....	2
Total.....	22

Causes of disputes. — The following were the principal causes of the disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For higher wages.....	10
For shorter hours.....	2
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	2
For higher wages and other changes.....	4
For shorter hours and other changes.....	1
Against discharge of employee.....	1
Against employment of particular persons.....	2
Total.....	22

Methods of settlement. — Of the thirty-six disputes in existence during June a definite termination was reported in the case of seven. In ten cases the majority of the men involved either returned to work or obtained employment elsewhere.

Results of disputes. — Three of the disputes which were definitely terminated resulted in the men's demands being wholly or partly acceded to. In one the men left and were replaced by others, in two the strikers returned to work under pre-existing conditions, and in the other the terms of settlement were not made public.

Disputes Beginning Before June.

The trade disputes of the previous months which were still in existence during June were strikes of carpenters

and machinists at Milltown, N.B.; painters and decorators at Quebec, bricklayers, stone masons, and plasterers at Galt, Hespeler and Preston, Ont., iron moulders at Montreal, Hamilton and Peterborough, Ont., cloak and garment workers, tailors, and garment makers at Toronto; bakers at Montreal; machinists and boiler makers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, between Westfort, Ont., and Edson, Alta.; teamsters at Windsor, Walkerville, and Sandwich, Ont.; railway labourers in British Columbia and Alberta.

Mill Hands, St. John, N.B.

On May 20, a strike of millmen occurred at St. John, N.B., in consequence of the refusal of the employers to grant a ten per cent. increase in wages. Nine mills and 700 employees were affected by this strike. On May 25, four of the mills re-commenced operations, the men's demands having been acceded to. Two days later three of the remaining mills commenced work, and on May 28 the strike was completely terminated.*

Carpenters and Machinists, Milltown, N.B.

No termination of this dispute, which commenced on April 6 was reported to the Department at the end of June.

Painters and Decorators, Quebec.

In regard to a strike of painters and decorators which occurred at Quebec on May 1, it was reported at the end of June that while the strike had not been definitely called off nearly all the men had returned to work at that time.

Bricklayers, Stonemasons and Plasterers, Hespeler, Preston and Galt.

At the end of the month twenty men were still out on strike, two of the

largest contractors having signed an agreement giving an increase of five cents per hour.

Plumbers, Kingston.

On May 1, a strike of thirty plumbers occurred at Kingston, Ont., the men demanding an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. A compromise was effected on June 1, when the men returned to work, having been granted a part of the increase demanded and a reduction from nine hours to eight hours per day.

Iron Moulders, Montreal, Hamilton, and Peterborough.

No termination of these disputes had been reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Cloak and Garment Workers, Toronto.

There was little change in conditions in this dispute during June, the company stating that seventy-seven of the strikers had been re-employed.

Tailors, Toronto.

No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Garment Makers, Toronto.

In regard to a dispute, which occurred among the workers in the employ of Messrs. Rasminsky and Stein the Company on June 16 stated that the workers had returned to work under pre-existing conditions.

Bakers, Montreal.

It was reported that most of the men concerned in this dispute had returned to work before the end of the month the others having commenced business for themselves.

*Report of this dispute did not reach the Department in time for insertion in the June issue of the Gazette.

Machinists and Boilermakers, G.T.P. Railway.

No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during June.

Teamsters, Windsor, Walkerville, and Sandwich.

No settlement of this dispute, which commenced on April 22, was reported to the Department during June.

Railway Labourers, Laggan, Alta.

It was reported that a strike occurred among men employed by contractors engaged in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's line at Laggan on May 28. The dispute was stated to have arisen on account of dissatisfaction with conditions existing in the camps, and no termination had been reported to the Department at the end of June.

Railway Labourers on C.N.R. Line.

A communication received in the Department towards the end of June from one of the contracting companies concerned in the dispute of railway labourers engaged on the Canadian Northern Railway Company's main line in British Columbia informed the Department that six thousand men were involved in this dispute, about four thousand of whom had returned to work before the 15th of June.

Disputes Beginning During June.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of log drivers on the Jean de Terre River, Que.; plumbers at Fredericton; carpenters at Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Kingston and Winnipeg; lathers at Toronto and Saskatoon; builders' labourers at Hamilton; plumbers at Windsor and Walkerville; stationary engineers at Winnipeg; bricklayers at Regina; plumbers and steamfitters at Saskatoon; stone masons at Cal-

gary; bricklayers and masons at Lethbridge; iron moulders at Ottawa; garment workers at Montreal; leather cutters at Quebec; freight handlers at Port McNicol; linemen at Winnipeg; gas workers at Toronto, and barbers at Halifax.

Log Drivers, Jean De Terre River, Que.

On June 10, a strike occurred among rivermen on the Jean De Terre River, Que., in the employ of Messrs. Gilmour and Hughson. The cause of the strike was stated by the Company to be a demand by the men for conditions not included in their agreement. The company also stated that the strike terminated on June 17, thirty-three men having left their employ and being replaced by others.

Plumbers, Fredericton.

On June 3 a strike involving seven employees occurred at Fredericton on account of a demand by the men for \$3 per day. A settlement was effected on June 17, when a minimum wage of \$2.50 per day was granted.

Carpenters, Sherbrooke, Que.

Following a demand for higher wages and shorter hours fifty-four carpenters at Sherbrooke stopped work on June 4. At the end of the month, six contractors had signed an agreement, and all but twelve men had returned to work.

Carpenters, Ottawa.

On June 1, 400 carpenters in the employ of fifty-five contractors stopped work at Ottawa on account of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages and other changes in conditions. The agreement was signed from time to time during the month and by the end of June there were only about fifty men still on strike.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JUNE 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JUNE.											
Lumbering— Mill hands.....	St. John	For increase in wages	9	.....	700	.....	.....	May 20	May 25-28	Part increase granted and work resumed
Boatbuilding Trades— Carpenters & mach.	Milwaukee, N.B.	" "	1	.....	15	.....	.....	April 6	.....	No settlement reported at end of month
Painters and Decorators	Quebec	" "	16	8	30	.....	.....	May 1	June 1	Nearly all the men had returned to work at end of month
Bricklayers, Stonemasons & Plasterers	Preston, Hampshire, and Galt	" "	14	.....	71	.....	.....	" 20	.....	Twenty men employed by eleven small contractors were still out at the end of the month
Plumbers	Kingston	For higher wages and shorter hours	3	.....	20	.....	.....	" 1	June 1	Men's demands partly acceded to
Iron moulders	Montreal	Sympathetic	1	.....	40	.....	.....	Feb. 6	.....	No settlement reported at the end of the month
"	Hamilton	Against reduction of wages	1	.....	13	.....	.....	Mar. 1	.....	"
"	Peterborough	For shorter hours	2	.....	40	.....	.....	May 13	.....	"
Clothing Trades— Cloak & gar't. w'k'rs	Toronto, Ont.	Against changes in method of finishing garments	1	.....	594	211	.....	Feb. 14	.....	Seventy-seven strikers had returned to work at end of mth.
Tailors	"	Failure to reach new agreement	21	.....	200	.....	.....	Mar. 4	.....	No settlement reported at the end of the month
Garment Workers	"	Objection to hiring of new men at higher wages than discharged employee	1	.....	38	17	.....	May 16	June	Company stated that the strikers returned under existing conditions
Food and Tobacco Preparation— Bakers	Montreal	Against reduction of shifts	7	.....	60	.....	.....	" 1	June	Most of the men returned to work, the others started business for themselves
Railway Service— Mach'rs & boiler m'ks	Westfort, Ont., & Edson, Alta.	Failure to reach agreement	1	.....	300	.....	.....	Oct. 10/11	.....	Company claim strikers' places filled, men claim strike still on
General Transport— Teamsters	Windsor, W. & Ken.	For increase in wages	5	.....	50	.....	.....	April 22	.....	No settlement reported at the end of the month
Unskilled Labour— Railway labourers	C.N.R. Line, B.C.	" "	12	.....	6000	.....	.....	" 2	.....	4,000 men had returned to work at the middle of June
"	Laggan, Alta.	Dis-satisfaction over conditions	1	.....	200	.....	.....	May 28	.....	No settlement reported at the end of the month

*Not reported to the Department until June.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JUNE.

	Joan de Terre Riv.	For shorter hours.....	1	50	June 10	June 17	Thirty three men left and were replaced by others 17 Part increase granted
<i>Lumbering—</i>							
Log drivers.....	Fredericton.....	For increase in wages	5	5	"	"	
Building Trades—	Shedbrook.....	For increase in wages and shorter hours.....		54	"	"	
Painters.....	Ottawa.....	For increased wages and other changes.....	55	400	"	"	Six contractors had signed agreement and all but twelve men had resumed work at end of month. Forty-eight contractors had signed agreement at the middle of the month and only 50 men were then out.
"							
"	Kingston.....	For increase in wages.....	12	65	"	"	3 Increase granted
Lathers.....	Toronto.....	"		200	"	"	Settlement arrived at; terms not made public
Builders' Labourers	Hamilton.....		1	40	"	"	11 Men returned to work; voluntary increase subsequently given
Plumbers.....	Windsor & Walkerville.....						
Bricklayers.....	Regina.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	8	50	"	"	No settlement reported at end of month
		Against employment of labourers on work done by bricklayers.....	23	175	"	"	16 Men returned to work under pre-existing conditions
Plumbers and steamfitters	Saskatoon.....	For increase in wages.....	1	11	"	"	Majority of men obtained work elsewhere
Lathers.....		For increase in wages and other changes.....		30	"	"	No settlement reported at end of month
Stonemasons.....	Calgary.....	Against employment of stone-masons on stonecutting work.....	1	49	"	"	Only twenty-six men were out at the end of the month
Brick layers and Masons	Lethbridge.....	For increase in wages and other changes.....	5	10	"	"	6 Agreement signed. Part increase granted
	Winnipeg.....	For increase in wages.....		3000	"	"	No settlement reported at end of mth.
Carpenters				150	"	"	
Stationary Engineers	Ottawa.....	For shorter hours.....	5	30	"	"	"
Metal Trades—							
Iron moulders.....	Montreal.....	For shtr. hrs. & other changes	12	3000	"	"	"
Clothing Trades—	Quebec.....	For chg. in way of meas. boots	10	175	"	"	"
Garment workers.....							"
Leather cutters.....	Pt. McNicoll.....	For increase in wages.....	1	300	"	"	"
Railway Service—	Winnipeg.....		2	75	"	"	"
Freight handlers.....							"
Linemen.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against discharge of employé	1	165	"	"	Majority of strikers had returned to work at end of month
Misc. Trades—							No settlement reported at end of month
Gas workers.....	Halifax.....	For increase in wages.....	30	46	"	"	
Barbers.....							

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Carpenters, Kingston.

On June 1, a strike of sixty-five carpenters occurred at Kingston, Ont., the men demanding an increase in wages. An agreement was signed on June 3, when the men returned to work.

Lathers, Toronto.

Following a demand for an increase in wages, about 200 lathers at Toronto stopped work on June 3. A settlement was arrived at during the month, the terms of which were not reported to the Department.

Builders' Labourers, Hamilton.

On June 10, a strike occurred among the builders' labourers employed by Messrs. Laughlin and Company, a demand for an increase in wages having been refused by the company. The men returned to work on the following day under conditions existing before the strike, but it is understood that the company granted the men a voluntary increase shortly afterwards.

Plumbers, Windsor, and Walkerville.

On June 24 a strike occurred among the plumbers employed by eight firms in Windsor and Walkerville, a demand for an increase in wages and shorter hours being given as the cause. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Bricklayers, Regina.

A strike of bricklayers occurred at Regina on June 7, the immediate cause of the cessation of work being a demand on the part of the men that the washing of brick work should be done by tradesmen alone. The men returned to work on June 16 under conditions existing before the strike. One hundred and seventy-five men were involved in this dispute.

Plumbers & Steamfitters, Saskatoon.

On June 4 a strike occurred among the plumbers and steamfitters in the employ of James Ballantyne and Company, the cause being a demand for an increase in wages in conjunction with the other shops in the city. No definite settlement was reported to the Department at the end of the month, though it is understood that a majority of the men had either found work in other shops or left the city.

Lathers, Saskatoon.

On June 15, a strike of lathers occurred at Saskatoon, the men demanding an increase in wages and also changes in working conditions. No definite termination of this strike, in which thirty employees were involved, was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Stonemasons, Calgary.

A strike of stone masons occurred at Calgary on June 4, on account of permission being given by the contractors to masons to do some of the work which is usually performed by cutters. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Bricklayers and Masons, Lethbridge.

On June 1, a strike occurred among the bricklayers and masons at Lethbridge, the cause being the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages and a half holiday on Saturdays. The strike ended on June 6, when an agreement was signed, the terms of which are printed elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Carpenters, Winnipeg.

It was reported in the press that a strike of about 3,000 carpenters occurred at Winnipeg on June 29, following a demand for an increase in wages on the part of the men. No termination

of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Stationary Engineers, Winnipeg.

On June 28, a strike of hoist and portable steam engineers engaged in building construction work occurred at Winnipeg, the immediate cause being a demand on the part of the men for an increase in wages and time and a half for overtime. About one hundred and fifty men were involved in this dispute, which was left unterminated at the end of the month.

Iron Moulders, Ottawa.

On June 6, a strike of iron moulders occurred at Ottawa, the cause being a demand for shorter hours and an increase in wages. At the end of the month it was reported that two foundries had granted the increase.

Garment Workers, Montreal.

On June 10 a strike of garment workers occurred at Montreal. The strikers to the number of between three and four thousand in the employ of factories controlled by the Montreal Clothing Manufacturers' Association ceased work on account of the employers to concede demands for a forty-nine hour week instead of fifty-five, abolition of sub-contracting system, and other minor demands. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Leather Cutters, Quebec.

On June 27, a strike of leather cutters in the employ of boot and shoe making companies occurred at Quebec. It was stated that the dispute arose from the refusal of the employers to grant a change in the way of measuring boots which would increase the amount employees could earn by piece work. One hundred and seventy-five cutters were affected by this dispute, no ter-

mination of which was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Freight Handlers, Port McNicol.

A strike of three hundred freight handlers was reported to have taken place at Port McNicol on June 19, after a demand on the part of the men for an increase in wages. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Linemen, Winnipeg.

On June 27 the linemen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and those employed by the electrical department of the city of Winnipeg ceased work after making a demand for an increase of five cents per hour. No termination of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Gasworkers, Toronto.

A strike of one hundred and sixty-five men in the employ of the Consumers' Gas Company occurred on June 18. In regard to this dispute the company stated that thirty-six men were laid off during repairs to a part of the plant and that others struck work on the declaration of the superintendent that he was unable to promise that they would be taken back on the resumption of operations. No definite termination of this dispute had been reported to the Department at the end of the month, though, according to the Company's statement, the majority of the strikers had returned to work at that time, and others were being taken back as soon as work could be found for them.

Barbers, Halifax.

Following a demand for increased wages a strike occurred on June 20 among barbers in Halifax. No termination of this dispute, in which twenty-seven men were involved, was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING MAY, 1912.

	May, 1912	May, 1911	Increase	Percentage increase or decrease
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	\$ 47,546	\$ 124,120	\$*76,574	*61.7
Halifax.....	90,150	111,450	*21,300	*19.1
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	69,900	40,600	29,300	72.2
QUEBEC—				
St. Hyacinthe.....	11,600			
Maisonneuve.....	117,800	72,500	45,300	62.5
Montréal.....	2,602,308	1,703,140	899,168	52.8
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	840,515	538,445	302,070	56.1
Brockville.....	10,850			
Peterborough.....	92,550	67,118	25,432	37.9
Toronto.....	3,393,680	2,643,755	749,925	28.4
Welland.....	30,968			
Hamilton.....	902,000	539,005	362,995	67.3
Brantford.....	116,885	60,923	55,962	91.9
Berlin.....	75,840	56,450	19,390	34.3
Stratford.....	52,000			
London.....	78,312			
Chatham.....	30,210	6,712	23,498	350.1
Owen Sound.....	33,508			
Port Arthur.....	104,725	39,850	64,875	162.8
Fort William.....	283,580	116,375	167,205	143.7
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	3,050,720	2,374,500	676,170	28.5
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	407,415	1,036,190	*628,775	*60.7
Moosejaw.....	1,175,285	338,322	836,963	247.4
Saskatoon.....	1,257,880	480,209	777,671	161.8
Prince Albert.....	292,000	93,350	198,650	212.8
Swift Current.....	192,000			
ALBERTA—				
Calgary.....	2,215,392	3,616,812	*1,401,420	*38.7
Edmonton.....	1,772,575	504,420	1,268,155	251.4
Medicine Hat.....	218,629	77,775	140,853	181.1
Lethbridge.....	165,385			
Red Deer.....	43,040	106,965	*63,925	*59.8
MacLeod.....	12,150	3,975	8,175	205.7
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Vancouver.....	1,944,728	2,488,050	*543,322	*21.8
Victoria.....	662,165	287,335	374,830	130.5
New Westminster.....	170,280	290,255	*119,975	*41.3
South Vancouver.....	220,000			
North Vancouver.....	56,429	52,086	4,343	8.3
Nelson.....	25,240	16,945	8,295	49.0
Nanaimo.....	16,575	6,225	10,350	166.3

*Decrease. NOTE—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary and Red Deer, Alta.; and New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during June, 1912:

BRITISH REPORT.

Industrial and Provident Societies.

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31, 1912. Part B. Industrial and Provident Societies.

AN abstract of the annual returns for the year 1910 furnished by societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act shows that of the 2,409 societies for carrying on industries and trades, which issued returns for the year under notice 253 were wholly "productive" in their operations, 947 wholly "distributive," and 1,165 both "productive" and "distributive." The number of members of such societies at the close of the year was 2,692,112 and the aggregate sales of goods amounted to £115,280,862, an amount exceeding that of any previous year. The expenditure for salaries, wages and establishment charges in respect of the different departments of societies in this group amounted to more than nine million pounds sterling, the societies thus being direct employers of labour to a very considerable extent. Of the societies for carrying on businesses the number of members of the 406 clubs under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act making returns was 131,007. No clubs were registered in Ireland and only five in Scotland. Total receipts during the year amounted to £544,679, and expenditure £548,064. Of societies engaged in dealings in land, 149 land purchase societies furnished returns for 1910 with a total membership at the end of the year of 20,049. The total receipts for the year amounted to £1,153,799. Land purchased was valued at £113,319 and land sold, £24,117. One hundred and sixty-three small holdings and allotment societies at the close of 1910 show an aggregate membership of 10,241. From

the returns giving the information it appears that 6,952 acres have been acquired as small holdings at an annual value of £11,662; allotments comprise an area of 1,259 acres at an annual value of £1,858; while grazing and other rights over 294 acres are valued at £455 per annum. The number of tenants occupying the foregoing land was returned at 6,307.

In the aggregate, co-operation, in its various phases comprised in the present report, represents a membership of 2,880,979, while the total assets of the societies enumerated reach a total of £63,316,460, an addition of nearly two and three quarter millions sterling during the year 1910.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Labour.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent, State Labour Bureau of Western Australia for the year ended June 30, 1911. Perth: King's Printer, 1912.

That the period under review was the most successful year since the establishment of the Bureau is the statement contained in the report of the superintendent, the record of the year showing a good demand for labour by employers. Individual applications by employers at the central office for men during 1911 reached 2,400, an increase of 774 compared with the previous year. The applications for workers by these employers totalled 5,287, being 1,990 in excess of the previous year, and showing that the labour bureau has gained throughout the state the confidence of employers of labour. The demand for experienced agricultural workers and men to clear land has been very considerable during the year. For men of experience the demand at certain seasons was greater than the supply. As regards work generally, there was a good demand throughout the year for skilled and unskilled labour.

The registrations at the central office, Perth, for men were 7,431, and the engagements 6,476. The engagements by government departments numbered 510, and by private persons, 5,966. In registrations there was an increase of 2,132, and in engagements an increase of 2,581, as compared with the previous year. Of the 7,431 men registered for employment, the single men numbered 5,437, widowers 85, and married men 1,909. The number of children represented was 4,199, of whom 3,288 were dependent upon their parents, the grand total thus represented being 13,539.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.

Report of the West Virginia Employers' Liability and Labourers' Compensation Commission. Part I, Liability and Compensation Laws.

A resolution of the Senate of West Virginia, adopted February 24, 1911, created a commission to conduct an inquiry as to what states had adopted laws concerning employers' liability and labourers' compensation and the purport of such laws. The Commission was also to secure information regarding the number of employers and employees in the state, the kind of work required, the amount of capital invested, and any other data which would enable the legislature to enact legislation along the lines of that passed by other states. Inquiries were to be conducted in regard to the number of cases disposed of during the last two years growing out of injuries to employees, and the amounts recovered, the advisability of legislation of the kind suggested and the reasons for or against such legislation.

The necessity for liability laws superseding, or greatly modifying, the principles of the common law, appears to be conceded by those who have given any attention to the subject, and nearly all the states have enacted a body of

such laws more or less elaborate. Two principal systems are contemplated by the various laws, compensation and insurance. The leading features of the statutes providing for the liability of employers for damages is the retention of the common law principle of wrong done by the employer to the employee through culpable negligence, and the definition of the principles of the common law, and the rights and defences under it. Many of the statutes restrict their provisions to special lines of industries and to special classes of employees, and their provisions vary in different industries. The employer is not required to make any preparation in advance of possible demands on account of injuries to his workmen and the system is obviously without expense to the employer who has no accidents. In regard to the laws enacted and those proposed making provision for labourers' compensation and insurance the common law principle of wrong is disregarded, and compensation, in lieu of damages, is provided for injuries to employees arising from accidents in the course of their employment without regard to fault of employer or employee, the exception being that, in the case of gross or wilful negligence on the part of employers, action for damages in addition to the compensation provided may be maintained, and in the case of wilful negligence or misconduct on the part of employees the right to compensation is forfeited.

The effort to enact and enforce just and effective laws governing the matter of damages or compensation for injuries arising from industrial accidents, has called forth many opinions of State and Federal commissions, prominent lawyers, economists, &c., some of which are given in the report under review. The West Virginia Commission was of opinion that the problems met with in the matters coming under the scope of its inquiry would have to be more fully investigated by the commission, if recommendations were to be made, and by the legislature, if a commission law in any form were to be enacted.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada. — Mines Department. An investigation of the coals of Canada with reference to their economic qualities. Vol. II. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Imperial Naturalization. Minutes of Colonial and Imperial Conferences and of documents submitted thereat. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Proceedings and Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Senate on Taxation and Trade Relations. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Department of Agriculture. Alfalfa Growing in Alberta, Bulletin No. 8. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Trade and Navigation Monthly Statements.

Department of Marine and Fisheries. Canada, her natural resources, navigation, principal steamer lines and trans-continental railways.

Weekly reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Informa-

tion, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Ontario. — Annual Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the Province of Ontario for the year 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Forty-second Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Great Britain. — Memorandum of the steps taken preliminary to the operation of Part I of the National Insurance Act. London: Wyman and Sons, 1912.

Australia. — Bulletin No. 5. Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication for the years 1901 to 1911. King's Printer, Melbourne, 1912.

Bulletin No. 4. Statistics as to Education, Hospitals and Charities, and Law and Crime for the year 1910. Melbourne: King's Printer, 1912.

Census Bulletin No. 7. Length of Residence in Australia. Melbourne, 1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Relations Between Employers and Clerks.

MR. JUSTICE MALOUIN has lately rendered an important judgment in a case involving the relation between employers and clerks. The plaintiff, Villeneuve, had been for five years in the employ of the defendants, McCall & Shehyn, of the City of Quebec, when in December, 1910, by verbal con-

tract with the defendants' manager, he was reengaged as a clerk, with an increased salary. In May, 1911, his employers asked him to travel, which he did, as he claimed, to oblige them, as he had been hired as an inside clerk and not as a travelling salesman. Three weeks later he stated to his employers that he did not like travelling and on June 17 he was discharged and, with a good certificate, received the sum of \$49.83 in lieu of a month's notice.

Plaintiff, who claimed to have been hired by the year was not satisfied with this arrangement and gave his former employers notice that he would claim a full year's salary if he could

find no other employment. An action followed in which he claimed \$231.08 as salary from July 17 to December 5. The defendants on the other hand claimed that he had been hired by the week only and that consequently they were not bound to give him more than a week's notice and had really made him a present of one month's salary.

After hearing the evidence Mr. Justice Malouin found that the contract of December, 1910, was supposed to have been made by the year, as during the five preceding years the plaintiff had been hired by the year and no other conditions of employment had been mentioned in the December, 1910, contract. And as the plaintiff had shown that, from July to December, he had done all in his power to find another position, the Court allowed him the full amount claimed in his action.

Alleged Non-Payment of Wages.

An unusual claim was heard in the Superior Court at Montreal when a suit arising out of a case of alleged non-payment of wages was decided. Two men employed on the building of a road for the town of Beaconsfield claimed that the contractor had failed to pay them the wages due them, and accordingly seized the road upon which they had been working, exercising their right as workmen, they claimed, to enter a privilege against the completed work. The town opposed their action, holding that the contractor had been paid in full and that a public highway was inalienable to such an action as had been taken by the plaintiffs.

The judge held that the municipality could not give up the highway as long as it maintained its character of property devoted to the use of the public. Remarking upon the unusual nature of the claim he cited references to show that such a highway was not to be understood as falling under the designation of "construction" in the article of the code dealing with the workmen's privilege.

Violation of Alien Labour Act.

In the Recorder's Court for the city of Montreal actions were brought against the Windsor Hotel Company, Limited, by W. W. Hinton for contravention of the Alien Labour Act. Very similar cases were heard in the same court on March 14th last, the notes of judgment of which were printed in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*, p. 1015. In the present instance the complainant alleged that the defendant company had violated the Alien Labour Act by bringing to Canada seven foreigners for employment in the Windsor Hotel. The evidence of only one of the men was taken, the counsel for the prosecution and the defence agreeing to accept his testimony as covering the remainder of the cases.

Mr. Recorder Weir in rendering his judgment said: "The Alien Labor Act is a retaliatory one, and in the present instance it is alleged and proved in the manner required by the statute, that the United States is a foreign country that has enacted laws restricting and prohibiting the importation of laborers from Canada. The economic wisdom of legislation of this kind which does not pretend to be justified upon considerations of the health ability and good character of those excluded, or upon consideration of the general public welfare, is perhaps doubtful. I am concerned, however, with the purely legal aspects of the complaint before me and find that the essential allegations are sufficiently proved.

"Under the Statute it is an offence to assist or encourage. It is clear that an unknown person made the engagements, but I am of the opinion that the Windsor Hotel Company must have known where the waiters came from, and assisted and encouraged their importation.

"There is an exception in the act in favor of skilled workmen from foreign countries, but my opinion is that under this exception it must be of such character that it is skilled labor which

cannot be otherwise obtained, and in the present case I maintain that it is possible to obtain it elsewhere in Canada.

"For every violation of these provisions a penalty not exceeding \$1,000 and not less than \$50 is prescribed, and the penalty when recovered shall be paid to the Minister of Finance. As I am far from being convinced that any public or private interest has been seriously affected by the acts of the defendant I impose the minimum penalty in each of the cases. I grant no costs as the Act is silent on the question of costs." (*W. W. Hinton v. Windsor Hotel Company, Limited.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Dangerous Work. Lack of Proper Appliances. Contributory Negligence.

At the Hamilton Assizes an action was brought by the Mercantile Trust Company, the administrators of a deceased Italian labourer, against the Canada Steel Company, to recover damages for the death of the man by reason of injuries received while working at the bottom of a vertical cylinder being erected by the defendants. The defendants were building a blast furnace, and in order to permit of the firebrick, etc., being sent up to the bricklayers for inserting a lining in the cylinder, a square shaft was inserted running from the bottom to the floor upon which operations were carried on. This shaft was built at one side of the centre of the cylinder and the tubs containing the materials for the bricklayers were sent up it. The deceased was working at the bottom of the shaft when a portion of a brick fell down the shaft and inflicted injuries which resulted in his death.

It was contended that the employers should have had one or other of two appliances, one of which the evidence proved to be impracticable, and in the case of the other the jury before whom the case was heard were unable to agree whether the absence of the appli-

ance was a defect or not, though deciding that the accident would not have happened if it had been present.

It appeared from the evidence that the foreman recognized the danger of material falling down the shaft and directed the deceased workman to keep from under the shaft; it was also shown that shortly before the accident a fellow-workman had seen him crossing the shaft and had warned him of the danger. The jury found that the deceased was not in his proper place, that he knew the danger and that he would not have been injured if he had been in his proper place.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Riddell quoted a recent case coming under the British Compensation Act which showed that there could be no recovery where the accident took place when the workman was doing a prohibited act. The House of Lords gave a decision dismissing the case in which a boy was killed in a coal mine while riding in a tub, a practice forbidden in the rules of the mine.

In the present case it was strongly urged that all the default of the deceased might be due to inadvertence and that in the absence of an express finding of contributory negligence the plaintiffs might still recover. This argument was met by a decision of the Chancery Divisional Court sustaining a judgment of Mr. Justice Teetzel at a trial dismissing the action. In that case the deceased's work was to feed blocks to a circular saw wholly unguarded. The blocks were placed upon a car which itself ran to the saw upon a tramway. By reason of the arrangement of blocks, etc., there was great likelihood of the person feeding putting his foot upon the car and being carried at once to the saw. The deceased was accordingly warned by the foreman of the danger but after working for some time in safety he put his foot upon the car with the result that he was carried to the saw and cut in two.

The case of *Wilson v. Davies*, 10 O. W. R. 315, in the Court of Appeal was

also referred to by Mr. Justice Riddell in dismissing the action with costs. (*Mercantile Trust Company v. Canada Steel Company.*)

Injury to Brakesman—Judgment set aside.

An appeal from the judgment of the Honourable Sir John Boyd was sustained in the Court of Appeal in regard to an action brought by a brakesman in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who lost his right arm while working for the Company on March 8, 1911. As reported in the December issue (p. 617) of the *Labour Gazette* the plaintiff was awarded \$6,000 damages, and the higher court held that the injury could not be said to have been caused by the defendants' negligence or breach of statutory duty, as alleged by the plaintiff. The method adopted by the plaintiff to endeavour to effect the coupling was the very one most calculated to expose him to danger and risk of injury and the appeal was allowed, the action being dismissed with costs, if exacted.

Death of Workman due to Negligence of Servant of Two Railways.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners for, and obtained leave to, cross the track of the Canadian Northern Railway Company at a certain point, upon the terms that the applicant should, at its own expense, insert a diamond in the track with interlocking plant; that the Canadian Northern Railway Company should appoint a competent man to be in charge of the crossing; and that the applicant should bear the whole cost of keeping a man in charge of the crossing. A competent man was appointed to the satisfaction of both companies; but on an occasion when he was acting solely in behalf of, and for the benefit of, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company he made a mistake in his signals and caused the derailment of a Cana-

dian Pacific train and the death of a fireman. In an action against both companies by the widow of the fireman to recover damages for his death it was held that the signal-man was to be regarded as the person employed by the company for which he was at the time of his negligent act of omission adjusting the points and giving the signals; and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was, therefore, alone responsible for his negligence, whether under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, or at common law, and whether the service was to be considered a joint service or not. (*Hansford v. Grand Trunk Railway Company*, (1909) 13 O.W.R. 1184, 1187 specially referred to.)

In the Court of Appeal the judgment of the lower court was reversed, considering that as the signal-man was hired, paid and subject to the orders and control of the defendants, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, he must be considered their servant and not the servant of defendant, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Judgment against the latter company was set aside and judgment entered against the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Costs throughout to plaintiff and defendant, Canadian Pacific Railway Company. (*Pattison v. Canadian Northern Railway Company and Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

Workmen's Compensation.—Question as to Superintendence.

The plaintiff, Demers, a carpenter in the employ of the Nova Scotia Silver Cobalt Mining Company, was seriously injured by being thrown from a wagon on account of the reckless driving, it was claimed, of an employee of the company. An action was brought to secure \$5,000 damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but the Honourable Mr. Justice Middleton held that as the driver had no "superintendence" over the workmen driven by him to and from their place of employ-

ment, and as he was a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, the latter was not entitled to damages. The action was, therefore, dismissed without costs.

Injury to Workman—Accident.

That the injuries received by an employee of the Tomiko Mills Company were due to an accident and not to negligence of the company was the decision rendered at North Bay by Mr. Justice Britton in dismissing an action for damages brought by the plaintiff against the defendant company. The plaintiff was employed to transport lumber from the defendants' mill to places in the mill-yard where it was to be piled. A car was used for this purpose, the motive power for which was supplied by a locomotive. In October last the car was in charge of the plaintiff and another workman and on one occasion the distance was so short that the plaintiff considered it unnecessary to use the locomotive and started the car by means of a bar. The car started more easily and travelled at a greater speed than he had anticipated and in order to stop it from going beyond its piling place the plaintiff appears to have thrown a piece of board under the car with the result that the lumber, which was piled on the one side of the car, was precipitated from the car upon the plaintiff, who sustained a broken leg, and dislocation of his knee and shoulder.

The action for damages brought against the company by the plaintiff was supported by the following charges of negligence on the part of the defendants: (1) That the car in question should have been supplied with brakes; (2) that one of the rails, where the accident happened, was twisted and bent, and had been so for a considerable time to the knowledge of the defendants; (3) that at the place where the front wheel of the car left the tracks there was a curve, and the resisting rail or outer rail should have been higher than the other, which was not the case;

and (4) that there was not sufficient system of inspection of roadbed, track, and cars.

Counter charges of negligence on the part of the plaintiff were alleged by the defendant company on the following grounds: (1) That the locomotive should have been used to haul the car; (2) That the car should not have been moved with its half load standing high and unsupported; and (3) the plaintiff should not have attempted to stop the car with a piece of board.

The judge held that, considering the short distance the car had to go there was no negligence on the part of the plaintiff to move the car without the aid of the locomotive, nor was it negligence to move it without lowering the pile consisting of the half load on the car. The plaintiff did what a reasonably prudent man might have done under the circumstances. It was held, however, that the accident was a mere accident not attributable to negligence and as such prevented the plaintiff from recovering damages. In case of an appeal the damages were assessed by the judge at \$1,000, one-fifth of the sum claimed. (*Rawlings v. Tomiko Mills Limited.*)

MANITOBA CASES.

Injury to Workman—Result of Accident.

The Court of Appeal recently sustained an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Macdonald, upon the findings of a jury, in an action for damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff, Rostrom, was employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company to aid in the emergency work of straightening a railway track which had become twisted when a train was derailed. The plaintiff was assisting to remove the nuts which held the rails in place and after the last had been removed the rail sprung outwards and broke his leg. The jury found that the injury to the plaintiff was caused by

the negligence of the defendants, or one or more of their servants, in not warning the plaintiff that there was danger in working on bent railways, and the judge gave a decision accordingly.

In the higher court it was shown that there was no evidence upon which the jury could have found that there was negligence on the part of the defendants. No such accident had been known to have happened in the course of many years, and all experience went to show that there was no reason to anticipate that the rail would spring. Mr. Justice Richards held, the other judges concurring, that the occurrence which gave rise to the action must be regarded simply as an accident for which no one could be held responsible and that the judgment rendered in the lower court should be set aside and judgment entered for the defendants. (*Rostrom v. Canadian Northern Railway Company*.)

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Damages for Personal Injuries.

In the Saskatchewan Trial Court an action was brought by a bricklayer to recover damages for personal injuries received in the course of his employment. The plaintiff was working for the defendant company laying bricks to form the walls of a building when the partly built wall upon which he was standing fell and he fell to the ground with it and was injured. In the action taken for damages negligence was alleged against the defendants. The plaintiff set up the contention that the wall was constructed unsafely and in a defective and improper manner, in that the cornice was too heavy to be constructed without tie-irons. He admitted that he knew that the method was not a safe one, but made no objection or complaint as he neither appreciated the real danger nor knew that the danger point in construction had been reached.

The court held, after hearing the evidence of both sides, that the defendants

were liable for negligence in the method adopted and were not relieved by contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff. It was the duty of the defendants to provide a proper place for the workmen to work in, and have a proper system and suitable materials. It was also held that there was a breach of this duty and that the plaintiff did not consent to take the risk brought about by that breach. The court awarded plaintiff \$5,500 damages. (*Scotney vs. Smith Bros. & Wilson*.)

In an action by another bricklayer injured by the fall of the same wall as that mentioned above, the same findings of the court were made in respect of fact and law. In this case, however, plaintiff's damages were assessed at \$4,000. (*Lloyd vs. Smith Bros. & Wilson*.)

Failure of Contractor to Perform Contract.

The plaintiff in this case entered into an agreement with the defendant to bore a well for him. The defendant was to board the plaintiff, his men, and teams during the progress of the work, and to furnish the casing and materials; arranging that if the well was not satisfactory to the defendant he was not to pay anything to the plaintiff for doing the work, but plaintiff was to pay him for the board and materials furnished. During the operation of boring the well there was a cave-in of earth which rendered the work unsatisfactory and useless to the defendant. The plaintiff proceeded to bore another hole for a well, and it was agreed that the terms for boring this well should be the same as for the first. The plaintiff left his outfit with the defendant as security for all obligations he was to be under in case of non-success the second time. Failure resulted in this case also and the work was abandoned by the plaintiff. In the following spring the plaintiff applied to the defendant for permission to take away the outfit, which had been left on the

premises, but met with a refusal from the defendant. The defendant agreed to let him have part of the outfit provided he would pay the account of the company who had supplied the casing for the well, the rest to be retained in return for board and other supplies furnished. Shortly after this the plaintiff came to the defendant and asked for that part of the outfit as arranged, stating that he had settled the account with the other company. The outfit was taken away and the defendant afterwards discovered that the plaintiff had not paid the account and retook the outfit. In the Trial Court action was brought by the plaintiff for possession and damages; the defendant made a counter claim for money due him and for the enforcement of his lien.

The court held that the defendant was justified in retaking part of the outfit as he had been induced to give it up to the plaintiff by the latter's fraudulent representation. It was also held that the defendant was entitled to have the outfit returned to him, and to his lien thereon for the money expended, and to enforce the lien by means of a sale, in default of payment. Directions were accordingly given for procedure in this direction. (*Pocock vs. Novitz.*)

ALBERTA CASES.

Non-payment of Wages.

An action was brought by the plaintiff and a number of other labourers employed by a contractor on the construction of an irrigation ditch. The rate of wages agreed upon was to be twenty cents per hour with a bonus of five cents per hour. The bonus was not to be paid if the servants left before the work was completed, the probable duration of the work being the season of 1911. The plaintiff and the other labourers continued their employment up to July, 1911, when a new arrangement was entered into, whereby the bonus of five cents per hour was to be

unconditional for the succeeding months, but the defendants contended that this bonus was to be repaid if the workmen left before the end of the season of 1911. In November, on account of the coldness of the weather, the plaintiff and some of the other labourers refused to work. The defendant asserted that these men had left his employ. The plaintiff claimed that they were dismissed by the defendant. The other workmen assigned their unpaid wages, bonus, and railway fare to the plaintiff to sue the defendant for the aggregate amount. The evidence showed that the defendant's officials misunderstood the plaintiffs when they claimed that it was too cold for them to work, and understood them to say that they were taking the position that the season for which they been engaged was ended, and consequently their engagement was ended and had, therefore, finally stopped work; whereas in reality they were only objecting to work on that particular day on account of the extreme cold and the insufficiency of their clothing. The court held that the plaintiffs having left the defendant's employment, was the only ground set up in the defence, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment substantially for the amounts claimed. It was decided that the defendant should give within ten days a statement of the account of each of the plaintiffs, showing the amount arrived at which he shall be ready to pay. Costs of the action went to the plaintiff. (*Wakuryk vs. MacArthur.*)

ENGLISH CASE.

Partial Incapacity. — Inability to Obtain Suitable Work.

A workman having been injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation, recovered sufficiently to do light work, and his employers found him work which he was able to do. They then agreed to pay him compensation at a rate calculated upon the difference between the wages he was

earning before and after the accident. Having continued at this light work for over a year and a half, he was dismissed on the occasion of a reduction in their staff being made by his employers. He was then unable to obtain suitable work in the district. He accordingly applied for a review of the compensation payable to him, on the ground that he was totally incapacitated for work in consequence of the accident. The Sheriff refused to make an award in his favour on the ground that he was able to do certain work,

and his inability to obtain that work was not due to the accident. The Court of Session upheld this decision, and the workman appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that the man having been brought by an accident into a condition in which he was unable to obtain work in or near the district in which he lived was entitled to compensation on the basis of total incapacity resulting from the accident. The appeal was therefore allowed. (*McDonald v. Wilson's and Clyde Coal Company.*)

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

AUGUST, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

PROSPEROUS conditions prevailed throughout the country during July with few exceptions. As the time of harvest approaches it is possible to make a more definite forecast of the outlook, and the optimistic view previously taken is not only maintained but even strengthened. Warm weather during the first part of the month with rain at the end improved matters considerably, and generally conditions were favourable. The western grain crop, on which the prosperity of the country hinges, gives promise of being heavy and ready for harvest somewhat earlier than usual. A great deal will depend upon the supply of men to harvest the crop and also on the transportation facilities for handling it. In regard to the former state of conditions it is likely that the call for men will not be adequately answered, the eastern provinces falling short in their own supply and therefore being unable to furnish the workers that will be necessary for handling the exceedingly heavy crops that are anticipated in the west. Fishing experienced a dull month. No special activity was recorded in the Maritime provinces, while the run of salmon in several of the British Columbia rivers decreased considerably during the month. Lumbering operations were brisk in the east, though influenced adversely by lack of transportation facilities; the western mills were fairly active. Considerable

activity was maintained in the Nova Scotia coal mines, the western coal and metalliferous mines were also working steadily. Railway traffic was brisk as evidenced by increased earnings on all sides; transportation by water did not compare favourably with that of the preceding month. The favourable prospects for the crop yield had a stimulating effect on manufacturing establishments and the various plants in all parts were working with exceptional activity. Building operations were extensively carried on, though a shortage of men and materials held up matters in this line. The other trades were active. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

The department's index number of wholesale prices which has been rising steadily for the past twelve months dropped to 134.8 in July as compared with 136.9 in June and 126.9 in July, 1911. The drop was due chiefly to declines in potatoes, hay, grain and fish.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was a considerable increase in the number of industrial disputes during July, forty-seven being reported to the department as compared with thirty-six in the previous month. A termination of the garment workers' strike in Montreal enabled more than four thousand employees to resume operations which had been suspended

for more than a month. Altogether about sixteen thousand employees were thrown out of work by trade disputes in existence during July. A number of agreements were effected and conditions showed a prospect of returning to their normal state at the end of the month.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes during July, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia. — Foundry at Amherst, loss \$20,000; milling plant at Pictou, loss \$28,000; I. C. Railway terminals and business portion of town of Port Tupper, loss \$150,000; surface plant of mine at Westville, loss \$25,000.

New Brunswick. — Portion of town of North Head, loss \$60,000.

Quebec. — Asbestos mill plant at Black Lake; hotel, store and tailor shop at Cedars, loss \$50,000; sawmill at Louisville, loss \$80,000; the following fires occurred at Montreal: cotton and wool waste establishment, loss \$15,000; quilting factory, loss \$15,000; cooperage factory, loss \$30,000; lumber mill; lime works and kilns, loss \$75,000; stone crushing plant at Outremont, loss \$3,000; electric power plant at St. Gabriel de Brandon, loss \$50,000; provincial exhibition buildings at St. John's; sawmill at St. Pamphile, loss \$15,000; sawmill at Three Rivers, loss \$2,000. The collier "*Helvetia*" sunk in collision with cargo 28,000 tons of coal with steamer *Empress of Britain* off Fame Point, Gulf St. Lawrence; loss: *Helvetia*, total, \$250,000; damage to *Empress of Britain*, \$100,000. Steamer *Florida* burned at Montreal, loss \$18,000.

Ontario. — Newspaper plant at Belleville, loss \$6,000; equipment in amusement park at Crystal Beach, loss \$3,000; post office, store and theatre at Cobalt, loss \$6,000; show-case factory at Dundas, loss \$30,000, (fireman killed); hotel and general store at Edwardsville, loss \$15,000; lumber mill at Haliburton, loss \$20,000; wall of brass foundry collapsed at Hamilton, loss \$2,000; sawmill at Kenora, loss \$100,000; poultry farm at London, loss \$6,000; bakery shop at Ottawa, loss \$2,000; tailor shop at Sault Ste. Marie, loss \$3,500; hotel at Tamagami, loss \$30,000; mill, stables and town pumping plant at Tilbury, loss \$22,000; lumber mill at Thornloe, loss \$15,000; planing mill at Toronto, loss \$2,500; hotel at Toronto, loss \$12,000; laundry at Welland, loss \$2,000; steel truss plant at Windsor, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba. — Restaurant at Winnipeg, loss \$8,500.

Saskatchewan. — Furnishing store at Estevan, loss \$3,000; portion of business section, Morse, loss \$60,000.

British Columbia. — Herring salteries at Newcastle Island, loss \$30,000; portion of business section of Vancouver, loss \$1,000,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and

hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during June, 1912:—

Agriculture. — There was a continued keen demand for agricultural help and high wages were offered for experienced men.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons at Montreal received an increase of five cents per hour with Saturday afternoon off during June, July and August, the change dating from July 1; plasterers (70) at Saskatoon were given an advance of five cents per hour, and the number of working hours per week reduced from fifty-four to forty-nine; the same class of labour (115) in Winnipeg were also granted an increase of five cents per hour; several thousand carpenters and joiners at Montreal were given an increase in wages, the new agreement dating from July 1; the same class in Winnipeg were given an increase in many cases, as were also Calgary and Quebec carpenters; more than three hundred carpenters at Ottawa have been awarded increases; gasfitters (15) at Winnipeg were given an increase of two and one-half cents per hour on July 4; lathers at Toronto were given an advance of three cents per hour; the wages of carpenters at New Westminster have been increased. Stationary engineers at Winnipeg were given an increase. Linemen (75) at Winnipeg were given an increase during July; electrical workers in Ottawa were given increases in some cases.

Printing trades. — Job compositors (300) at Winnipeg were given an advance of \$1.00 per week; the wages of hand compositors at Montreal were advanced \$2.50 per week, for two years, at the end of which time they are to receive a further increase of \$1.00 per week, this agreement taking effect on July 1.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Brewery workers at Winnipeg have secured an agreement for one year conceding an increase of wages, the union shop, a nine-hour day, and other con-

cessions; the same class of workers (40) at Ottawa have been granted an average increase of \$1.00 per week and the weekly working time reduced by five hours; cigarmakers (300) at Hamilton have received an increase of \$1.00 per thousand on hand work, and \$1.00 per thousand on mould work.

Transport. — An increase of fifteen cents per hour was given trackmen on the Northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway, while the foreman has received an advance of five dollars per month, the changes taking effect on July 1; trackmen on the Grand Trunk Pacific have also been granted substantial increases; on July 2, an agreement for three years was entered into between the Toronto Street Railway Company and their employees giving the latter an increase in pay all round to the amount of two and one-half cents per hour. Conductors and motormen at Ottawa were given an increase on the first of July.

Unskilled labour. — Labourers (100) at Ottawa employed by the Union Construction Company were granted an increase of \$1.08 per week.

Municipal employees. — Corporation labourers (700) at Ottawa have had their wages advanced two cents per hour; ward foremen (12) and pipelayers (10) in the same city received increases of \$1.50 per week, while civic teamsters (50) were given an advance of from \$2.40 to \$3.24 per week; policemen (175) at Toronto secured advances of \$50.00 per year; civic firemen (36) at Saskatoon received an increase of \$5.00 per month; members of civic light plant at Kingston received increases of from \$54.00 to \$200.00 per year.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers (46) in Halifax were given an increase of \$1.00 per week.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during July in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada,

as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Conditions generally throughout the country were good. In the East reports of crop prospects are decidedly more encouraging than they were a month ago. The warmer weather at the beginning of July and the rains during the latter part of the month have improved matters considerably and an all-round average crop is anticipated. Quebec and Ontario reports appear to show that the season will produce a crop somewhat below the average and also a late one. In the West, however, conditions are reported to be excellent. The grain crops are exceptionally heavy in the prairie provinces and the outlook is for a heavy yield and an early harvest. Wheat cutting, in fact, commenced in the last week of July in Southern Alberta, and it seems probable that the harvest will become general about the middle of August. As has been stated in a previous issue of the *Gazette* one of the most pressing and urgent questions that faces the western farmers is the likelihood of there being an insufficiency of labourers to harvest the crops. While the greatest shortage will in all probability be felt in the West, there is also a great demand for men in Ontario. A report of the Census and Statistics Monthly issued during July gives the following brief summary of conditions:—

Correspondents report that in the Maritime provinces and generally throughout eastern Canada the weather of June continued cold and wet, and the growth was therefore slow. In the Northwest provinces the weather of June was hot and dry, and rain was badly needed at the beginning of July. Rains have since fallen, however, and conditions have improved. Prospects for spring sown crops are generally favourable.

According to revised figures obtained at the end of June the total area under wheat this year is 10,047,300 acres, compared with 10,377,159 acres as returned by the census of 1911. The area sown to fall wheat in 1911 was 1,097,900 acres, but winter killing has reduced this area to 781,000 acres. The area sown to oats is estimated at 9,494,600 acres, compared with 9,233,550 acres in 1911, and

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway con- struc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet		Quiet	Active		Quiet	Active	Active
2—Westville.....	Active			Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Quiet					Active	Active	Active
4—Amherst.....	Active	Quiet			Active			V active	V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active		Active			Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
7—St. John.....				Fair				Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....								V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec.....	Active							Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active					Quiet		V active	V active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	Fair		V active			Quiet	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Active	Active
13—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
14—Sorel.....				Active				Fair	Fair
15—Montreal.....								V active	V active
16—Hull.....	Active		Active	Active				Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa.....	Active		Active	Active				Active	Active
18—Brookville.....	Active	Active	Quiet		Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active
19—Kingsville.....	Active	Quiet						Active	Active
20—Belleville.....								V active	V active
21—Peterborough.....	Active			Fair				Active	Active
22—Orillia.....	Active							Active	Active
23—Toronto.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active							Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active						V quiet	Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Active						Active	V active	V active
27—Brantford.....	Active							V active	V active
28—Guelph.....	Active							Active	Active
29—Berlin.....								V active	V active
30—Woodstock.....								V active	V active
31—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
32—London.....	Active							V active	V active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active							Active	Active
34—Chatham.....								V active	V active
35—Windor.....	V active							V active	V active
36—Owen Sand.....	Active							Fair	Fair
37—Cobalt.....								Quiet	Quiet
38—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active		Active					Active	Active
39—Port Arthur and Port William.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina.....	Active							Active	Active
43—Moosejaw.....								Active	Active
44—Saskatoon.....	Active							V active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
45—Calgary.....	Active							Active	Active
46—Edmonton.....	Active				Active		Quiet	V active	V active
47—Lethbridge.....	Active			Active				V active	V active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
48—Nelson.....						Active	Active	V active	V active
49—New Westminster.....				Active				Active	Active
50—Vancouver.....									
51—Victoria.....				Active			Active	Active	Active
52—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	V active	V active
53—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active

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This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to the phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades.	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
1—Sydney	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
2—Westville									
3—Halifax	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair		Fair	Fair
4—Amherst									
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
6—Moncton	Active	Active		V active	Fair				
7—St. John	Active			Active	Active				Quiet
8—Fredericton	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active		Active	Active
<i>Quebec</i> —									
9—Quebec	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
11—Three Rivers	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	Quiet	V active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
14—Sorel	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
15—Montreal	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active
16—Hull	Fair			Active					
<i>Ontario</i> —									
17—Ottawa	Active	Active		Active					
18—Brockville	Active	Quiet		Active					
19—Kingston	Active		Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
20—Belleville				Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
21—Peterborough	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
22—Orillia	Fair	Fair		Active	Active			Active	Active
23—Toronto	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—St. Catharines	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active
28—Guelph	Quiet	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—Berlin	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—Woodstock	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
31—Stratford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
32—London	V active	V active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—St. Thomas	Quiet			Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
34—Chatham	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active				
35—Windsor	V active	V active		V active	V active	Active	Active		
36—Owen Sound	Active			Fair	Fair				
37—Cobalt	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair			
38—Saint Ste Marie									
39—P't Arthur & Fort William	Active	Active		Active	Active				
<i>Manitoba</i> —									
40—Winnipeg	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
41—Brandon	Active			Active	Active	Active			
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —									
42—Regina	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
43—Moosejaw	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
44—Saskatoon	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair			
<i>Alberta</i> —									
45—Calgary	Active	Active		Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet		Active
46—Edmonton	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
47—Lethbridge	Active			V active	Active				
<i>British Columbia</i> —									
48—Nelson									
49—New Westminster	Active	Active		Active	Active	Fair			
50—Vancouver									
51—Victoria	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active			
52—Nanaimo									
53—Prince Rupert	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair			Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each, the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Un- skilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabin- men, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
2—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
4—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
5— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
6— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	Fair	Active
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8— V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
9— V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Active
10— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
11— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12— V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
16— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Active
18— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
19— V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active
20— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
23— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active
24— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25— V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26— Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
27— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
30—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
32— V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34— Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
35— Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
36—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
38— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
40— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
42— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active
43— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
44— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
45— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
46— V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
47— V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active
48—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
49— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
51—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
52—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
53— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active

to barley 1,449,200 acres as against 1,403,969 acres in 1911. In the three Northwest provinces spring wheat covers 9,029,000 acres, as against 8,946,965 acres in 1911, the increase being in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Including fall wheat the total wheat acreage in the three provinces is 9,246,100, compared with 9,301,293 in 1911, the decrease being accounted for by the large area of fall wheat winter killed in Alberta. Oats in the three provinces occupy 5,037,000 acres and barley 826,100 acres, as compared with last year's census figures of 4,563,203 acres for oats and 761,738 acres for barley.

Whilst not equal to the exceptionally high figures recorded this time last year the condition of spring sown crops is generally good. The highest figures for spring cereals are recorded in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, the per cent. condition ranging from 97 to 99 in the former and from 90 to 95 in the latter province, the average for the Dominion being from 80 to 89. Fall wheat remains low, being only 70 for Canada, 73 for Ontario, and 71.6 for Alberta. Last year the condition was also low, viz., 75 for Canada; the average of the four years 1908-11 was 81.5. Spring wheat is 89.73 p.c., compared with 94.78 last year and 88.25 the four years' average, oats 86.43 against 94.46 in 1911 and 90.42 average, barley 88.58 against 93 in 1911 and 89.28 average. Rye is 87.84, peas are 80.08, and mixed grains 84.8.

The fruit crop report No. 3, issued by the Department of Agriculture, states that the weather during the latter part of June and the first part of the following month, while quite favourable for tree fruits, was much too dry for small fruits in all districts, where these are specialties. While the number of days upon which rain was reported by the Weather Bureau was normal, yet the rain missed certain sections with great regularity. The first part of July may be characterized as hot and dry in the fruit districts. Strawberries have been materially reduced in yield, and raspberries are likely to suffer in proportion. The report states that the prospects of the apple crop as reported last month, founded upon the fruit bloom, are not borne out by the "set" of fruit. There has been an exceptionally heavy "drop," even where the "set" appeared to be fairly good; but in many cases, especially in orchards that bore heavily last year, notwithstanding the full bloom, little fruit is expected. A statement which affords some consolation, however, is one which shows that correspondents are apt to under-estimate the quantity of fruit at this time of the year just as they are inclined to over-estimate it upon the appearance of bloom, and that

a probable improvement will be reported later in the season. Pears have depreciated during the month in question and the crop will only be moderate. British Columbia will have a good crop, though lighter than was anticipated. A marked depreciation in plums is reported, but on the whole the crop in British Columbia is good, with the interior making a better showing than the coast. A good crop of peaches will be harvested in the chief commercial orchards. Southwestern Ontario will have very few and parts of the Niagara district were injured by the severe winter, but the crop as a whole will be fair. Grapes are showing well everywhere, and in all probability there will, according to the report, be a full crop.

Lumbering.

Taken as a whole, the lumber industry throughout the country was good during July. There was a good demand for products and mills were working steadily in nearly all parts. Scarcity of logs, however, have interfered with operations in some of the Ontario mills to such an extent that some of the towns dependent on this industry have petitioned the government of the province to open up more timber limits. A noticeable falling off in the deal trade of St. John is recorded. This is partly attributable to the almost prohibitive rates of freight shipment to Great Britain, a lot of stock having been held right through the winter on this account. Another factor in the falling off of traffic was the strike of the London dock labourers which prevented many of the tramp steamers from plying their usual carrying trade, thereby holding up large shipments of lumber.

An interesting question is being raised by the application of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association to the Railway Commissioners for an order requiring the Canadian Pacific Railway to publish a special tariff of rates on lumber from the "mountain" mills on the main line. The application also affects the Grand Trunk and the

Canadian Northern Railways and the Commissioners gave the railways a month in which to file their replies, after which the Board will give a decision in the matter.

Mining.

Coal mining was active in the Maritime Provinces and the larger companies had good results in the way of outputs. Shipments from the Dominion Coal Company for June amounted to 444,413 tons as compared with shipments of 399,477 tons for the same month of last year. The Springhill and Inverness collieries also show a considerable increase in shipments. Mining was active throughout the Amherst district. Cobalt mining was normal during the month. The British Columbia coal mines were more active than they have been for a long time; the metalliferous mines of the same province were also steadily working.

Fishing.

Fishing in the Maritime Provinces during July was quiet. Scarcity of bait interfered with operations to a considerable extent, good catches of cod, however, are reported. On account of the stormy weather which made it impossible to get the fish earlier in the year, the lobster season was extended for ten days at Nova Scotia points west of Halifax. Returns up to date show that the British Columbia salmon canning season has not been a successful one on the Fraser River. The run of salmon on the northern rivers of that province, however, has been good, some of the fishermen having taken great quantities of fish. The total value of the products of the sea fisheries in the whole of Canada for June was \$1,859,131 as compared with a value of \$2,147,405 for the corresponding month of last year. The monthly bulletin No. 3, issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during July gives the following summary of conditions in the fishing industry for June:—

The weather was generally unfavourable on the coasts of Cape Breton island, and greatly interrupted operations. Two Richmond county fishermen were drowned, and 100 nets destroyed. Bait was scarce, and dogfish appeared towards the end of the month. Along the south shore of Nova Scotia cod and haddock were plentiful; but difficulty was experienced in finding bait. Sardine herring were somewhat scarce in the waters of Charlotte county, New Brunswick. Along the whole north or gulf shore of New Brunswick strong westerly winds interfered considerably with the work of fishing. On all parts of the coast of Quebec rough weather likewise prevented successful fishing. In British Columbia fishing operations were fairly successful during June. Sock-eye salmon arrived in the Naas river a week earlier than usual, and were abundant, while in the Skeena river these were not running very plentifully. At Belle Coola spring salmon fishing during the first and last weeks was very good. One man was drowned in this district. At Rivers Inlet fishing had barely commenced, and no canneries were operated during June. High winds and heavy seas retarded fishing operations in the Comox Atlin district.

Manufacturing.

No material change from last month was reported in regard to the condition of manufacturing establishments throughout the country. Factories generally of all kinds have been working at full capacity, and in some case a scarcity of operatives was reported. The first half of the year was a time of unusual prosperity in the case of manufacturing plants and prospects look good for a satisfactory conclusion to the year. New plants and additions to old ones are being continually erected in all parts of the country.

Railway Construction.

Good progress was made with the various works of railway construction in all parts of the country. The Canadian Northern Railway development is proceeding rapidly and the line from Port Mann to Hope is expected to be in operation shortly. Several thousand men are engaged on construction work between Kamloops and Vernon, B.C. The same company will also in all probability soon be operating a line from Saskatoon to Calgary, while extensive construction work is in progress in Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have many men at work on constructing lines. It was recently announced that this company would double-track their

main line east from Fort William to a distance of seventy-four miles, while it is understood that estimates are being prepared for a similar operation between Calgary and Vancouver. Construction work on the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific lines is also being rapidly proceeded with.

Transportation.

Railway traffic continued heavy throughout July, the important railroads showing increased earnings. The Canadian Pacific Railway's net profits for the first six months of 1912 exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1911 by \$6,598,412. The Canadian Northern Railway for the same period increased their net profits by \$950,300. Transportation by water was also heavy, though operations in this connection were somewhat interfered with by unrest among freight handlers at different points. The strike among dock labourers in England also continued to influence conditions adversely; during the latter part of the month, however, matters improved slightly in this respect. Steamboat traffic through the Sault Canal for the first half of the year shows an increase over the corresponding period of 1911, the figures being respectively 7,568,487 tons and 5,650,360 tons.

A company formed to establish a chain of terminal warehouses from Montreal to the Pacific Coast has recently been incorporated with a capitalization of \$10,000,000. Organized with the co-operation of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, the Grand Trunk Terminal Warehouse Company, Limited, has secured an operating contract with these railways, extending over thirty years. An important feature of this from a railroad standpoint is that it promises relief for the railways concerned in the matter of car shortage, a problem which seriously affects traffic managers in Canada at the present time.

The Trades.

Building. — Continued or even increased activity prevailed in the build-

ing trades throughout July. Work was in progress upon new buildings and extensions to those already erected, the chief drawbacks being a shortage of men in some cases and of material in others. Work was hindered to a certain extent by unrest among employees; several new agreements were signed, however, during the course of the month which tended to reduce conditions to their normal state.

Metal and woodworking trades. — The metal trades were exceptionally busy, woodworkers were also well employed.

Printing trades. — Generally speaking activity prevailed in these trades.

Clothing. — Cloak and garment workers were well employed except where conditions were disturbed by strikes; boot and shoe workers were exceptionally busy.

Leather. — Activity generally prevailed in this trade.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers and confectioners were well employed; cigar and tobacco workers were actively working.

Miscellaneous. — Hotel and restaurant workers had a good month; laundry workers were also well employed.

Unskilled labour. — Conditions remained good for unskilled labourers. The demand for men was good, and in some parts not adequately filled.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.

During June, 1912, there was an increase of \$10,131,977 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911, the amounts being respectively \$54,068,858 and \$43,936,881. For the three months ending June, 1912, the value of imports show an increase of \$31,698,513 over the corresponding period of 1911. The total value of domestic exports during June, 1912, amounted to \$29,246,770, an increase of \$5,721,350 over the same month in the previous year. The value of domestic exports for the three months ending June was \$76,266,775, as compared

with a value of \$54,624,408 for the corresponding period of 1911. During June there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, forests, agriculture and manu-

factures, and a decrease in the domestic exports of animals and their produce and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, June, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of June		3 Months ending June	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods	25,612,233	34,734,417	72,984,476	101,150,548
Free goods.....	15,600,615	18,852,893	44,165,151	51,824,597
Total.....	42,212,848	53,587,310	117,149,627	152,975,545
Coin and Bullion.....	1,724,033	481,548	5,203,957	1,476,562
Grand Total.....	43,936,881	54,068,858	122,353,584	154,052,107
Duty collected	6,651,064	9,045,113	18,926,758	26,219,554

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of June				3 months ending June			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	3,161,346	21,405	4,428,705	9,486	8,591,689	52,351	11,280,073	21,634
The Fisheries.....	1,137,843	12,594	1,327,074	12,568	1,946,223	25,489	2,321,994	18,619
The Forest.....	4,272,662	100	4,605,549	102,527	9,188,773	497	8,969,402	102,527
Animals and their produce.....	4,367,887	106,581	3,811,463	49,569	8,399,246	191,019	7,299,354	105,854
Agriculture.....	7,695,209	1,180,104	11,455,678	97,600	19,772,512	2,026,827	36,970,899	1,066,123
Manufactures.....	2,851,446	527,653	3,617,442	826,217	7,771,265	1,469,441	9,410,618	1,808,684
Miscellaneous....	14,027	79,765	1,359	497,555	24,694	219,233	14,435	618,525
Total merchandise.....	23,525,420	1,928,202	29,246,770	2,471,622	54,624,408	3,984,857	76,266,776	3,852,006
Coin and Bullion.....		319,866		970,335		917,639		3,041,810
Grand Total Exports.....	23,525,420	2,248,068	29,246,770	3,441,957	54,624,408	4,902,496	76,266,776	6,893,816

Domestic trade.—Notwithstanding the fact that July is a month when midsummer inactivity can be looked for, trade generally was good throughout the country. Wholesale merchants report con-

ditions satisfactory. The retail trades were normal, with collections not as good as last month. Bank clearings and customs receipts continued upward, and the outlook for the future is good.

For the month of July R. G. Dun & Company report Canadian failures as follows:—

Business reverses in the Dominion of Canada during July were practically identical with those of the corresponding period in the two years immediately preceding, but showed a substantial decrease in comparison with both 1909 and 1908. Thus, the 102 suspensions that occurred last month contrasted closely with the 100 and 104 failures, respectively, in 1911 and 1910, while being well below the 121 and 134 insolvencies reported in 1909 and 1908. In amount of liabilities the July record was better than in recent years, an indebtedness of \$741,781 comparing with \$1,557,398 in the previous year, \$802,566 in 1910 and \$985,997 three years ago. There were twenty-six manufacturing defaults last month for \$346,060, against thirty for \$632,791 in 1911 and twenty-eight for \$277,134 in 1910, while trading losses numbered seventy-four and involved \$327,721, as contrasted with sixty-seven for \$849,588 in the preceding year and seventy-three suspensions two years ago, when the liabilities were \$454,212. In the brokerage division there were two defaults for \$68,000, which compared closely with the three similar insolvencies in both 1911 and 1910, the indebtedness in those years being \$75,019 and \$71,220, respectively.

The bank statement for June showed an increase of \$248,598 in paid-up capital over the previous month, the total at the end of June being \$112,588,537. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$102,111,848, an increase of \$8,192,515 over the previous month. Deposits in Canada, payable on demand, amounted to 373,500,189 as compared with \$376,953,217 for May. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$848,940,089, an increase of \$11,657,539 over the previous month.

The following are bank clearings for June, 1912, compared with the previous month and with those of June, 1911:—

	June, 1911	May, 1912	June, 1912	Ch'g. %
	\$	\$	\$	
Halifax. . .	6,918,784	8,043,667	7,866,399	+ 13.9
St. John. . .	6,309,912	7,657,473	6,811,740	+ 7.9
Quebec. . .	11,207,159	13,078,471	13,078,198	+ 16.6
Montréal. .	204,140,000	247,675,889	245,227,409	+ 20.1
Ottawa. . .	16,921,523	21,559,610	19,059,247	+ 12.6
Toronto. . .	151,781,135	205,382,191	192,814,505	+ 27.0
Hamilton. .	10,292,350	13,901,669	12,757,955	+ 23.9
Brantford. .	2,400,195	2,465,026	2,417,008	+ 0.7
London. . .	5,785,291	7,567,286	6,700,100	+ 15.8
Ft. William. .			5,082,604	
Winnipeg. .	86,401,007	139,362,002	117,104,297	+ 35.5
Brandon. . .	2,381,682	3,032,826	2,555,266	+ 7.2
Regina. . .	6,311,539	8,738,312	8,557,613	+ 35.2
Moosejaw. .	3,310,582	5,037,086	5,382,861	+ 61.1
Saskatoon. .	4,678,342	10,598,108	8,958,076	+ 91.4
Calgary. . .	16,834,994	24,105,424	26,749,172	+ 58.8
Edmonton. .	9,688,401	18,229,250	17,135,856	+ 76.8
Lethbridge. .	2,603,078	2,932,396	2,683,229	+ 3.0
Vancouver. .	45,558,680	55,979,196	53,781,824	+ 18.0
Victoria. . .	11,361,784	14,814,154	14,775,923	+ 30.0

Bank clearings for July, 1912, compared with July, 1911, are as follows:—

	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	Ch'g. %
	\$	\$	
Halifax. . .	7,829,000	8,916,293	+ 13.8
St. John. . .	7,869,054	7,839,064	+ 11.5
Quebec. . .	13,151,867	17,048,237	+ 29.5
Montréal. .	204,185,624	262,504,534	+ 28.5
Ottawa. . .	20,155,614	24,739,635	+ 22.7
Toronto. . .	159,332,424	203,177,624	+ 27.5
Hamilton. .	10,630,098	15,948,733	+ 50.0
Brantford. .	2,232,765	2,770,364	+ 24.0
London. . .	6,136,468	7,134,495	+ 16.0
Fort William. .		3,124,819	
Winnipeg. .	91,724,653	115,298,644	+ 25.7
Brandon. . .	2,412,241	2,613,550	+ 8.3
Regina. . .	5,672,503	8,579,275	+ 51.2
Moose Jaw. .	3,198,622	5,575,012	+ 74.2
Saskatoon. .	5,036,122	9,018,003	+ 77.2
Calgary. . .	21,226,508	22,618,299	+ 6.5
Edmonton. .	8,950,813	17,254,170	+ 92.7
Lethbridge. .	2,363,527	2,738,893	+ 15.8
Vancouver. .	43,239,102	115,298,644	+ 25.7
Victoria. . .	11,564,631	17,067,927	+ 47.7

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of June, 1912, amounted to \$10,666,205.04, compared with \$13,181,946.75 in June, 1911. The total revenue from April 1 to June 30th, 1912, amounted to \$37,838,110.62 as compared with 29,239,646.08 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total expenditure on capital account during June, 1912, was \$1,230,634 as against \$1,815,585.71 in June, 1911. The total expenditure on capital account from the end of the fiscal year to the end of June was \$1,533,920.48 compared with an expenditure of \$2,303,730.67 in the corresponding period of 1911. The items of expenditure during June, 1912, comprised \$1,529,574.05 on public works, including railways and canals; and \$4,346.43 on railway subsidies.

The preliminary statement of the revenue and expenditure of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, shows that the figures are the largest in the history of the country. The revenue of \$136,130,857 exceeded that of the preceding twelve months by \$18,350,000. The figures of the receipts were:—

Customs taxes	\$ 86,586,142
Excise taxes	19,261,661

Total taxes	105,847,803
Post Office	10,492,394
Public Works and Railways.	11,689,830
Miscellaneous	8,100,828

Total \$136,130,857

The items of outlay amounted to \$137,128,057, which gives a shortage of \$997,200, the net debt being \$339,882,796.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

A STATEMENT of much interest was made in the British House of Commons on July 23rd when Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the intention of the British Government to introduce a measure to deal with industrial disputes. According to the cable despatch, "the Chancellor did not define the measure, but indicated that it was likely to involve compulsory arbitration and financial guarantees for observing agreements." The text of the Chancellor's statement in the House of Commons is not yet to hand.

Industrial Diseases in the United States.

The need of protecting workmen from preventable diseases of industry is strikingly brought out in a report just issued of the Second National Conference on Industrial Diseases. It is shown that in three years the Illinois Commission found 578 cases of lead poisoning in that state and that an incomplete study disclosed 121 cases of this one disease of occupation in New York City alone. Many of these were due to the absence of regulations requiring the use of simple protective devices and practices which, it is pointed out, are in general use in Germany and England under leg-

islation providing for the payment of insurance benefits in the case of sickness directly due to industry.

G.T.P. Trackmen's Agreement.

A dispute of long standing between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees was settled during the past month by the signing of an agreement between the Company and the organization named. It will be remembered that the differences at issue had been referred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the Board's recommendations had been accepted by the Company. Negotiations on the subject being renewed through the mediation of the Minister of Labour, an agreement, effective from July 1, 1912, has now been reached. A copy of the agreement is printed on another page.

Montreal Employment Bureau.

The operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec are shown for the month of July in the following table:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of applicants for situations.	748	22	770
No. of situations offered	776	27	803
No. per cent. of persons placed	90	80	96

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active throughout July and there was abundance of work for all classes of labour. Quite a number of unskilled labourers found employment at the collieries and other large industries. All trades report favourably and the district at this season of the year is very busy. This activity appears likely to continue for some months to come. The total num-

ber of men employed is greater than at any time in the past and the number of permanent men who will remain in the district after the construction work on the larger plants and in other works is finished, will add to the industrial population.

The coal trade was active and the larger companies had good results in the way of outputs.

The Dominion Coal Company at the end of the month was 330,000 tons ahead of last year, and a quarter of a

million tons ahead of July, 1908, which was the record year. With the additional collieries added during the last three years, the output will continue to increase if the demand holds good.

The general scheme of the electrification of the Dominion Collieries, is nearly complete with the building of the Waterford Lake power plant, and three of the collieries are now operated by electricity. After the temporary work at the new collieries gives way to the permanent work, no steam will be used at these collieries. Fifty single houses were completed during the month for the workmen of this company. The total number of employees is 10,000.

The Sydney Steel plant continued active with an output which was very good, equalling that of June. The ingot production was 31,000 tons; steel rails were slightly less than that of last month but the production of coke and pig iron was larger. A new furnace will be blown in next month. This will make five furnaces in operation. The output of the fifth furnace will be largely for foundry use.

The new nail mill is giving good results and on several days during the month, a record of five hundred kegs of nails was made. With the exception of a few little finishing touches, the mill is complete.

A plentiful supply of material, with an efficient construction force, has enabled the company to complete nearly all the construction work that has been going on for several years.

New limestone quarries were opened up in Port au Port, Nfld., the quality of the limestone being highly satisfactory. Altogether forty-one hundred men are employed on the plant at Sydney. Taking the number of men employed at the quarries and ore mines, the employees of this company are well over five thousand.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company had a busy month and had good outputs of coal. The steel department

is very satisfactory and the late improvements to the plant came up to expectations.

The Inverness Coal Company was active and produced an average of one thousand tons per day.

The building trades were brisk. In the colliery districts skilled labour is reported scarce. Prospects are good to the end of the year.

The volume of business done by the wholesale and retail trades was large. Five articles decreased in price. Of these butter, rolled oats, beans and salt pork, decreased one cent per pound. Potatoes were reduced 25c per bushel.

Westville.

The demand for labour was keen during July and exceeded the supply. All lines of industry was active especially the building trades. The output from the collieries was somewhat reduced by the miners not working steadily.

The contract for the erection of a portion of the Eastern Car Company's buildings has been awarded to the local firm of W. P. MacNeil & Co., who have sublet a portion of the work to the Brown Machine Company. The job is one of the largest of the kind ever let in Eastern Canada involving the fabrication of nearly 3,000 tons of steel. The building which is to be erected at once will be 1,100 feet long and 360 feet wide. Over 300 men will be engaged in the erection, which will be completed before next spring. Contracts are still to be let for power house, foundry, paint sheds, and other departments.

Several members of the Government Board of Engineers of the Department of Public Works were here collecting data, preliminary to calling for tenders for the completion of the channel dredging work on the East River to Trenton and New Glasgow. When this is done the river will be navigable for the largest steamers.

Halifax.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month was active, particularly in the building trades. Weather conditions were favourable to outside work, and several important construction works are under way at the present time, and others are to be started shortly. It is estimated that the outlay involved will be over \$3,000,000.

Work has been commenced on the new sugar refinery, to replace the old Woodside refinery, destroyed by fire early in the year. The work is being largely done by the Refinery Company, itself; the men who worked in the old refinery are being given employment in this construction work. The new plant will have a capacity of 250 barrels per day, with facilities to increase to 350 barrels when necessary. Pier construction work at the railway terminals is being pushed along rapidly.

Other important works are the new buildings of the Nova Scotia Hospital, the "Dennis," "Craig," and other buildings involved in the Barrington Street fire of January last. The work of tearing down the old Aberdeen Hotel to make room for the new home of the "Halifax Herald," is being pushed forward. The brick building adjoining will be entirely remodelled and fitted up for the McAlpine Publishing Company, printers and lithographers. Some important work is being brought to an end, such as the Merchants' Bank building, the McCurdy building, and the King Edward Hotel.

Building permits for the month of June amounted to \$40,270.

New works in prospect for the near future are the Municipal Incinerator, the new buildings of Dalhousie University and the St. Mary's College extension.

Work along the waterfront fell off a little during July, but generally speaking, conditions are better than those of the same period last year.

The Halifax Longshoremen's Association have notified the Shipping Officers of a demand for an increase of twenty-five cents per hour over the present rate.

The double-tracking of the loop line, and extensions of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, is progressing favourably.

Amherst.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of July has been exceptionally good and there has been a steady demand for masons, stone cutters, carpenters and other tradesmen in the building line. There were about \$205,000 worth of buildings under construction, including the motor works which when completed will require a number of steady mechanics. Wholesale and retail report business fairly good for this time of the year. The rate of wages have undergone no material change and there have been no strikes or lockouts throughout the district up to the present time.

Farmers had good weather for the first part of the month to start haying, but the end was so wet that there will be quite a lot of hay destroyed by the continual rain. Mining is active throughout the whole district. The Canada Car Foundry Company have been working full time in order to fill the orders they have on hand and contemplate extending some of their shops in the near future. The wood working industries for the building trade were kept exceptionally busy filling orders.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

The conditions of trade in this district, in all branches, were fairly good. Wood, iron and other local industrial marts are doing a good business, and while the market for extra hands is limited, nevertheless the local resident artisan finds ample yearly employment. The local market is well stocked with native and cultivated strawberries

which are in active demand, and realise good prices. The green vegetable market is beginning to assume its annual summer display and to all outward appearance promises to be a good one. In general the outlook for a good crop, not including hay, is bright.

Fox ranches are springing up in different parts of the province, and the site of a new one at Spring Park presents a busy appearance. This new enterprise gives employment to a large number of people and appears destined to be one of our great industries.

The export trade is good, large quantities of potatoes, eggs, butter, oats, cheese, etc., leaving this port each week, principally for the Sydney and Newfoundland market.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Industrial and commercial conditions have been of a satisfactory character throughout July. Building trades were quite busy within the city, more than fifty-six building permits have been issued, whilst in the suburbs considerable work is also in progress. About four miles of concrete sidewalks have been laid in the city and work upon the reservoir extensions well advanced. About seventy-five men are now employed in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal yards. Grading has been finished, much track laid and concrete foundations of the large turntable and twelve stall roundhouses are now ready for the superstructure. The Moncton Tramways Electricity and Gas Company have a large force of men laying mains and installing the natural gas in the various industrial plants and in private residences. All manufacturing and mechanical plants were in active operation. Both wholesale and retail trade were healthy and normal. Customs returns for the port of Moncton for June show imports to the value of \$98,570 and duty collected \$10.227 as against imports \$65,434 and duty \$3,719 for June, 1911. City tax

collections to July 20th being the end of the five per cent. rebate period amounted to \$84,819.00 as compared with \$80,810.00 in 1911. The percentage rate is \$2.12 per \$100 and poll tax \$5.52.

St. John.

Business in the building line continued brisk during July, and all bricklayers, carpenters and joiners were well employed. Messrs. B. Mooney & Sons have the contract for paving King St., and a large number of men are employed thereon. Work in connection with the Courtenay Bay improvements was pushed forward rapidly, and about 150 are employed. Building operations were being carried on extensively throughout the north end of the city. A large number of dwelling houses of the most modern type are being constructed, and many more are being renovated and having additions put on.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending July 25 were \$7,026,898, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,622,617, being \$404,281 greater in 1912 than in 1911, and \$1,093,270 less than during the five weeks ending June 27 of the current year. The Bank of Nova Scotia has opened a branch at Gagetown, Queens County. The Savings Bank transactions for the month of June were as follows: Deposits, \$67,380; withdrawals, \$86,857.24. So successful was the experiment of shipping grain through this port during the summer season that Messrs. William Thomson & Company made a further shipment of 75,000 bushels during July. A real estate company to be known as the Newlands Improvement Company, Limited, with head office at St. John, was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, divided into five hundred shares. A mattress making business has also been incorporated at St. John, with a proposed capital stock of \$24,000.

The George R. McDonough mill at Tynemouth Creek was sold on July 20th to Frederick Taylor for \$1,200.

The sale was made under a mortgage held by George McKean.

Fredericton.

There was marked activity in all lines of industries during July and the supply of work was sufficient to employ all. There was a large demand for unskilled labour on the railroad construction being carried on along the St. John Valley, and hundreds of men are coming in weekly from outside points. There is still employment for many more, as work on new contracts are constantly being started. Artizans in general are able to get all the work they need, the building trades being particularly busy. The machine shops are also busy and all local manufacturing plants are running full time, while at the Shoe Factory they are working extra time and still find it difficult to fill orders. According to present indications, industrial activity will exceed that of last year, while the relations between employers and employees are cordial.

Railway and steamboat traffic was brisk, and the number of tourists is increasing. The market gardeners along the river now supply the steamers with a good amount of freight, and give evidence that there has been considerable extension in that branch of agricultural labour. The farmers generally report a splendid outlook for this year's crops.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month has been a good one. All classes of labour were in good demand, the only drawback being the excessive heat.

Work upon a new building to serve as a power house, restaurant, etc., for the Provincial Government has been started.

Labour circles were disturbed by the leather cutters' strike, which finally was amicably settled. The carpenters and joiners have also declared a strike. This

is not a general one; some of the large employing firms have granted the demands made and some others have refused and are attempting to carry on their work with non-union and partially skilled men.

Sherbrooke.

The demand for labour of all kinds during July was greater than the supply. The scarcity of help has been severely felt in this section, and, in many instances work has been greatly retarded. Not only did this condition exist in the city, but the farmers were greatly handicapped from a like cause. In sections the farmers combined and helped each other in harvesting the hay crop. The machine shops are very busy, and men cannot be found to work all the machines. During the month it was decided by a wholesale garment establishment from Montreal to erect a factory here. It is proposed by the company to employ one hundred hands the first year, and increase this number yearly. It will be located in East Sherbrooke. The papers were closed for the Canadian rights of a patent to make tires for autos. The factory will be erected in Sherbrooke, the capitalists behind the scheme being Sherbrooke men.

A by-law to authorize the Council to borrow \$615,000 was passed by the rate-payers by a large majority. A portion of this money will be spent on paving certain streets, and other improvements.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade states that it is expected to close a deal with a large rubber concern to establish a branch of one of the largest rubber concerns in the United States.

Wholesale and retail trade report good business.

Farmers were very busy getting the hay crop in, which is fully up to the average. There is a great scarcity of farm help, and although the general wages offered were \$2.50 per day a sufficient number could not be found. One of the demonstration farms to be established by Dominion Government for

the Province of Quebec will be at Knowlton.

A large number of men who were engaged peeling pulpwood have quit work until after the harvest.

All branches of manufacturing were running full time, and in many instances overtime is being worked.

All the mines in this section are running to capacity, and this is the condition of affairs at Thetford Mines.

Three Rivers.

Labour was well employed during July, both building and manufacturing industries being active.

New manufacturing plants and extensions of existing establishments are being undertaken. Work was started on the erection of the new Court House, a new Convent, and several other buildings of less importance.

All trades in the city were busy and transportation companies have all been active during the whole month.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour this month, and no disturbances of labour.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was active during July. Great activity prevailed among the building trades, the supply of labour not meeting the demand. The various local industries had a good month. The addition of one storey to the Ames-Holden Company's factory is progressing rapidly; when the work is completed this company will employ a much larger number of shoe workers. The new cigar factory and chair factory now under construction will be in operation next fall.

Banks report a good month with easy collections. There has been no change reported in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

Agricultural conditions were good. All farm products are selling well at high prices. Dairy products also command good prices. Farm labour is

in good demand, and the supply does not meet the demand, although the wages offered for that class of labour are very high.

St. John's and Iberville.

Conditions were active in practically all lines of industry during July. All the trades were well employed, particularly the building trades, many cottages being under construction. Manufacturing was active, all factories running full time. Several companies find it difficult to secure all the female help they need and are considering importing English and Irish girls who would find here permanent employment.

Business, wholesale and retail, was very active. Banks reported a good month with easy collections.

Work is being pushed rapidly on the new bridge between St. John's and Iberville. The Board of Railway Commissioners came to St. John's during the month to hear the representatives of the city and of the railway companies in connection with railway crossings.

Conditions have much improved in the country since warm weather has set in, and it is said the harvest will be better than it was expected. Grain and hay look well, but the harvest will be late. The St. John's Agricultural Society will hold a fair on September 17.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Satisfactory conditions prevailed in Sorel and the district of Richelieu, as far as labour and labourers were concerned. The various shanties, shops, and industrial establishments have been running to full capacity and wages generally have been good. There has been a large demand for hands, skilled and unskilled. The labour market was quiet and there was no sign or evidence of unrest.

Carpenters and joiners, as well as masons and bricklayers have had plenty of work, as a number of buildings are being erected, enlarged or repaired. Boot and shoe makers have had plenty

to do. Painters have also been very busy, and plumbers and gasfitters have had more business than they could attend to. In the case of blacksmiths and iron shipbuilders and repairers, there was a shortage of work, especially at the government shipyard, and a certain number of them, together with painters, carpenters and day labourers have been discharged temporarily. Some of them left for Montreal, where they found good employment; others obtained work in the Sorel factories.

Merchants in the retail line have been doing well, but some have reported business to be rather dull, the quietness being due to the holiday season and the absence of a good many families.

Montreal.

July has been a month of extraordinary activity in the city and district of Montreal, and new records were made in many industries. Building operations were pushed to the utmost limit of men and materials, while manufacturing in general was very brisk. Railway and shipping men were all busy. While the strike of the London dockers had an adverse effect on the business of the port in the early part of July, the situation gradually lightened itself, and the height of mid-summer activity had been attained before the month closed. The printing trades were still remarkably busy with a new scale of higher wages in force, while the boot and shoe workers were all busy on heavy orders. The strike of the garment workers, over four thousand in number, came to a close about the end of the month, and all round activity was resumed in that line. Unskilled labour was in great demand all over the city and district.

Great numbers of men, skilled and unskilled, found employment on civic improvement work, which is being carried out on an extensive scale, including street paving in twenty-five street sections, widening of the aqueduct, the building of filter basins, and the erection of several fire stations. Extensive

improvements are also being carried out on the street car lines, including the renewal of forty intersections in Montreal, Maisonneuve and Westmount; seven hundred men are engaged at this work alone. During the month a start was made in the boring of the Canadian Northern tunnel under Mount Royal, and within a short time hundreds of men will find employment in this great undertaking.

Altogether the volume of work during July was greater than in the preceding month, and also much greater than in July, 1911. Reports come to Montreal of the great difficulty experienced in securing the requisite number of men to carry on railway construction planned in different parts of the Dominion.

During the month building permits were taken out for many large structures, including a number of ten-storey office buildings. Building operations are being carried on all over the city and district at an unprecedented pace, and for the past six months of the year the total expenditure involved in construction exceeded \$8,000,000 as compared with \$7,300,000 for the corresponding period of 1911. Included in the buildings just started is an extensive brewery in the north end to cost \$700,000 and a number of ten-storey structures for light manufacturing.

The commercial activity during July was also great, and remarkable figures are shown in the Customs returns for the month. In fact July, 1912, is the record month in the history of the port of Montreal with regard to Customs collections. The increase over July, 1911, amounted to \$716,032.61, and over May, 1912, the next best month, \$107,391.40. The receipts for the month just closed were \$2,251,657.54; for May of this year, \$2,144,266.14; and for July, 1911, \$1,535,624.93. May and July of 1912 are the only two months on which the Customs receipts have passed the two million mark.

July bank clearings created a new record at \$262,504,534, a gain of \$58,318,910 over July, 1911. The gain for

the first half of 1912 over the corresponding six months in 1911 is \$246,037,305.

Inland Revenue returns also showed an increase, though July was not a record month. The increase over the corresponding month of last year was \$201,128.82, the figures being \$823,508.90 for July, 1912, and \$622,380.08 for July, 1911.

Maisonneuve. — July was a busy month in Maisonneuve, the volume of manufacturing was heavy and building was active. Permits were issued during the month for property amounting to about \$200,000, bringing the total for the first six months of the year up to about \$850,000.

Outremont. — Building permits were issued in Outremont during the month for property to cost about \$130,000, practically all residences.

Montreal West. — Many residences are under construction in Montreal West. During 1912 so far permits showing a total of about \$180,000 have been issued. For June and July the figures reached about \$50,000, and indications point to a continuance of activity.

Mount Royal. — Contracts were let during July for the construction of twelve miles of roads in "Mount Royal," the new model city behind the mountain. Over two and a half miles of asphalt pavement has been contracted for. Several hundred men are employed laying out the streets of the new suburb.

St. Lambert. — New streets are being laid out and other permanent improvements effected this summer. It is planned to organize a Board of Trade and urge the advantages of the town as a residential and light manufacturing centre.

Longueuil. — Many men are employed on street improvements at Longueuil, where new sidewalks are being put down costing \$16,000.

Greenfield Park. — A Protestant school to cost \$8,000 is to be erected at Greenfield Park this summer.

Hull.

Labour conditions were good during July, a keen demand for men being evidenced.

Saw mills, shops, pulp factories, corporation works, etc., were active. In the lumber market there was also a good demand for labouring men for shanty work.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, was reported active in all branches.

Bank business was good with collections satisfactory.

Considerable interest was evinced in the city of Hull over the sale of the iron mines at Ironsides seven miles from the city. Plans have been received from the public works department, Quebec, for the extension of the Court House and Jail at Hull. Tenders will be called for shortly.

The J. R. Booth mills and factories were stopped from the 12th to the 15th of July on account of an accident which caused a breaking of the foundations of the flume and a loss of time to 25,000 men.

The proprietors of automobiles in Hull will have a meeting in the near future to decide if they are any longer going to pay tolls on the roads surrounding the city.

Real estate and house owners in the city of Hull have lately received many offers for houses in Hull.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Conditions in the labour market continued active during July, at least equal to the previous month, and, despite labour disputes, in advance of July, 1911. An active season of building gave an impetus to the general trend. Factories, foundries and saw-mills were busy, hampered only by cessation of work at times owing to wage disputes. Labourers were busy on pavement and construction work in and about the city. The demand for labour of nearly all kinds appears to be in excess of the supply.

Bank clearings for June were \$19,059,247.34 compared with \$16,921,522.88 in June, 1911.

Customs receipts for June were \$136,272, compared with \$107,849 in June, 1911, an increase of \$28,423. Customs receipts for the first three months of 1912 were \$457,292, an increase of \$121,335 over the same period last year. Building permits for June, 1912, amounted to over \$400,000, practically the same as June, 1911. The most important permits were for an \$85,000 shop and office building on Sparks street, a \$40,000 addition to the Lady Grey Hospital, a \$36,000 hall on Gloucester street and a \$28,000 apartment house on Daly avenue. The directors of St. Luke's Hospital have decided to build a new \$100,000 wing on the east side of the building, for which plans are ready.

The corporation of Ottawa raised the wages of about 700 labourers from twenty-two to twenty-four cents per hour, making a yearly increase in expenditure of \$20,000.

The Capital Brewing Company raised the wages of forty men, an average of \$1 per week, and reduced the working time five hours per week.

The local stone-cutters have concluded an agreement with their employers by which they will get after Sept. 1, forty-seven cents per hour till May 1 next year and then fifty cents per hour.

Local electricians were on strike the last two weeks of the month, some hundred men being concerned. They demand an eight-hour day and minimum wage of thirty-five cents per hour instead of a nine-hour day and thirty cents.

The cost of living did not materially change in July. Potatoes dropped slightly, owing to the introduction of new potatoes on the market, and sugar also lowered a little.

The city council have appointed a committee to investigate an alleged coal combine in Ottawa.

The month was a busy one with the farmers in the district, although labour

was not plentiful. Haying has been active and a good crop seems assured. Vegetables have been features of the local market, with fruit for preserving. The strawberry crop has not been so good as was anticipated.

The saw mills have been running actively all the month. A cut above the average is expected.

The board of trade decided to retain the local Publicity Bureau in a continued effort to secure manufacturing business, in which it is felt the city is comparatively deficient considering opportunities offered.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company is rapidly pushing its construction work near Ottawa, building one large concrete bridge over the Rideau river.

Brockville.

The general condition of labour during July was about the same as during the previous month. All classes of labour were well employed, and in some cases the supply was not equal to the demand.

The Brockville board of works has signed a contract with a Toronto firm to pave King street, work to be completed within seventy days.

The town has also signed a contract with the Hydro Electric Commission for 1,000 horse power to be delivered in Brockville early in the year 1913.

Commercial activity was brisk. There was a noticeable improvement in steam boat traffic, many large boats carrying their full complement of passengers.

Kingston.

Labour was well employed during July, both building and manufacturing industries being active. The total value of building permits issued this year up to the present time is \$148,724 an increase of sixty-nine per cent. over the same period of last year.

Tenders have been issued and accepted (contract price being \$41,000) for a new wing to the General Hospital.

which is expected to be completed before fall.

Real estate is active. A syndicate has been formed to put up a number of houses to accommodate the influx of working men.

Custom collections for June totalled \$34,297.53 an increase of \$17,382.65 over June of last year. The statement of revenue receipts for the year up to June total \$612,065.97 an increase over same period of last year of \$60,634.28.

The value of declared exports for the quarter ending June 30th was \$218,538.11 an increase over last year's corresponding quarter of \$110,706.10.

Gananoque—Mr. J. Dillons of Suley's Bay has been awarded the contract for the new armories and Mr. Blakely of Ottawa the contract for the new post office. Messrs. Mitchell & Wilson are building a new factory, part of which will be a two storey building sixty feet square.

Belleville.

On account of building operations and water main extensions there was a brisk demand for labourers and mechanics during July.

In the various industries of the city there was considerable activity despite the fact that the holiday season was in progress. A by-law will shortly be voted upon for the establishing in the city of a new chemical industry.

In railway and steamboat traffic there was an increased activity over that of the same period last year. Thousands of boxes of cheese are being shipped by rail and water from the city and vicinity every week.

All the local industries are working not only full time, but in some cases overtime in order to keep up the orders for goods.

In the agricultural line there was great activity. The hay crop was exceptionally heavy. Wheat and barley is being cut, but no threshing done yet. They promise a fair yield. Corn is below the average. Root crops promise well.

In the northern part of Hastings County there is considerable mining operations being carried on, especially in the tale mines.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are at present engaged in grading and preparing their line east and west of the city. The line will be in the city in the near future.

Peterborough.

General activity prevailed in the labour market during July, all classes of labour being well employed. The building trades were actively engaged and all outdoor workers were busy. Notwithstanding the large number of houses erected during the last two or three years there is still a scarcity of houses for renting to the labouring class. The contract for the new wing and laundry of the Nicholls Hospital has been awarded to Langford & Sheehy and the excavation work is already completed. The Mann Lumber Company plant recently purchased by the Peterborough Planing Mill Company is being rapidly put into shape. It is expected that the plant will be in operation by the first of August. The Peterborough Engineering & Construction Company are opening for business in the building formerly occupied by the Canadian Canoe Company. The completion of an electrical transmission line from the south to Peterborough renders available large blocks of power for steady or supplementary supply in case of emergencies. This city is now a station on the trunk line of a modern electrical transmission system recently completed by the Electric Power Company, Limited. There is no change in the situation of the moulders' strike which is out for a nine-hour day. Three out of the five shops affected have signed the new agreement and accepted the terms of the union.

Lindsay.—The Fitzsimmons Automobile Works have moved their factory from Cunnington to Lindsay and about forty hands are being employed. The tax rate for this year will be thirty and a half mills.

Haliburton.—A new saw mill is being built to replace the one destroyed by fire some time ago. The new mill will be even more up-to-date than the other.

Orillia.

Building operations continued brisk, and work was plentiful. General business was good.

The experiment in daylight saving to which reference has been made previously came to a somewhat abrupt termination. As some of the factories, and a considerable proportion of the population, declined to adopt the local time, the Town Council revoked the ordinance calling upon the citizens to put their clocks forward, after it had been in force two weeks. This was done in order to avoid further friction and confusion, the Council at the same time expressing the conviction that the reform in time had been demonstrated to be feasible and, if generally adopted, calculated to improve conditions. A number of those who were opposed to the local ordinance admitted that the scheme would work satisfactorily if made general throughout the country. One outcome of the movement in Orillia is that a number of the stores now close at 5 p.m., which, however, does not give the same advantages as the daylight measure, since it is not general.

A by-law submitted to the ratepayers by the Town Council, for raising \$25,000, to be spent on sidewalks was defeated by 147 for to 159 against. The sidewalks were to be laid chiefly on streets which have been built up within the last two years.

Toronto.

The month of July was characterized by great activity in building and manufacturing industry, both skilled and unskilled labour being well employed. The relations between employers and workers were generally satisfactory, some differences which at one time threatened to become serious having

been amicably adjusted. There were permits issued for the erection of 1,651 buildings during June, representing an approximate value of \$3,292,766, as compared with 1,441 buildings, representing a value of \$2,384,440, for June, 1911. The builders labourers demanded an increase in the minimum wages from twenty-eight to thirty cents per hour and nearly all the employers granted the advance. On the 2nd an agreement for three years was entered into between the Toronto Railway Company and their employees giving the latter an increase in pay all round to the amount of two and one-half cents per hour and making other concessions asked for. The City Council has increased the pay of 170 first-class constables by \$50 per year. The city has decided on the construction of a civic abattoir with a view of retaining the city cattle market. The cost will be between \$200,000 and \$300,000. It is proposed to make Stanley Park on King Street West the site. Plans are to be drawn providing for a capacity of 1,500 head of cattle per week. Work has been begun on the floating dry dock at the Polson Iron Works, to be built at a cost approximating \$1,000,000. It is hoped to have one section completed this fall and to have the entire dock ready by spring. During the earlier part of the month street-railway traffic and factory operation were several times interfered with owing to the effects of electrical storms on the power transmission line from Niagara Falls. To obviate this trouble in the future the steam plants of the Toronto Electric Light Company and the Toronto Railway are to be operated in unison in cases of emergency generating about 15,000 h.p. A duplicate transmission line from Niagara Falls to Hamilton will be completed and connected with the Toronto system in about three months. The construction of the civic car lines and pavement on Danforth avenue has been begun. The Canadian Northern Railway is vigorously pushing work on the Toronto-Bowmanville branch of the Toronto and Eastern radial line on which 300

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charter from the international body.

Bank clearings for July were \$15,948,733, as compared with \$10,630,098 for the same period last year.

Building permits issued during July numbered 150, valued at \$370,900, an increase of \$85,400 over July of last year.

Dundas.—Work on the new post office building here will be commenced at once. Local manufacturers are busy and the building trades are active.

Burlington. — A new company has been formed here which will manufacture machinery used in the canning industry.

Brantford.

The general condition of the labour market, during July was satisfactory so far as employment was concerned.

The building trades continued busy, and there are evidences that this will continue late into the fall, nor is this activity confined to the city; in the outskirts adjacent to the city limits villages are springing up rapidly, so great is the demand for residences.

The iron trades have also been busy, and indications for a brisk fall trade are encouraging. The Malleable Iron Works have been particularly busy and find difficulty in supplying the demand. The Crown Electric Brass Manufacturing Company are acquiring more land and have just completed a large addition. The Roofing Company who have a large western trade have been working overtime.

The Fabric Mills have been busy and are advertising extensively for operatives.

The new factories for the Barber-Ellis Company manufacturers of paper boxes, etc., and the Radiator Company manufacturers of heating appliances are being pushed to completion.

Paris. — Labour generally was well employed. There was a good demand for unskilled labour.

Berlin.

Labour was well employed during July. In the building trades there was not as much new work as was expected, but conditions in factories and foundries were excellent.

Building permits to the value of \$38,150 were issued in June.

The Guelph Country Club have let contracts for a new \$10,000 club house. Contracts for the erection of the new factory of the Dominion Linen Mills have been awarded also for the extensions to the factories of the Taylor-Forbes Company and the Raymond Manufacturing Company. Good progress is being made on the new Y. M. C. A. building. It is expected that all the buildings now under course of erection at the Prison Farm here, will be completed by November, after which all the inmates of the Central Prison at Toronto will be removed to the Guelph Prison Farm.

Three by-laws were submitted to the rate-payers on July 8th: one, to grant \$25,000 to the General Hospital; one, to loan \$5,000 to Mr. D. McKenzie for factory extension, and one to loan the Anchor Manufacturing Company \$20,000; all three by-laws were defeated.

Work on civic undertakings is progressing slowly.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good for the month.

Customs receipts for June were \$19,431.72 an increase of \$3,767.61 over the corresponding month last year.

Guelph.

Conditions in labour were good during July, every factory in town and district working full time, while jobs were open at the end of the month for cabinet makers, finishers, machine hands, upholsterers, shoe makers, lasters, painters, factory girls, button cutters, tanners and rubber workers. Building permits were issued during the month for sixteen houses and one Separate School, besides other erections. The Schantz block was com

pleted and the Canada Furniture Company's addition was well under way. Bank clearings were good while custom returns show receipts \$31,006.01 as compared with \$20,198.20 in July of last year. On the 11th the ratepayers voted on a by-law and carried it by a majority of 1096 to give the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company a bonus of \$25,000.00, to purchase a site on which to erect a large automobile rubber tire factory. This factory will be located in the West Ward and will at the end of five years employ 500 hands, it will be built of steel and concrete and will be four stories high; other new industries for Berlin this year are Berlin Bag and Trunk Company, a wood pulp factory and a new shoe factory. The City Hood Celebration held here from the 15th to the 20th inst. was a success in every way, thousands of visitors were here for the week as well as mayors and aldermen from Toronto, Hamilton, Galt, Brantford, Stratford and Waterloo. The total receipts were a little over 3,000.00 while the expenses are estimated at \$5,000.00 leaving a deficit of \$2,000. The cost of living is still high, potatoes and other vegetables however have come down considerably, but with so many factories being built and additions made to others, it is almost impossible to rent working men's houses this will be a very serious matter before long; as to agriculture farmers report sugar beets and all other root crops good, the hay crop has been fairly good and the outlook for the potato crop is satisfactory. Spring wheat, oats and rye are good also corn as well as early apples and small fruits with the exception of raspberries and winter apples.

The paving of Queen street has to be given up till next spring on account of the water commission not being ready with new mains, the light commission is at present putting down larger gas mains; after this is done the Bell Telephone Company will put their wires under ground, so that it will be too late in the season to begin with the paving.

Waterloo. — Labour conditions were good during July. Work on the new post office is going on rapidly as well as on the Mutual Life building.

During the month three banks purchased sites for building their respective banks in Waterloo; these are the Molson Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Toronto.

Galt.—With the exception of bricklayers all trades were busy.

On July 11th by a vote of 685 to 46 the ratepayers passed a by-law authorizing the purchase on debenture of \$25,000 second mortgage bonds of the Lake Erie and Northern Railway. Construction work will start almost immediately.

Woodstock.

The outstanding feature of the local labour situation this month was the strike of the printers employed in the offices of the Sentinel-Review and the Express newspapers.

Apart from this strike labour conditions in town appear to be quite satisfactory. There was no great demand for labour of any kind, though one or two of the factories would find room for some unskilled help and there is an opening for good cabinetmakers. On the other hand there is practically no labour looking for employment. From most of the factories the report is that business is good and the prospects excellent. Storekeepers generally report business very good.

In the country districts around Woodstock farm labour is reported to be scarce. Farmers are offering \$2 a day and board for day labour for haying and harvest. Most of the farmers are now busy cutting wheat. The prospects for this crop are good, while hay has turned out better than was expected. Oats, peas, barley and root crops have been improved by the recent rains, and there is now the promise of some unusual yields. Oats are expected to be plentiful.

Stratford.

All classes of labour were well employed during July, especially in the building trades. The building permits for June totalled \$82,000. The new Romeo Ward school is expected to be opened by October 1st. The addition to the Ballantyne factory is ready for the roof. The addition will double the capacity of the already large factory, and will give employment to an increased staff of workers. The new St. Andrew's church is nearly finished and will be opened next month. Hotel enlargements are progressing rapidly. A new bank and the market shelter are in course of erection, also a number of dwelling houses. There are very few vacant houses in the city. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good.

Manufacturers generally had a good month, an increase in the staff being necessary in some cases.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford during June amounted to \$19,483.46, an increase of \$5,065.33 over the same month of last year.

Mitchell. — The farmers in this locality report having finished haying, and that the crops are looking well. The stone cutters have completed their contract at the new Government building.

London.

Industrial conditions were good during July, every trade and industry being busy. Building operations are extensive, and include new buildings for Corn Flake Company, abattoir plant, London Printing and Lithograph Company, Helena Costume Company, McClary Manufacturing Company, Ash-plants sample rooms for travellers, Masonic temple, Perrin's biscuit and candy factory, store opposite market lane, Molson's bank building, St. Michael's Catholic church, and numbers of new residences, altogether making trade especially good for building workers. In the factories and foundries of all kinds business has increased over the preceding year, and the out-

side activity is making it difficult to hold the indoor labourers.

It is estimated that wholesale trade has increased twenty per cent. over last year, and retail trade is exceptionally good, although prices continue abnormally high.

Where two years ago a large number of empty houses were to be found in the city, they are now all full, and a move is on foot to bring the suburbs of Pottersbury, Ealing, Broughdale and Knollwood Park into the city, greatly extending the area.

All the local firms employing large numbers of girls are advertising for more, and are all busy, including biscuit and candy factories, paper box factories, laundries, costume companies and garment manufacturers. Domestic help is also in demand.

Cigarmakers are again this summer working under the daylight plan, from seven a.m. to four p.m. instead of eight to five.

St. Thomas.

Conditions in the labour market in this city and district remained about the same as during the past month. Mechanics in the building trades have been kept busy. Unskilled labour has had an active month. Factory and shop employees report conditions favourable. Trade with the merchants has been fair. Railway traffic employees have been well employed on the Michigan Central Railway, the Wabash Railway and the Pere Marquette Railway.

A number of Michigan Central car inspectors and oilers employed in outside service, quit work during the month; the cause being a wage dispute. The question was temporarily settled in a few hours, and the men resumed work.

A large force of men have been at work in the Michigan Central Railway yards during the month. Unskilled labour has also been busy with civic work. The Michigan Central Railway contemplate extensive improvements to

their plant in this city, and contracts have been let for the work.

Representatives of a number of manufacturing concerns have been looking over the city with a view to locating in St. Thomas. Nothing definite has been decided upon.

Chatham.

Labour generally experienced a good month, the different branches of the building trades being particularly active. Overtime was worked in the planing mills the greater part of the month. Ten building permits were issued to the value of \$19,435 and were with one exception for tenement houses which are at the present time scarce.

Manufacturing establishments report trade good with the exception of the carriage and wagon trade.

The International Harvester Company was still working with a reduced number of men. The Gray-Campbell Company closed down the last of the month to take stock and will not start again till the twelfth of August. A large number of hands will be laid off temporarily.

The local improvements carried on by the city under the City Engineer's department gives employment to a large force of the labouring class and none were idle who wished employment.

The Warren Paving Company have contracted for a large amount of paving in the city and will commence operations immediately. No changes in the hours of labour or rate of wages were reported during the month.

Windsor.

Labour in this vicinity has been active during the past month.

Manufacturing establishments were kept busy, especially those engaged in the automobile industry. Building permits for June totalled \$139,000. Public works are busy with the construction of new sewers, sidewalks, pavements, etc.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions during July were much the same as those of the corresponding month of last year, the usual summer season requiring much outside labour throughout the mining districts of the north country. At New Liskeard the Wabi iron works will erect a much larger foundry this summer, spending \$50,000 in plant and works, and the foundry will employ an increased number of skilled workmen. No particular trade was exceptionally active during the month, while the commercial activity was normal.

The rushing of work on the Transcontinental railway east and west of Cochrane makes a large demand for unskilled labour in that section. Other railway work going on includes the Elk Lake branch of the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario, thirty miles in length, the New Liskeard extension of the Nipissing Central Electric Railway, while to the west the Algoma Central and Canadian Northern are building. Across Lake Timiskaming in Quebec, it is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway will build an extension to the Timiskaming district on that side of the lake. Reports from all sections show that the crops this year will be a good one, roots, especially showing up well. Potatoes in the ground four weeks have stems of eighteen to twenty-four inches, showing the remarkable growing powers on the clay belt, while other vegetables show similar growth. Mining throughout the district was normal during the month.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions were good during July. The building trades were exceptionally busy. A steady demand for men arising from the number of residences going up for employees of steel and paper mills.

Steamboat traffic through the canal to the end of June was considerably more than for the corresponding period of last year, the tonnage being 7,568.

467 against 5,650,360 tons for the first half of last year.

Considerable activity prevailed in nearly all lines of business. The steel mill is shutting down in a few days for a couple of weeks to enable the management to install new machinery and additional plant which will nearly double the capacity of the institution. The paper mill began operations during July, and will soon be turning out paper at a very fast rate. The company have many large orders in and will soon be filling them.

A branch of the Barker establishment of the Union Saw is soon to be established here for the manufacture of lumbering tools. They will employ about fifty hands.

Some new mining veins have been discovered at Bell View, nineteen miles from here on the Transcontinental Railway. They are attracting the attention of mining men.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Work generally has been good during July and every branch of trade has been brisk. There have been enough men to fill all orders for work in every department.

There was nothing of a new character in the way of industries but all located industries have been employed.

There was no exceptional activity and rather less work at the docks than during last month.

Commercial activity in these ports has been normal for the time of year. Freight shipments not quite as heavy as last month but a general activity at all the docks prevails. Enlargement of the steel dock at Port Arthur has made more work and the Canadian Pacific Railway are employing many men on the construction of their new coal dock at Fort William.

When finished this will be a very extensive dock. The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company are also doubling the capacity of their coal docks.

The Board of Investigation on the coal handlers dispute with the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company was completed on July 17th and forwarded to the Department of Labour.

The Coal Handlers Union received a copy the following week and the president called the union together for its consideration. The meeting was held on Sunday, July 28th and after fully discussing the board's report, came to a unanimous decision to decline to accept it as a basis of settlement and also unanimously decided to go on strike for better terms and conditions at noon on July 29th. A strike was declared July 29th at noon, when not only the coal handlers but all men working on docks, including hoisting engineers, firemen, electricians, cable men, splicers, etc.

While the majority of the men were gathering for a parade the same evening July 29th, about one mile away from the coal dock a small riot took place at that point and three police men and two Italians were injured. The mayor read the riot act and the militia were called out. There has been no further disturbance.

The cost of living here is about ten per cent. higher than this time last year, while the price of land and rent have increased.

The farmers round the district have had good weather conditions during the latter end of the month and are busy on their farms and there are prospects of good crops.

Railroad construction camps keep busy and employment agents here are constantly advertising for men and sending as many away as will accept the terms and conditions.

Manufacturing in the various branches of work in the foundries, docks, etc., keep busy and many men are now employed.

The building trades have been kept quiet during the month owing to the strike of the carpenters. Much work has been held back causing the whole of the building trades to be quiet. Towards the end of the month, as many

carpenters were back to work, conditions improved. The carpenters' strike was declared on July 2nd for 50 cents, an hour, a nine-hour day and Saturday afternoon. Many of the smaller contractors signed up the agreement but the larger contractors stood out against signing, consequently the strike has dragged on in an indetermined manner.

All other mechanics and labourers in the building trades will be busier as the carpenters resume work. There is considerable building in prospect and the trade promises to be busy right up to Christmas.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen and sheet metal workers are all busy.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Labour generally during July was fully employed, and if anything the demand for men was greater than during the previous month. The demand for skilled workmen in the building trades from western cities has been steady and was accentuated by the calamity which befell Regina. The call for men for that point, following the tornado, was met by a large migration from Winnipeg. During July the demand for assistance at the annual fair had a marked effect in stimulating the demand for miscellaneous help. Towards the latter part of the month a keen demand for help on the farms developed and this had a tendency to clear the market of men seeking manual labour.

The provincial government of Manitoba has awarded the contract for the erection of new law courts to cost \$1,000,000. Work upon the foundations has been progressing during the month.

In practically all trades there has been activity. Those industries engaged in the supply of building requirements have been exceptionally active. Bank clearings for the month have

averaged twenty-five per cent. more than for the corresponding period of last year.

As evidenced by the bank clearings wholesale and retail business despite the holiday season has been active.

The carpenters still maintain their strike for increased wages. Union officials declare that they are gaining ground and the employers state that they are unaffected by the strike.

Brandon.

Labour was exceptionally well employed during July, especially in the building trades. Advertisements appeared in the local papers for carpenters and for bricklayers.

The contracts have been let for the new winter fair arena and for the new St. Matthews church. Work is being rushed on the additional wings to the asylum built last year.

The paving of the business section of the city is being rapidly proceeded with. The street railway tracklaying is also being carried out and the routes to be completed this year have been mapped out and passed by the council.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

There were very few branches of labour that failed to experience an exceptionally active time during the past month.

The cyclone which visited Regina on June 30th was responsible for such active conditions; as the damage done, both to residential, business and warehouse sections, was so great that nothing short of a small army of men of all trades, was necessary to clear away the debris, and erect immediately temporary buildings to house the homeless, to accommodate the stores that were demolished and to provide for those affected in the warehouse section.

During the former part of the month there was a temporary shortage of la-

hour in connection with the building trades, but conditions are again back to a normal state and compare favourably with the corresponding period of last year.

Labour, generally speaking, is able to supply all present demands, and no shortage is anticipated, neither is it apparent that there will be any bad effects result from the cyclone, from the viewpoint of labour as the affected area is fast being built up again with great rapidity considering the extent of the damage done.

Neither wholesale nor retail trade shows ill effects of the disaster, but on the contrary both report trade active.

Although weather conditions have been far from favourable to the crops during the month, and reports from various parts of the province are to the effect that providing the unforeseen does not happen, an early and good crop will be harvested this year.

Moosejaw.

The demand during July for all classes of labour has been good, fully equalling the supply.

The Robin Hood Milling Company's concrete elevator has been started; the Saskatchewan Iron and Bridge Company Limited have also started their new building. Work was commenced on the new subway under the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks at 11th avenue, and the new post office building, and the city paving are also well under way.

There has been a good amount of moisture during the past month and with favourable weather there is every prospect of a good crop.

Saskatoon.

Labour conditions were good during July. The building trades were actively employed, and common labour was much better employed than during June, extensive paving or street railway construction and sewer excavation providing work for many men.

Cool weather and rains have thus far revived the crops from the effects of a week's excessive hot weather.

There was a seasonable and steady demand for farm labour.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

The labour market during July was generally active, with the exception of the building trade, in which operations were somewhat slow owing to the disputes of the carpenters and the stone-cutters and stone-masons.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway shops in course of erection continue to employ a number of men, and the building trade generally promises to be very active. Ironworkers were well employed. The wholesale and retail trades report business good.

Edmonton.

Activity prevailed during the month, especially in the building trades. Notwithstanding the fact that residences have been rapidly erected a house famine still exists and vacant dwellings were not to be found.

The statistics for the month of June are as follows:—

	June 1911	June 1912	Increase
Bank Clearings.....	\$9,689,373	17,135,856	77 %
Customs Returns.....	49,065	131,398	168 %
Building Permits	357,929	2,567,235	428 %
(Strathcona)	127,823		
Post Office (Stamps only)	9,005	12,750	29 1/2 %
(Stathcona)	850		
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.	525,781	965,515	83 1/2 %
Revenue.....	\$21,334	39,380	84 %
Homestead Entries....	636	637	

The value of buildings erected or under way for the first half of the year amounted to \$7,538,862, represented by 1,730 permits issued. The list includes the following:—

18 Wholesale Warehouses.....	\$ 452,000
66 Store and Office buildings.....	1,984,700
9 Apartment blocks.....	482,300
1 Bank	85,000
10 Churches and Educational buildings.....	334,600
10 Industrial enterprises (buildings only)....	551,000

In commercial circles the prospects for the continuation of present activity are considered good. Wholesale and retail trade was active.

Lethbridge.

The conditions of labour during July were better than in the previous month, and few men were unemployed. Work at the coal mines improved and was even better than in previous years at this season. The city has a lot of work in hand and outlying places have been making calls for both skilled and unskilled labour.

An amended gas by-law was passed and the work of laying the pipes was started immediately. About twenty-five miles of pipe have to be laid. Two machines and about thirty to forty men were started on the work. Labour agencies state that the demand for labour is greater than the supply, but this is partly owing to the men moving to other places. The outlook for harvest help is not encouraging. The coal mines in this district are all busy and taking on all available men. There was a scarcity of skilled miners.

Greater activity was shown in transportation. The building trades have been less active than in former years at this season.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Labour generally was exceptionally well employed and conditions were better than in June. Building trades were busy, four large blocks being under construction.

There was more activity in mining than there has been for some time. A large number of claims were recorded recently and experienced mining men think prospects are better than they have been for some time. Mines are well employed at present.

The ranches have had a busy month, the strawberry season finding pickers at a premium.

The cherry crop has been well above the average, and cherries have been selling at \$2.00 per crate.

The Nelson marble works were running night and day. The Nelson foundry and machine shop is also running overtime to fill orders.

New Westminster.

Labour has been generally well employed during July, although the building trades were not quite as busy as during June, owing to the mills not being able to turn out sufficient dressed lumber, sash or doors. Apart from this building has been going on as usual.

Large numbers of men are being employed by the city in street grading and water and sewer extensions. Considerable paving is being done, largely by Italian labour. The new prison farm buildings begun last month have given employment to a large number of carpenters and labourers up to date, although a shortage of material necessitated the laying off of most of the men during the latter end of the month. Trade has been active, and with constantly increasing population business is also increasing. New business firms are weekly springing into existence.

Agriculture was actively maintained, with promise of a splendid crop. Fishing in the Fraser has been fair during July, the fishermen getting 40c per fish, the highest price paid for years.

Lumbering was carried on steadily.

All factories have been running full time during the month. The Great Northern Railway has been doing a large amount of work, making a cut and double-tracking between New Westminster and Vancouver, which is giving employment to a good number of men; the British Columbia Electric Co. is doing double-tracking and extension work.

Victoria.

Labour was steadily employed during July, and the number of men in all classes was greater than at any previous time in the city.

The City Council has awarded a contract to the Worswick Paving Company for 27,000 square yards of street paving. Several other large paving contracts will be let in the near future, and when all the work contemplated has been completed Victoria will have more than fifty miles of paved streets.

The ratepayers defeated a by-law to raise \$500,000 for a new city hall, while at the same time they voted favourably on a proposition to expend \$175,000 for school purposes.

As the result of an inquiry conducted by the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, asking what labour would be required for the harvesting of the fruit crop this season, it was learned that on Vancouver Island and lower mainland suitable help can be secured with little difficulty, as Chinese and Japanese are employed to a considerable extent.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held on the 12th July when the reports submitted were of the most gratifying character, indicating a healthy condition in all lines of business.

The customs returns for the half year ending June 30, compared with the same period in 1911, are as under:

	1911	1912
January	\$109,742 93	\$142,471 53
February	131,095 55	177,271 35
March	192,430 39	192,420 63
April	145,106 85	227,117 87
May	149,784 25	205,520 59
June	142,982 93	192,320 46
	<hr/> \$871,142 90	<hr/> \$1,137,122 43

The building permits issued during the first six months of this year, compared with the like period last year are as under:

	1912	1911
January	\$ 319,885	\$151,455
February	1,671,070	182,940
March	861,770	182,940
April	514,850	280,110
May	662,165	287,335
June	617,860	250,800
6 Months	<hr/> \$4,647,600	<hr/> \$1,432,585

In the district of Oak Bay the permits issued for June amounted to \$90,-

125, against \$40,300 for the same month last year. For the year to date the value of the buildings erected amounted to \$450,000 compared with \$161,952 during the first six months of 1911.

Nanaimo.

The condition of the labour market in this district has not shown any marked change over last month a great deal of outside work going on. There has, however, been no shortage of men to meet the demand.

Another new brickyard is being started. The necessary machinery is now being put up to commence making brick.

The coal trade in this district is active for the time of year.

Merchants wholesale and retail report business steady and good.

There has been no perceptible change in the cost of living in this district during the month.

Prince Rupert.

There was a fair increase of employment in Prince Rupert and district. Railway development work within the city limits has been increasingly active, notably the construction of the great dry dock site and shipyards. Blasting has been going on continuously in connection with this work, and steam shovel work is steady. Piling for the wharves at the dry dock site is being carried on. The pay roll employed, however, is not yet as large as was expected. The arrival of water pipes for the Woodworth lake water supply works has given employment to a number of teamsters hauling the pipe, to longshoremen, and to a few iron workers who did some necessary chipping of cracked pipes. Work of placing the pipe in the trenches will employ a fair number shortly. The only particularly active trade in the city at present is the building trade. Frame buildings are being run up very rapidly in many directions, and contractors and their men are busy. A few jobbing

carpenters, however, cannot get enough work to do. There is a steady increase in commercial activity, particularly in the wholesale trade for interior points. Transportation is increasingly busy and boats from the south are crowded with passengers. Retail trade is stronger than last month. No changes in rates of wages were recorded. It may be noticed, however, that very few

men are now employed at the city's standard rate of forty-five cents per hour for common labour, contractors as a rule paying not more than thirty-seven and one-half cents, and sometimes only thirty cents. There is no labour trouble either existing or anticipated. Indians and Japanese are fully employed now with the salmon fishing in full swing for the season.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING JULY, 1912.

AN application on behalf of the station and telegraph employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was received in the Department on June 28 growing out of proposals of the employees for increased wages and other alterations in their conditions of service. The number of employees concerned, as given in the application, was 1,800 directly and 7,000, indirectly. A Board was established by the Acting Minister of Labour on July 2, Messrs. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, and J. E. Duval, of Montreal, being appointed members of the same on behalf of the employees and of the employing company respectively. The Board was completed on July 22, by the appointment by the Minister of Mr. Peter McDonald, barrister, of Woodstock, Ont., as Chairman, in the absence of any joint recommendation on the part of the other members of the Board. The Board later entered upon its enquiry, but had not concluded the same at the end of the month of July.

An application on behalf of the conductors, motormen, shopmen, etc., in the employ of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, of Halifax, N. S., was received in the Department on July 18. The matters in dispute related to the demand of the employees for increased wages and other alterations in their working conditions. The number of employees concerned was stated in the application as 125, directly, and

about 50, indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister on July 19. Messrs. John T. Joy and George S. Campbell, both of Halifax, being appointed members on the recommendation of the employees and the employing Company, respectively. The Board was later completed by the appointment of His Honour Judge Wallace, of Halifax, N.S., as chairman.

An application on behalf of the railroad construction labourers, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, employed in the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway line between Hope, B.C., and Kamloops, B. C., and northerly, was received in the Department on July 18. The dispute related to the rates of wages and other conditions of employment of the workmen in the employ of the Northern Construction Company, Patrick Welsh, and sub-contractors. The number of employees concerned in this dispute was stated in the application as 7,000. It was held by the Minister that railroad construction work was a class of labour to which the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act could only be applied by the mutual consent of the employers and the employees concerned. At the end of the month of July the Department had not as yet been informed whether such joint consent was forthcoming in the present instance.

An application on behalf of the min-

ers, mine workers and mill workers in the employ of the Britannia Mines, Britannia Beach, B.C., was received in the Department on July 3, relative to the employees demand for recognition of their union, and also with respect to conditions of employment. The number of employees concerned was stated in the application as 300. A Board was

established by the Minister on July 22, Messrs. George Heatherton and W. J. Elmendorf, both of Vancouver, B. C., being appointed members thereof on the nomination of the employees and of the company respectively. The personnel of the Board had not been completed at the end of the month of July.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN NORTHERN COAL AND ORE DOCK COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister received on July 19 the report of a Board to which had been referred certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, and its employees at Porth Arthur, as represented by the Coal Handlers' Union, No. 319. This report bearing the signatures of His Honour Judge McKay, and of Mr. George F. Horrigan, member appointed on behalf of the Company, was followed on July 22 by a minority report of Mr. Frederick Urry, member appointed on behalf of the employees. The matters in dispute related to the terms of employment to replace the terms of an agreement of the previous season and also to alleged unfair discrimination by the Company in the dismissal of certain employees. The Board found that the scale of wages paid by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company was more favourable to its employees than the scale paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, and expressed itself of opinion that it was in the interests both of the employees and the Company to accept the scale of wages provided in the agreement of June 16, 1911, with the variation that the Company should pay 25 cents per hour for work performed during the winter season instead of 22½ cents per hour, and that each of the parties should appoint a representative who with a third arbitrator chosen by them or appointed by the Minister of Labour

could deal with any differences which the parties themselves might be unable to adjust. With respect to the dismissal of certain employees, the Board reported that "the Company insist on exercising their alleged right to engage such employees as they may deem proper during the year 1912, and the three employees in question appeared to have secured employment elsewhere, one of them at least at equally satisfactory employment."

Mr. Frederick Urry, in his minority report, dissented from the view that the scale of wages paid by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company was more favourable than that of the C. P. R. Company and declared himself convinced that the employees concerned were justified in asking for the same rates of wages and conditions of work as obtained at the C. P. R. coal docks. Mr. Urry also favoured the reinstatement by the Company of the three workmen named in the application as being formerly in its employ.

The text of the report and minority report, respectively, were promptly communicated by the Department to the parties concerned, a reply being received on July 22 from the employees' representatives to the effect that the coal handlers had considered the Board's report and decided that there could be no adjustment so far as the men were concerned on this basis, but that the minority report would be satisfactory to them.

A communication was received in the Department on July 30 stating that the majority report of the Board was satisfactory to the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company. On July 29 a large number of men in the Company's employ ceased work and on the same evening a riot occurred in the neighbourhood of the coal docks in which the Chief of Police and several others were seriously injured. A detachment of the 96th Regiment was called out on the following day on requisition of the local authorities. The militia force in question was very shortly afterwards reduced in numbers and on the 31st instant the situation was regarded as sufficiently in hand to permit of the withdrawal of the militia. The Department was informed on August 4 that terms of settlement had been agreed upon between the parties, and that the men had returned to work.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the above matter is as follows.—

To the Honourable, the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute at the City of Port Arthur, between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, Employers, and the said Company's employees as represented by the Coal Handlers' Union, No. 319, Employees:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above-named Act and composed of George Francis Horrigan, of the City of Port Arthur, recommended by the Company, Frederick Urry, of the same place, recommended by the employees, and His Honour Judge McKay, of the same place, appointed by the Minister of Labour, as Chairman of the Board, beg to report as follows:—

By mutual agreement we met on the 23rd day of May, 1912, subscribed and took the oaths of office and held two sittings on that date.

The Board met on the 24th and 25th

about a settlement of the differences between the said Company and its employees, but did not succeed in doing so.

On the 27th and 28th days of May evidence was received on behalf of the employees of the Company regarding the rate of wages paid and on the 29th and 30th days of May, evidence was received in reply on behalf of the Company.

An adjournment was then made until the 3rd day of June to enable the employees to consider at a meeting of the Union a probable basis of settlement.

On the 3rd day of June after a dull discussion with the representatives of both parties it was decided to receive further evidence on the 11th day of June as to the comparative monthly wage received by the employees during 1911 engaged with the three principal companies handling coal at Port Arthur and Fort William.

On the 11th day of June evidence was received showing that the average monthly cheque paid to the employees of the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, was greater by over ten per cent. than the monthly wages paid to the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the City of Fort William.

On the 12th day of June the proposed basis of settlement was considered and submitted to the consideration of a meeting of the Union again.

The Board met on the 15th of June but as the Union had reached no decision the meeting adjourned until the 17th of June when the proposed basis of settlement was not accepted and it was decided to take evidence as to the dismissal of certain employees of the Company.

On July 6 evidence was received on behalf of the Company as to the dismissal of certain employees and on July 8th evidence was received on behalf of the employees in reply thereto.

On the evidence adduced under oath before the Board we find as follows:—

(1) The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, through their representatives, advised the representatives of the employees on the 15th day of January, A.D., 1912, that they were ready and willing to enter into an agreement for 1912 similar to the agreement entered into on the 16th day of June, A.D., 1911, pursuant to the terms thereof, but the representatives of the employees declined to accept those terms and requested the said Company to agree to pay for boat work $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour, for cable work $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour, for car work $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour, and for dock work 25 cents an hour, all the year around. Time and a half for over-time, and double time on Sundays, and for boat work from 12.00 p.m. till 6.00 a.m., which was not assented to by the representatives of the Company.

Subsequently the representatives of the Company advised Mr. Mike Pento, one of the representatives of the employees, that they would at any time consider the question of wages or any other grievance with any of the employees of the Company, but would not meet Mr. M. Pento or Mr. Ross who were no longer employees of the Company.

None of the employees of the Company requested an opportunity of discussing the questions with the Company's representatives subsequently thereto.

The said Company are paying their employees the rate of wages stipulated in the said agreement bearing date the 16th day of June, A.D., 1911.

While the Canadian Pacific Railway Company pay $27\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per hour to about 200 men for dock work and 32 cents per hour to about 40 men for boat work, yet they pay only 25 per hour to about 50 or 100 men on the coal dock performing dock work and only 20 cents per hour to about 300 men engaged elsewhere in loading coal into cars at the City of Fort William, and they employ on the coal dock a day and a night shift and pay very little overtime to any of these employees.

The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, pay during the navigation season 25 cents per hour for all dock work and 30 cents per hour for boat work and one and a half time for work performed on Sundays and for work performed between seven o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning and only employ a day shift and consequently the employees perform considerable more work after seven o'clock in the evening, receiving therefor one and one-half time, and accordingly are paid each month on an average over one-tenth higher monthly wages than the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Under this arrangement the Company is encouraged to have most of its work done during the day time.

In our opinion the scale of wages paid by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, are more favourable to the employees than the scale paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to their employees.

The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, is interested in the unloading and loading of coal while the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is also interested in transporting coal to the City of Winnipeg, and the evidence would indicate that the thirty cents per ton paid for unloading out of the boats and unto the cars allow a small margin of profits on the capital invested in the docks and plant after the wages of the employees are paid.

(3) On two occasions during 1911 the employees went on strike for about one hour and the officers of the Company appeared to be of the opinion that M. Pento and George Ross were largely responsible for these difficulties, but continued them and Nicola Ciaacco in their employment during the season of 1911 as long as they had work for them to do, but on March 30th, 1912, intimated that their services would not be required any longer.

There was no direct evidence adduced proving that the said employees were responsible for the said strikes or

that they threatened any of the men that they would be dismissed if they did not join the Union.

The Company insist on exercising their alleged right to engage such employees as they may deem proper during the year 1912, and the three employees in question appeared to have secured employment elsewhere, one of them at least at equally satisfactory employment.

As the Company are willing to renew the agreement of June 16th, 1911, and to meet at any time any of their employees as representatives of the Union or of the employees to consider any changes or alleged grievances and to have same considered by a Board of arbitration in the event of a settlement not being arrived at; in our opinion it is in the interest of the employees and of the Company to accept the scale of wages provided for in the agreement of June 16th, 1911, with the variation that the Company should pay 25 cents per hour for work performed during the winter season instead of 22½ cents per hour, and that both parties appoint a representative who with a third arbitrator chosen by them or appointed by the Minister of Labour could deal with any difference which the representative of both parties might fail to agree upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated this sixteenth day of July, A. D., 1912.

(Sgd.) JOHN MCKAY,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) G. F. HERRIGAN.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Frederick Urry in the above matter is as follows:—

The Honourable, the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute at the City of Port Arthur, between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, Employers, and the said Company's employees as represented by the Coal Handlers' Union, No. 319, Employees:—

Being unable to agree to the findings of the Board appointed to investigate the differences between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, and their employees engaged as coal handlers, I, Frederick Urry, report as follows:—

In my opinion, the report of the Board does not take into sufficient consideration the evidence submitted during the investigation, except for one point, viz.:—the larger monthly cheque received by the men working for the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited. This point I will deal with in its proper place.

I would direct attention in the Board's report to the fact that, before any evidence was heard, the men were asked if they would agree to the 1911 agreement with one concession added, and after all the evidence had been heard the Board still suggests a settlement on these terms, notwithstanding the fact that two other companies are paying higher rates of wages per hour than the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, while the cost of living and local conditions are the same to the employees of all the coal handling companies.

For convenience of comparison, I will follow the order set down in the report of the Board and deal with the evidence submitted to the Board as it appeals to my judgment.

After the preliminary meetings for the formation of the Board and the attempt to get the parties to the dispute to a settlement, the Board met on the 27th and 28th days of May to take evidence on behalf of the men, and on the 29th and 30th of May, evidence was received in reply on behalf of the Company.

An adjournment was made until the 3rd of June for the employees to consider a basis of settlement by which the terms of 1912 would be the same as 1911 with the exception that the rate of pay for the winter months would be 25 cents an hour instead of 22½ cents an hour.

I met the coal handlers' union at their regular meeting on Sunday morning June 2nd, and laid the proposed terms before the men and after thorough discussion it was unanimously decided not to accept the terms offered as they were considered too meagre.

On the 3rd day of June I reported this decision to a meeting of the Board and that report was confirmed by Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciaaco, the representatives of the Union. The manager of the company, who was present, not being able or willing to make any further concession, it was decided to take more evidence.

In the absence of the chairman meetings were adjourned until June 11th to receive further evidence.

After hearing the evidence on the 11th of June the Board met again on the 12th and discussed a proposed basis of settlement to present to the men. The employees were to be asked to consider the following terms: the rates of pay to be the same as 1911 with the exception that the rate during the winter months to be 25 cents an hour instead of 22½ cents an hour, and that the employees consent to the withdrawal of their president, secretary and treasurer, as under the terms of the new agreement the company did not consider them employees and did not intend to re-engage them, and would only deal with the employees.

Messrs. Pento, President of the Union; Ross, Secretary, and Ciaacco, Treasurer, agreed to call the Union to a special meeting and lay these terms fairly before the men, advising the men that they as officers of the Union, would secure work elsewhere. The men asked me to be present at the Union and the special meeting was called for June 14th, but owing to work being in process at the Dock only about 50 men were present and these deemed the question too important to be dealt with by them in the absence of their fellow workers.

The Board met on June 15th as agreed and adjourned until the 17th on

hearing the cause of having no report from the men to consider.

The men met at their regular meeting on Sunday, June 16th. There was a large attendance and the conditions submitted were discussed. Mr. M. Pento placed the questions fairly before the men in my presence and a free discussion took place, especially relating to the refusal of the company to employ the three officers of the Union who were experienced men and had worked for a number of years on the dock.

The men came to the unanimous decision that this was discrimination against the Union and therefore they would not consent to sacrifice their officers for their own gain, but asked that reasons should be submitted as to why M. Pento and Geo. Ross and Nicholas Ciaacco should be discriminated against, and these men were asked to still represent them until evidence had been placed before the Board proving their guilt to the charges made against them by the manager of the company.

On June 17th the decision of the Union was reported to the Board and it was decided to take evidence as to why Messrs. Pento and Ross had been dismissed.

Owing to the absence from the City of the chairman, the meetings were adjourned until July 6th.

On Saturday July 6th evidence was received on behalf of the Company as to the dismissal of Messrs. Pento and Ross and on Monday, July 8th, evidence was received on behalf of the employees.

On the evidence adduced under oath before the Board, I find as follows:—

1st. The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, through their representatives, advised the representatives of the employees, Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciaacco, that on the 15th day of January, 1912, they would be ready to enter an agreement for 1912, similar to the agreement entered into on the 16th day of June, A. D., 1911, pursuant to the terms thereof.

The representatives of the employees met the representatives of the Company at the Company's office on Jan. 15th and after hearing the terms proposed, declined on behalf of the men to accept them, but respectfully submitted a working schedule that would be agreeable to the men on the following terms:—

For work on the boats,	32½c. an hr.
" " cables,	27½c. "
" " cars,	27½c. "
" " docks,	25 c. "

all the year round; time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays and for boat work from 12 p.m. till 6 a.m.

The manager of the company, Mr. Jorpland, was not present at the meeting on the 15th of January, Mr. G. F. Horrigan representing him, but having no authority to discuss different terms with the representatives of the men from those submitted by the Company, the meeting was adjourned. Subsequently Mr. Jorpland refused to meet the representatives of the men, alleging that they were no longer employees of the Company, although they had received no dismissal from the Company.

Under the circumstances, the men asked Mr. Andrew Boyd, who was their representative on the Board of Investigation in 1911, to intervene and endeavor to secure an interview with the management on their behalf. This he kindly consented to do but on making inquiry by phone his good offices were declined by Mr. Jorpland.

Eventually Mr. M. Pento received a letter from Mr. Jorpland, dated March 30th, in which he said that Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciaccio were no longer employees of the Company and refusing to meet them on behalf of the men, and making charges against Messrs. Pento and Ross of inciting the men to insubordination and causing strikes on the dock contrary to the terms of the agreement of 1911.

After this the employees of the Company in the Coal Handlers' Union

made application to the Labour Department to have these charges and the rates of wages for 1912 investigated.

2. In regard to the evidence re rates of wages, I find that the rates paid by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, are the lowest rates of pay for this class of work paid in this district. Their rates being for work on the boats 30 cents an hour, for car loading, machine work, cable work and dock work with three men to each car-loading machine 25 cents an hour.

On the Canadian Pacific coal dock the rates are for work on the boats 32 cents an hour, for car loading machine work with four men to each machine 27½ cents an hour and for dock work 25 cents an hour.

The Fort William Coal Dock Company, Limited, pays its employees for boat work 32 cents an hour and for car-loading machine work with three men to the machine 27½ cents an hour and the same for work on the dock.

At the C.P.R. coal docks there are about 400 men working under agreement, while, owing to the difficulties under which that company is at present operating some 300 men are employed in coal handling outside the docks at 20 cents an hour. These men are not working under any agreement, and sometimes load the cars by contract.

The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company employ no class of men similar to these as they have not to work under similar difficulties.

The system of over-time on the C. P. R. docks and the C. N. docks differs.

On the former over-time is not reckoned until a worker has worked ten hours either day or night, while on the latter all work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. is paid for at time and a half rates.

The C.P.R. system ensures steady work for the men with the minimum amount of over-time. The C. N. Coal and Ore Dock method makes steady day work more uncertain and increases the night work, as evidenced by the higher returns in the monthly cheque

and causes the men to spend long hours on the dock. In the evidence one instance was given of a man drawing as much as \$133.00 in one month. Reckoning 25 working days to the month this man had to work more than 15 hours a day straight time to secure that sum and would be credited for 18 hours a day on a time and a half basis for over-time.

It was significant that in the whole eight months of dock work during navigation, this man's name did not figure again as drawing a large cheque. Physical exhaustion is apt to follow such an output of vital energy.

The Board's report makes much of the fact that the monthly pay cheque on the Canadian Coal and Ore Dock is about 10 per cent. higher than that on the other docks, but does not mention the longer hours, and also the fact that the men who drew the highest cheques made a yearly income of a little over \$700.00 or an average of some \$60.00 a month.

The men, as practical coal handlers, favour the C.P.R. method, as giving them a more steady run of work, but, in my opinion, the Board has, in its report, ignored the evidence in favour of this method and advises for the long hours.

The system of handling coal both by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, and the Fort William Coal Dock Company, Limited, is vastly more economical than that in vogue on the C. P. R. coal dock where the machinery is antiquated and more men are required to handle the same amount of coal, while the limited capacity of the dock area makes it even more difficult for that Company to work with economy, but in spite of all these difficulties their pay rates are better than those of the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company's to the men under agreement.

A comparison between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company and the Fort William Coal Dock Company for economy of handling coal is in favour of the former Company on

account of its situation in the midst of a labour market, whereas the latter Company has to depend on men coming from a long distance, this no doubt, accounts for the fact that the minimum rate on that dock is 27½ cents an hour.

In regard to the statement in the Board's report "that the evidence would indicate that the thirty cents per ton paid for unloading out of the boats and into the cars allow a small margin of profit on the capital invested in the docks and plant after the wages of the employees are paid," the evidence submitted, to my mind, was not sufficient to form a sound judgment upon, for it consisted of one statement made by one of the Superintendents that in his opinion there was a small profit on the work.

In any case the C. P. R. Company are laying down a new modern plant at Fort William and the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company are doubling their plant at Port Arthur and these movements do not indicate that the business is run on a very narrow margin.

3. In regard to the evidence submitted by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company in respect to the charges against Messrs. Pento and Ross, I think the Board's report should have reviewed the facts brought out in the evidence. This should have been done in justice to the men. I take the evidence of the Company's officials in this review and rest on that alone to exonerate the men from blame in the instances charged against them.

Soon after the agreement of the 16th of June, 1911 was signed, the manager of the Company gave orders that in the future three men only should work on each car loading machine instead of four, the foreman, accordingly, gave notice to the men of the intended change, but only on the night before the change was to be made the following day.

The next morning on arriving at the dock about 7.15 he, the foreman, found the men standing idle and the plant held up. After about one hour the men

went to work under the new order, three men doing the work that had previously been done by four men, without receiving any extra pay. The fourth man laid off each machine was found other work on the dock. There was no evidence to show that either Mr. Pento or G. Ross had anything to do with this stoppage of the plant for about one hour, but by making this arrangement the Company saved \$2.50 a day in their working expenses on each machine, and while it is true the men who formerly worked on the machine were found other work, these men displaced other men and the Company made a clear gain in economy, and, in my opinion, the men were justified in thinking this action looked like a violation of the agreement recently signed and were right in seeking an explanation.

The men have given no trouble since the latter end of last June or the beginning of July, and the Company effected a considerable saving for the expenditure of about one hour's loss of time on the working of the plant, for, on a 10 hour day they gained about \$1,200.00 up till the close of navigation without reckoning the gain made when working over-time, and the evidence of the men's monthly cheques proves that a good deal of night work would be done.

The foreman's evidence clearly showed that neither Pento or Ross were responsible for this strike as the manager terms it.

Another case in which Messrs. Pento and Ross were charged with being involved was that in which a Union man was discharged from the North Tract. He went to work again without orders in the boat, and when discharged from there the other men at work in the boat quit with him. The foreman sent them all back to work rather than have any stoppage and reported the case to the Manager. On this occasion work was stopped for a few minutes only and neither Messrs. Pento or Ross were present at the time. The man in question was discharged by the

manager, and the men acquiesced in the decision, and there was no further trouble in that case.

A third charge that the Union officials were intimidating non-union men was not substantiated by any evidence, but the evidence showed, on the contrary that the Union men had never refused to work with non-union men, it also showed that the manager and foreman did not know who were or who were not Union men, except in the case of Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciacco, and these were known because they were elected as a committee to represent the employees.

This review of the evidence given by the Company's witnesses to prove the grave charges levelled against these men of inciting men to acts of insubordination shows that the charges fall to the ground.

With regard to the first incident, considering that three men were asked to do the same amount of work that four had previously done, it was only natural that the men should seek an explanation; they may have been under the impression that the men not wanted on the machines would be discharged, this did not come out clearly in the evidence. It seemed simply a question of want of information, and the Company got their men back to work on their own terms when some explanation was given.

Summary.

Taking into consideration the foregoing evidence and the following facts:—

1. That the cost of living has gone up 9 per cent. since the last agreement was signed.

2. That the rise in land values has increased the assessment of property and rates and rents are higher.

3. That the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, handles their coal more economically and more expeditiously than the C. P. R. coal dock and more advantageously,

because of situation, than the Fort William Coal Dock Company, Limited.

4. That the men have been loyal to the agreement they signed June 16th, 1911, and have never violated any clause thereof.

5. That the Company changed their operation in the car loading after signing the agreement last year, whereby they made a saving of \$2.50 a 10 hour day per machine, and the increase the men ask in this department is only 25 cents per 10 hour day per machine.

6. That the conditions of living are the same in Fort William and Port Arthur.

I am convinced the men are justified in asking for the same rates of wages and conditions of work as those obtaining at the C.P.R. coal docks.

It will also be to the interests of the Company, in my judgment, to pay these rates. There has been no valid reason given why these rates should not be paid, but much evidence in favour of a uniform rate of pay for the same class of work, and there is likely to be friction and unrest while the present unequal conditions prevail.

With regard to the dismissal of Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciacco by the manager, I think, in common fairness, having regard to the evidence, the Company should show a magnanimous spirit and reinstate these men, on the face of it, considering the evidence of the manager and foreman that they do not know who are Union men and who are not, these three they do know to be chosen officers of the Union, and

how can they expect the men to consent to the dismissal of their officers and elect other three to represent them?

What guarantee have the men that as soon as the manager receives the names of three other men who are also members of the Union that he will not dismiss them when he pleases?

I trust the Company will give this question the serious attention it deserves in view of future good relationships.

In these days when all moral men profess a regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, and that one day's rest in seven should be the right of every man, I think the men are right in asking double pay if they have to work on Sundays.

In conclusion allow me to thank the other members of the Board for the courteous manner in which they listened to my objections and arguments against their report, and to express my regret that they could not see their way to look at the economic position of the men struggling to live on an average wage of less than \$700.00 a year because they, apparently, had their minds fixed on the alleged small margin of profits the Company were supposed to be making. If profits cannot be made only by taking the necessary commodities of life from the worker, then, there should be a readjustment somewhere else in the management of the industry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) FREDERICK URRY.

July 18th, 1912.

WESTERN COAL MINES.

The Conciliation Committee makes findings in the case of differences at Bellevue and Lille Mines.

THE Department is in receipt of a duplicate copy of a report, under date of June 29th, of the Committee established under the terms of the agreement of November 17, 1911, between

the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America. The members of the Committee it will be remembered, are Mr. W. F. McNeill, as representing the Western

Coal Operators' Association, and Mr. Clement Stubbs, as representing the United Mine Workers' Association (Mr. Stubbs being President of the District No. 18 of that organization), and Judge Walsh, of Calgary, chairman.

It will be remembered that the terms of the agreement of November 17th provided that points of difference arising during the life of the agreement should be referred for determination to the agent of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers' organization, these officers, in the event of their being unable to reach an agreement, to appoint an independent chairman, and in the event of their being unable to agree on an independent chairman, such independent chairman to be named by the Minister of Labour. During the month of May, a request was received by the Minister to name an independent chairman, and the Minister accordingly named the Honourable Mr. Justice Walsh of Calgary.

The disputes dealt with in the present findings relate to the mines of the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, at Bellevue and Lille, Alberta.

The text of the decision is as follows:—

Disputes which have arisen at the Bellevue and Lille mines of the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, have been referred for settlement to the committee appointed under the provisions of the agreement of the 17th of November, 1911.

1. At the Bellevue mines, changes have been made in the methods of mining with the view to making the coal cleaner and more free from rock and other impurities which the men allege result in more labour having to be performed in the production of coal, and they ask that an increased compensation be awarded them in respect thereof. At the Lille mine the men are being required to take care of bottom rock in consequence of the company's changed methods, and the dispute at this time arises out of this fact.

The committee is of the opinion that the agreement of the 17th of November, 1911, is a treaty between the operators and the miners, and that as to every matter covered by it and provided for within its four corners, its terms are absolute, and no power exists in the committee to make any change whatever in the same. The terms of remunerations of the men, their duties in respect to the cleaning of the coal and the powers vested in the operators in the management of the mine are in general terms clearly defined by the agreement, and in the opinion of the committee they vest in the company the right to make the changes in the mining methods which the company has adopted without increasing the contract price fixed by the agreement for payment to the men. In our opinion, therefore, the disputes referred to must be decided in favour of the company, and that is our finding.

This is simply a fresh application of the principle which was unanimously adopted by the committee in the matter of the claim of the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, for dockage on wet coal. The chairman of the committee, speaking for himself, desires to place upon record his view that in the settlement of disputes arising under this agreement the first question to be determined is whether or not the principle involved in the dispute has been fixed and determined by the agreement. If it has been it would be most unfair and improper for the committee to endeavour to unsettle it, and this in effect make for the parties an agreement different from that arrived at by the parties themselves after prolonged and earnest efforts to make the agreement final. It is by the application of this rule that this finding has been arrived at.

2. At the Lille mine a new and increased contract price has been arrived at by a mutual agreement in consequence of changed methods adopted of working in rooms and pillars.

While the contract fixes a certain price for this work, there is nothing to prevent the company and the men by mutual agreement either increasing or reducing the same. The company, while consenting to the increased price in this particular instance, refuses to put it in writing. The committee finds that the company is not justified in this refusal. The original contract price is determined by writing, and this change can only be made effective beyond dispute by being evidenced in the same way.

The committee therefore directs the company to have this change evidenced by writing, executed by it, and on behalf of the men, and that the contract price thus substituted

shall take the place of the price fixed by agreement of the 17th of November, 1911.

3. The committee also finds that the cost of building new chutes other than those provided for by the said agreement must be borne by the company.

Dated at Calgary, June 29th, 1912.

(Sgd.) W. L. WALSH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. F. MCNEILL.

I am in accord with finding No. 3, and with No. 2 only in so far as it provides that arrangements already made at Lille be submitted to writing.

(Sgd.) C. STUBBS.

G. T. P. AND ITS SECTIONMEN.

Signed Agreement between the G. T. P. and its Maintenance-of-Way Employees, effective from July 1, 1912.

AN agreement as to rules and rates of pay was reached during the past month between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its Maintenance-of-Way Employees, effective from July 1, 1912. The matters here covered by the agreement have been in dispute for a considerable period and were in October, 1910, referred under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board being duly constituted under the Chairmanship of Judge McGibbon, of Brampton, Ont., the other members of the Board being Mr. J. W. Dawsey, for the Company, and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, for the Employees. The report of the Board was not unanimous on all points, and was not acceptable to the Company, the differences remaining, therefore, unadjusted. Negotiations were renewed through the mediation of the Minister of Labour, and an agreement has now been signed, as stated, the last clause of the agreement providing that the schedule contained therein "will not be changed unless on 60 days' notice by

either party given between the first day of May and the first day of November of any year. The agreement is signed for the Company by Mr. H. H. Brewer, General Superintendent, and for the Employees by Mr. A. E. Barker, General Chairman. The agreement reached falls substantially on the lines of the recommendations of the Board above named.

The text of the agreement is as follows:—

Rules and Rates of Pay governing the service of Maintenance of Way Employes on the G.T.P.

Effective July 1, 1912.

Section 1. By permanent maintenance of way employees is meant employees who take orders from the Roadmasters and Bridge and Building Masters and who have been in the maintenance of way service continually for nine months or more, or who have had nine months cumulative service during the two years

immediately preceding, and same will hereinafter be referred to as employees. Labourers in extra gangs, unless those practically engaged all the year round, will not be ranked as permanent employees.

Sec. 2. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work, excepting for track and bridge watchmen, signal men (except when employed as telegraph operators) pump men and pump repairers. When required to work in excess of these hours, time will be allowed for such excess at the rate of time and half. Time and a half will be allowed on Sundays, Christmas day and New Year's day. Employees called for duty after having been relieved at six p.m. shall not be required to suspend work in schedule working hours to equalize overtime.

(a) Twelve hours will constitute a day's work for bridge watchmen, signal men, pump men and pump repairers. When required to work more than twelve hours, straight time will be allowed.

(b) In emergencies employees will not be required to work more than twenty-four hours continuously without a rest of eight hours.

(c) Employees detained when traveling on orders of the company after regular working hours will be allowed straight time except when provided with boarding and sleeping cars.

(d) Foremen will be allowed straight time for wet days, provided they remain on duty.

(e) When the company's interests do not suffer thereby, employees will be allowed at their request to quit work on Saturday during the summer months at 12 K. If required to work after these hours, overtime will not begin until 6 p.m.

(f) Employees transferred by the company to construction work will not lose their seniority standing as employees.

Sec. 3. Employees will be promoted hereafter on their respective Superintendent's division in order of seniority,

provided they are qualified. All employees shall be advised of vacancies or of any new appointments that may occur in the department in which they are employed and their applications, if presented within ten days will be considered. Employees may be transferred from one division to another for extra gang work or on the opening of new lines, or when the necessary qualified men for maintenance of way work are not obtainable on the division.

(a) Employees refusing promotion become junior to employees accepting such promotion.

(b) An employee who is transferred to another department at his own request, or is transferred from the Bridge and Building Master's department to the Roadmaster's department, or vice versa, will lose his seniority standing, but an employee transferred without his consent shall have the right of appeal.

(c) Employees leaving the service of the company when their services are required, in the event of reemployment will rank as new men.

(d) A list of all employees will be prepared for each Superintendent's division, and such list will show seniority standing of each employee. The list will be revised from time to time to agree with length of service and promotion made and a copy will be furnished representatives of employees. They will be open for correction on proper representation by the employee to the head of his department.

(e) In the event of reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall have preference of employment.

(f) The positions of track and bridge watchmen and signalmen at crossings not interlocked are not subject to the general rules for promotion, being intended to take care of men who become unfit for other service.

Sec. 4. No employee shall be suspended (except for investigation), or discharged until his case has been investi-

gated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged, the decision in such case to be arrived at within ten days from date of suspension. If an employee be found blameless, he will be reinstated and paid at schedule wages for time lost, and will be reimbursed reasonable expenses, if away from home in such case. If detained more than ten days at company's instance awaiting decision, he will be paid schedule wages for all time lost in excess of ten days, regardless of decision reached. An employee may have the assistance of another employee during investigation, should he so desire. A written statement setting forth the result of investigation and the reasons therefor will, if requested, be furnished by the company to the employee or employees affected.

(a) Should an employee at any time consider himself unjustly treated for any cause whatsoever he shall be entitled to a fair and impartial investigation within thirty days from date of complaint by him to his superior officer and a decision shall be given in writing as soon as possible thereafter.

Sec. 5. Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to employees who are witnesses and members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the company and the employees within ten days after request in writing has been made on the proper officer.

Sec. 6. Employees taken off their regular sections temporarily to work on snow or tie trains, or other work, will be compensated for the boarding and lodging expenses they necessarily incur.

(a) Bridge and building employees taken from their place of residence or boarding outfits will be compensated for the extra expense they necessarily incur, not to exceed \$1.00 per day.

(b) Section foremen or any other foremen taken from their gang for any reason for one or more days will be relieved of the duties of foreman during their absence, and the relieving foreman

will be paid the rate of the foreman he relieves during the absence of the regular foreman and be held responsible during the absence of the regular foreman.

(c) That a regular section foreman having his gang increased to over twenty men for fourteen days or over shall receive extra gang foreman's rates.

Sec. 7. Section foremen, other than those at terminal points, will be required to attend to all switch and semaphore lamps on their sections without additional compensation.

Sec. 8. The company will keep section houses in good repair; the cost of repairs other than ordinary wear and tear will be charged to occupants. Regular section houses shall be for the use of section foremen and their families only.

(a) Employees shall not be required to do scavenger work, except such as pertains to their quarters and at such stations as cannot otherwise be taken care of.

Sec. 9. The employees will be granted leave of absence when consistent with the carrying on of their work and be given transportation in accordance with the current pass regulations.

(a) As far as practicable, employees will be afforded the opportunity of visiting their place of residence, and furnished transportation when requested from proper authority, and when it will not interfere with the company's business.

(b) Employees will be granted free transportation and leave of absence to attend their meetings, but such free transportation will not extend over more than 300 miles, and leave of absence will not exceed two days, and will only be granted when it will not interfere with the service and when the company will not be put to any expense thereby.

Sec. 10. All bridge and building employees in the service of the company at the date of this schedule becoming effective shall rank as permanent employees.

RATES OF PAY.

Trackmen.

	Per Month
Section foremen at Westford, Transcona, Edmonton and Melville	\$90.00
Section foremen at Rivers, Watrous, Biggar, Wainwright, Edson, Fitzhugh, Regina, Graham and Reddit	85.00
Section foremen at all other points	79.00
Assistant section foremen in yards	\$2.88
Section men in all first and second class yards ..	2.05
Section men at all other points	2.00
Foremen of extra gangs	\$2.85 to 3.85
First assistant foreman extra gangs	2.85
Second assistant foreman extra gangs	2.75
Snow plow foreman and flanger foreman when called for duty; expenses additional	3.95
Employees working in snow plow or flanger when called for duty, 25 cents per hour, expenses additional.	
Signalmen at level crossings	\$53.50, per month.

Bridge and Building Men.

	Per Day
Yard and shop foremen	\$4.15
Foremen carpenters	4.00
Carpenters	\$3.00 to 3.50
Bridgemen	\$2.40 to 3.00
B. & B. labourers	2.05
Foremen painters	4.00
Painters	\$2.75 to 3.15

	Per Month
Bridge watchmen	\$ 60.00
Pump repairers; without expenses	105.00
Pumpmen (two pumps)	62.50
Pumpmen (three pumps)	72.50
Single pumps where two men are employed; each	62.50

Sec. 11. When additional positions of a like class are created, compensation will be fixed in conformity with that of similar positions as shown by this schedule.

Sec. 12. This schedule will become and be effective as of July 1, 1912, and will not be changed unless on sixty days' notice by either party given between the First day of May and the First day of November of any year.

(Signed:) For the company:

H. H. BREWER,
Gen'l Superintendent.

For the Employees: A. E. BARKER,
Gen'l Chairman.

HOUSES FOR WORKINGMEN.—CO-PARTNERSHIP AT HAMILTON AND TORONTO, ONT.

A DIFFICULTY which has assumed serious proportions during the last few years is that of providing suitable houses for workingmen. The number of building permits issued in Canada and the actual amount of building commenced during the first half of 1912 show a great increase over the corresponding period of any previous year. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the increase in building for the accommodation of workingmen has been disproportionate with the increase of establishments for their employment. It is true that many dwellings have been erected, but they consist for the most part of houses which are so large as to be beyond the means of workingmen. The influx of artisans and labourers from the United States, Great Britain and the other countries of Europe, and the migration of workers from outside places has made the demand for

additional accommodation steadily more urgent and pressing. The building of industrial establishments and larger houses than fall within the means of the workingman taxes to the full the capacity of the building trade in most of the big cities and in consequence little provision is made for the man with an income of \$10 to \$15 per week. In addition to this, civic legislation to discourage the erection of tenement houses has had a tendency to raise rents in many districts.

The danger of crowding which the large cities in older countries have experienced has given rise to various schemes for the betterment of conditions in regard to the provision of houses for working men. In England, building societies have for many years operated under a special act, and at the end of 1908 there were more than 1,500 of these societies with a combin-

ed capital of £67,000,000. The co-partnership plan of providing houses in which the workingmen can find a safe investment for their earnings was tried in England more than ten years ago and its rapid progress has demonstrated its many advantages. Co-operation in housing has also been instituted in New York, Washington, Philadelphia and other American cities. Germany, after a careful study of the co-partnership method in England, is adopting it almost without variation.

No reason would appear to exist why a scheme which has proved so effective in the older countries should not be beneficial in the case of Canada where there is a greater moving population than in such countries. The system in question offers great opportunities to a man who wishes to own his house while he lives in it and when he leaves it on account of removal to some other locality to take up its full value without being inconvenienced by sales and legal expenses in connection with his departure.

The cities in Canada in which the most advanced steps have been taken in this direction are, perhaps, Hamilton and Toronto. In the former city an architect especially engaged by the Board of Trade has outlined a scheme whereby better housing for workmen will be furthered. The housing committee of Hamilton have inaugurated a system of co-partnership to which a certain amount of capital for immediate development has been subscribed. It is proposed to purchase suitable land surrounding or forming part of the city and with the initial capital the streets will be laid and the building of houses will be proceeded with. A certain fixed value of rent, which never changes, will be set on each house, and to become a tenant-shareholder a man will have to take a certain number of shares in the company to be of a minimum value of \$100 and a maximum of \$2,000, on which a dividend of six per cent. per annum will be paid. After allowance has been made for sinking fund, interest on shares, upkeep and admin-

istration of the estate, a balance of the surplus profits will go by way of a dividend or bonus on rent to the tenant-shareholders, in proportion to the amount of rent paid. The capital of the company will be thus steadily built up by the investments of tenant-shareholders. As it will be possible for the tenant-shareholders to take up more shares than the actual value of their houses, and as the shares are transferable they will have in their power the taking over of the shares of the original promoters and will thereby become owners of the estate. The scheme will give the working class an opportunity of gradually acquiring the value of the houses they live in on easier terms. It will naturally raise in each tenant shareholder an interest in the appearance of the whole estate as well as the development and administration. He will be able to retain undisturbed possession of a house as long as he wishes to do so and should removal of work or other cause make his change of location unavoidable he will be able to realise on his holdings and shares or let them remain and draw annual interest, suffering no loss therefore by removal.

It is interesting to notice how the principle of co-partnership compares with exclusive ownership. Co-partnership does not suffer by such comparison, for under the former system a workman can obtain practically all the economic advantages that would arise from ownership of his own house. If a man intends to build a house for himself large interest has to be paid for money borrowed, but under the co-partnership system, after the interest on the capital has been paid, and the usual fixed charges have been met, any surplus profit is placed to the credit of tenant-shareholders as shares in the company in proportion to the amount they have paid until the value of the house is acquired in shares, after which the profit may be withdrawn in cash. By taking as his security scrip for shares in an association of tenant owners instead of a deed of a particular site and house, the tenant averages the

risk of removal with his co-partners in the tenancy of the estate. The value of his accumulated savings is therefore kept up and is transferable. The results of the workman's thrift are in this way made mobile as well as his labour, a maximum economy resulting from his knowledge and industry.

A procedure aiming at the solution of the housing problem has also been instituted in Toronto, where a joint stock company under the name of the Toronto Housing Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000, and has secured five acres of land in the eastern part of the city, which will be laid out for the building of suburban homes with gardens, the rents of which will be within the means of the working people. Under the co-partnership method the aims and policy of the company are practically the same as those in the case of the Hamilton Housing Committee. The company will be assisted in maintaining and developing the estate by the fact that every tenant will have a personal interest in its prosperity.

A movement also has been made looking to the formation of a National Housing Association for Canada on somewhat the same lines as an organization of that nature in the United States and the National Housing Council of Great Britain. It is proposed

that body shall be organized to carry on educational work and supply information to local organizations in the various cities of the Dominion. The directors of the Toronto Housing Company and the executive of the Hamilton Housing Committee were appointed a provisional committee to forward the movement and representatives of other cities will be asked to co-operate.

While no practical steps have been taken in Ottawa in this direction, it is worth while to note that the Building Trades Council has determined to institute and carry on the work of constructing good and sanitary houses within the means of labourers. A resolution was recently passed by such Council that the city council appoint a special committee to consider the erection of workmen's dwellings and in default of action by the city council the Building Trades Council be determined to carry out such work, the necessity for which is every day being evidenced. An acute demand for workmen's houses is noticeable in practically all parts of the Dominion, and it is likely that if the schemes instituted in the cities that have already commenced operations with a view to solving this problem are successful, other cities will follow their example and reduce the difficulty, which is now giving universal inconvenience, to a minimum.

SASKATCHEWAN BUREAU OF LABOUR.—FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

A COPY of the first annual report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour covering its work for the year 1911, together with special reports on the work of factories' inspection and enforcement of fair wage clauses, was received at the Department of Labour, during July.

In presenting the first annual report of the Bureau the secretary refers to the conditions which led up to the organization of the bureau, and gives a brief outline of the aims and objects of this branch of the public service, in the following terms:

"With the phenomenal growth and development of Saskatchewan during the last few years there has come a radical change in the industrial conditions of the province. Very few years ago Saskatchewan was purely an agricultural community. The cities were small in size and were but centres of population whose chief industry was the distribution of supplies to the farmer in exchange for his products. A remarkable change, however, has taken place. Hundreds of miles of new railway lines have been built, factories, workshops, mills and mines have been

opened and civic improvements and building construction to the value of millions of dollars have been undertaken. The population of cities and towns has doubled and even trebled in five years' time. All this mechanical and industrial development has only been made possible by the introduction of an army of wage-workers. The coming of this body of labourers from all parts of the world has naturally brought with it all the economic problems attendant upon modern society and therefore made necessary the establishment of the Bureau of Labour.

"The Act creating the bureau was introduced in the Saskatchewan Legislature during the session of 1910-11. It received its third reading and was assented to by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on March 23rd, 1911."

Further on he states:

"The interest necessary to the full success of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour has not yet been fully awakened. We feel justified, however, in asserting that the work in this direction that has been accomplished during the year just closed (the first of the bureau's existence) has been of a character that will lead to the desired success.

"Whatever measure of success may eventually be reached by the bureau must not be judged by the results of the first year's work. The bureau is new in this province and from the very nature of things is regarded by many as largely experimental. Its usefulness in the public estimate and its ability to serve the ends of its creation

have yet to be demonstrated. It is only by slow development, patient investigation and careful study of the questions involved that this can be done. The conditions under which the bureau commenced operations were not such as to warrant any very ardent hope that it would be able to make but a very small beginning in the direction desired."

An important work of the bureau is the securing and distribution of additional harvest hands required to gather the heavy crops of Saskatchewan. The importance of this work will be realised when it is learned that in 1911 the Bureau was instrumental in securing and distributing throughout the province no less than 22,500 harvest labourers.

The administration of The Factories Act and enforcement of fair wage schedules also forms an important branch of the work of the bureau.

The annual report deals with many subjects of a general character which demanded the attention of the bureau during the year. In addition to these are special reports dealing with the work of factories' inspection and enforcement of fair wage clauses in government contracts.

Part I is a report of the work of the factories' inspector and has appended thereto a tabulated list of industrial accidents happening in factories during 1911.

Part II is a report upon the work of the fair wage officer and part III is a general report of the Bureau of Labour.

ALIEN LABOUR ACT—DECISION ON APPEAL FROM CONVICTIONS IN WINDSOR HOTEL CASE—FOUR CONVICTIONS QUASHED.

ON March 27th Mr. Recorder Weir, of Montreal, imposed fines in the case of four alleged breaches of the Alien Labour Act. The cases were brought by Mr. W. W. Hinton, Secretary of the Canadian Waiters' Union, Montreal, against the Windsor Hotel Company.

Mr. Recorder Weir refused to grant any costs, the Act being silent on the question of costs. The penalty imposed was \$50 in each case.

On June 29th several further cases of alleged violations of the Alien Labour Act were brought before Mr. Recorder

Weir and similar penalties were imposed in seven instances.

The convictions made on March 27 and June 29 respectively were appealed by the defendant company and in the case of the convictions of March 27 the decision on appeal was handed out on July 14 by Mr. Justice Gervais of the Court of King's Bench. The effect of the decision was to quash the four convictions of March 27th. Decision has not yet been given out in the case of the appeal from the convictions of June 29th.

The following is the text of Judge Gervais' decision on appeal:

Province of Quebec	{	In the Court of
District of Montreal		King's Bench.
		Crown Side—In
		Appeal.

Montreal, the sixteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. Present: Mr. Justice Gervais.

10. The King vs. Windsor Hotel Company defendant, and the defendant appellant and the plaintiff, respondent. Upon the appeal from the sentence rendered on the 27th day of March last (1912), by the Court of the Recorder for the City of Montreal, in the case No. 621, which condemned the appellant to pay a fine of \$50.00 for having assisted and encouraged the importation and immigration of one A. Manina, a foreigner from the State of New York into Canada, when there was a law passed by the said United States of America, and still in force, against alien labour. The immigrant above referred to was imported on or about the fifth day of March last (1912).

20. The King, plaintiff, vs. the Windsor Hotel Company defendant, and the defendant, appellant, and the plaintiff, respondent. Upon the appeal from the sentence rendered on the same date, by the said court, in the case No. 713, condemning the appellant to pay the same fine for the same offense, on or about the same date, to wit: on the 10th day of March, 1912; the immigrant in this case being one Albert Donnerstag.

30. The King, plaintiff, vs. the Windsor Hotel Company, defendant, the defendant, appellant, and the plaintiff, respondent. Upon the appeal from the sentence rendered on the same date, by the said court, in the case No. 714, condemning the appellant to pay the same fine for the same offense, on or about the same date, to wit: on the 10th day of March, 1912; the immigrant in this case being one Emile Karstein.

40. The King, plaintiff, vs. the Windsor Hotel Company, defendant, and the defendant, appellant, and the plaintiff, respondent. Upon the appeal from the sentence rendered on the same date by the said court, in the case No. 739, condemning the appellant to pay the same fine for the same offense, on or about the same date, to wit: on the 10th day of March, 1912; the immigrant in this case being one Thomas Lyons.

The Court: Having heard the parties through their attorneys; the evidence adduced in each case, on each side, as well as the admission made therein by the parties; examined the records of the said cases; and having deliberated upon the whole:

Seeing that the parties have agreed in open court that these four appeals be joined, both for trial and judgment, to all intents and purposes;

Seeing the admission on behalf of the respondent that the depositions taken in the Recorder's Court and now in the possession of Mr. Maréchal, attorney for the appellants, may be used in lieu of the depositions of the witnesses who gave them, should they be before this court ready to repeat them; said witnesses being supposed to be out of Canada;

Seeing that the appellants are charged of having violated the Foreign Labour Law, articles 1 and 12, of chapter 97, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the month of March, 1912, in the manner and under the circumstances hereunto before recited, to wit: in engaging in New York, the above mentioned waiters, all coming from Europe, to work as such in the Windsor Hotel, at Montreal;

Seeing that the appellants join issue with the said charges, as follows:

10. By way of a general denial or a plea of not guilty;

20. By way of a plea in bar, viz.: that the appellants were authorized by section 9 of the said Act, to import the said foreign waiters, to develop the new industry of the appellant, that is to say: its new European Plan Hotel Service, which has been established for the last four years, as there was, at the said date, and since then, a shortage of skill workers within Canada to do such a service;

Seeing the evidence brought in in this case on behalf of the complainant, that the said Karstein paid himself his trip to Montreal to work for the appellant; that he came after he had got the information by reading a chalk notice on a black board, in the office in New York, of the Labour Agency, called "The International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees;" said notice being in the following words:—

"Six waiters wanted at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, at once."

That he paid on account, to the said Association, for its said services, a sum of three dollars, in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, regulating such agencies; that the said agency is a branch of the "Geneva Waiters' Association;" that the said Karstein was not engaged in New York, but in Montreal, by one Benaglia, in the employ of the appellant;

Seeing also the evidence on the said behalf of Donnerstag, who swears that he was engaged under the same conditions as Karstein;

Seeing finally the evidence on the said behalf of Manina, who swears that he did not know under what conditions he was engaged, though he says that an unknown man gave him a ticket from New York to Montreal;

Seeing on behalf of the appellant that both Mr. William S. Weldon, the General Manager of the Windsor Hotel Company, and Mr. Alex Shaw, its Secretary-Treasurer, swear positively, un-

reservedly, concordantly, that neither their Company nor any of its representatives, including themselves, neither personally, nor as agents, have assisted or encouraged the importation of the said waiters, whether directly or indirectly, by promise of payment or re-payment or reward, or in any other way;

Seeing that the said chalk notice did not enunciate any promise of employment, to wit: an act to engage the said waiters on behalf of the appellant.

Seeing that the said notice was only written in chalk, on a black board, in a private office, to wit: a notice which could not be brought to the knowledge of all those who choose to see it;

Considering that the said notice is not the one contemplated by section 12 of the said charter, that is a notice implying a promise of engagement of the said waiters, published both in their interest and in the interest of the public in general;

Considering that such notice, as the one referred to, does not create, against the appellant, the presumption that they were offering or promising to engage the said waiters; that such notice to create a similar presumption must be one which would bind the appellant to engage the said foreign waiters;

Seeing that the complainant failed to prove whether by direct evidence or presumption, that the appellant had anything to do with the writing of the said notice; that it was authorized by them;

Considering moreover, that the said Labour Agencies would naturally publish similar notices to make their business go, to collect fees, which are rather high, without any request on behalf of the appellant;

Considering also that it is of common knowledge that the European Hotel Employee Associations, more especially the Swiss ones, make persistent efforts to secure for their members employment abroad, especially in America; that they use even Government funds to promote such purposes; that the giving of a ticket to Manina by an unknown man, under the circumstances, is no proof of any relation between the appellant and the

said New York Labour Agency; the latter for some corporate reason and others, as it is well known, may try, by all means, to capture the waiter service of the appellant, outside of the interest of the Windsor Hotel Company;

Seeing that the complainant has failed to prove his case against the appellant;

Seeing articles 2 and 12 of the said chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes of Canada;

Seeing moreover that the European Plan Hotel Service has not been established for more than four years, within Canada; that such a service requires special skilled waiters; that there has been a lack of such waiters who have not been obtainable within Canada, as it is also proved by the following witnesses: Honoré Mercier, John Heaney, Eugene Kufter, Edouard Legoiilat, Arthur Benani, whose evidence has been contradicted;

Seeing that the appellant has adopted the said European Hotel Plan Service since four years; that the waiters in question were all European Waiters, trained according to the usages in force

in Europe for the special duties of their calling, to wit: the reception of guests, the making of their bill of fare, the setting of their tables; their waiting on them; that the said teaching of such duties and functions takes at least two years of practice in European Hotels or special schools for waiters; that such waiters have been unobtainable within Canada by the appellant;

Considering that the hotel industry is just as important as many other industries, whether in Canada or abroad; that the Parliament of Canada has wisely thought proper not to ignore the needs of such new industry; that it is for the sake of protection of such needs that the said Parliament has enacted an exception to the prohibition of the importation of the alien foreign labourers;

Considering that the appellant has proved the facts of his exception or plea in bar;

Seeing article 9, paragraph B of the said chapter;

Doth maintain the foresaid appeals, doth dismiss the said four complaints; doth acquit the Windsor Hotel Company of the same.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JULY, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

AFTER an almost continuous advance for the past twelve months, the Department's index number dropped two points in July, standing at 134.8 as compared with 136.9 in June, and 126.9 in July, 1911. The rise from June to December, 1911, was approximately three points, but in the first six months of the present year a height seven points higher was attained. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 255 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

The chief decreases during the past month were in fruits and vegetables, grains and fodders, fish, animals and meats, there being increases in hides, leathers, boots and shoes, metals, fuel, lumber and furniture. The chief features in the rise during the past year occurred in grains and fodders, animals and meats, dairy products, fish, fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, metals, fuel and lighting, liquors and tobaccos.

The following table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided shows the average price level for July, 1912, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JULY, 1912,
JUNE, 1912, AND JULY, 1911.

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		July 1912.	June 1912.	July 1911.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	173.4	183.8	137.2
" Western.....	3	144.7	157.1	144.0
Fodder.....	5	186.7	215.8	147.5
All.....	14	172.0	189.5	142.0
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	4	193.8	200.0	158.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	161.6	164.5	145.1
Sheep and mutton.....	2	115.2	136.6	97.8
Poultry.....	2	222.0	222.0	183.1
All.....	14	172.8	178.9	147.7
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	8	137.0	137.4	118.0
IV. <i>Fish.....</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	132.1	146.2	141.6
Fresh fish.....	4	160.5	160.5	121.1
All.....	10	143.5	152.0	133.4
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	3	135.5	174.6	133.6
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	89.1	88.5	89.4
Dried fruits.....	3	132.4	132.4	145.4
Fresh vegetables.....	4	257.9	269.6	225.5
Canned vegetables.....	3	131.1	131.9	131.7
All.....	16	156.0	185.3	150.2
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	9	122.7	123.1	116.4
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	120.3	120.3	110.0
Sugar, etc.....	6	117.2	120.3	108.9
Condiments.....	5	99.9	100.2	93.5
All.....	24	116.2	117.2	112.1
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>				
Woollens.....	5	127.2	126.0	122.3
Cottons.....	4	134.7	133.9	153.9
Cottons.....	3	85.5	85.5	86.5
Silks.....	2	165.1	162.7	156.5
Jutes.....	4	114.6	114.6	104.9
Flax products.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
Oilcloths.....	2	121.5	120.7	122.3
All.....	20			
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	181.0	181.6	157.3
Leather.....	4	140.1	138.4	123.9
Boots & shoes.....	3	142.4	137.9	136.3
All.....	11	155.6	154.0	139.5
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	97.5	97.5	98.7
Other metals.....	13	117.7	116.1	117.0
Implements.....	10	104.5	104.5	105.1
All.....	34	113.9	112.7	107.3
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>				
Fuel.....	6	123.6	120.3	106.0
Lighting.....	4	84.8	84.8	83.3
All.....	10	108.1	106.1	96.7
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>				
Lumber.....	12	166.4	165.0	164.5
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	104.7	104.5	103.1
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	141.6	141.2	141.6
All.....	46	132.0	131.5	121.6
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>				
Furniture.....	6	138.9	127.8	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	103.0	103.0	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.5	120.5	117.7
All.....	16	117.0	112.8	110.3
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	114.4	114.4	111.5
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Furs.....	4	321.3	321.3	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	153.4	162.4	143.7
Sundries.....	6	107.8	107.3	160.6
All.....	16	178.3	181.5	169.2
All commodities.....	255	134.8	136.0	126.9

More detailed information as to the price movement during July as compared with the preceding month is as follows:—

Grains and fodders. — All the commodities in this group were lower, especially hay, oats and barley. Manitoba wheat was slightly lower on good crop reports from United States as well as good prospects in Western Canada. Ontario winter wheat fell 4-7c, the crop this season turning out to be fairly good, though there had been considerable winter killing. Barley was 7c lower at Winnipeg and 12c lower at Toronto, demand being poor. Oats fell 5c, corn and other feed being plentiful in the United States. Peas, rye and corn were also lower. Hay was \$4.00 lower at Montreal and \$3.00 lower at Toronto at the first of the month. Heavy supplies of loose hay were brought to the city markets by farmers, and the new crop was in sight, with prospects for a good yield. Demand from United States buyers had also ceased. Straw was also lower, while bran and shorts fell \$4.00 and \$3.00 per ton.

Animals and meats. — Cattle declined slightly at Toronto and Winnipeg. Hot weather and absence of foreign demand were the causes, but the small number of choice well-finished cattle had a depressing influence on prices. Hogs were lower also, but advanced in the last week of the month. Sheep declined rapidly. However, although all stock declined 50c-\$1.50, cattle were still \$1.50 and hogs \$1.00 above last year's prices at the same time. The depletion in the live stock of Canada which has continued for the last six or seven years was especially heavy last year on account of scarcity of fodder. Dressed beef and veal were steady, while dressed hogs and mess pork were higher at the end of the month. Lard, bacon and hams were steady. Mutton was lower and poultry were steady, though fowl were scarce, the high price of eggs being an inducement to keep hens off the market.

Dairy products. — Butter was firmer and advanced 1c, although 5c higher

than at the same time last year. Shipments to Western Canada practically ceased, but Canadian June creamery butter being the best for storage large quantities were packed for winter shipment. Butter is said to be short throughout the world, and Australasian exports are reported to have been declining the last twelve months. The increasing consumption of ice cream is also given as a chief cause of high prices for butter. Eggs were steady, but advanced 1c at the close of the month, because receipts were smaller and on account of shrinkage during shipment due to the heat. Demand also improved during the hot weather. Cheese was steady and sold well abroad, although the output in England was much better than during last summer. A proposal to raise the price of milk was under consideration by the producers at London, Ontario.

Fish. — For the third time, dry cod and haddock dropped a half cent per pound. The Norway catch is reported to be almost double the average for the last ten years, and therefore the competition with Canadian supplies in all markets is extremely keen. However, the catch of cod on the Canadian coast is also reported to be heavy, and the haddock catch is said to be phenomenal. Salt mackerel also fell in price, but the catch this season is reported to be small as the fish kept to the deep water. The lobster catch on the western shore was small, on account of storms in the early part of the season, although the season was extended two weeks. On the eastern shore the catch was about the same as last year. Canned salmon advanced \$1.00-\$1.50 per case at Montreal, and the new pack of B. C. sockeye is expected to be higher. Whitefish were lower at Winnipeg and Montreal, but steady at Toronto.

Fruit and vegetables. — The strawberry season opened late, and the dry weather in the latter part of June and early in July brought it to an early close, so that there were no cheap berries, and prices were as high as last year. The drought of last summer also prevented a good acreage and stand of

plants this season. Canned strawberries opened at \$2.15, as compared with \$1.80 last year, and soon advanced to \$2.40. Raspberries were also high on account of the dry spell. Cherries were a good crop, and prices were about the same as last year, though sweet cherries were somewhat short. Verdelli lemons came on the market at about the same prices as last year, and were firm on account of hot weather. California Valencia oranges opened at \$4.75 per case, as compared with \$4.00-\$4.25 in July last year, a crop of 5,000 cases being expected as compared with 9,000 last year. Good crops of currants, raisins, and prunes are expected. Raisins were lower, demand being slow. Beans were firm and advanced 10c later in the month, and canned beans were raised in price. Potatoes dropped rapidly on receipt of supplies from the south and the approach of the new crop. Supplies kept back for still higher prices had to be thrown on the market. Canadian onions were off the market and turnips were higher. Canned corn and peas were quoted slightly lower to clean out stocks before the arrival of the new pack.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions. — Flour was steady, and demand was reported better at the close of the month. Manitoba flour was advanced in the West by some firms, while Ontario flour fell 15c-25c at Montreal. Oatmeal dropped in sympathy with the decline in oats, but advanced later in the month. Rice was higher, being scarce, and Japan was reported to have supplies for only one month's consumption. Sugar was 20c lower, the Cuban crop having proved to be very good and the beet crop in Europe being very promising this year. Prices are still 45c higher than a year ago. Glucose declined 10c per cwt. Clover honey was off the market, and the severe winter is reported to have depleted the number of bees. The production of tea in China is reported to be greater since the revolution and lower prices are possible. It is reported that the Santos coffee crop in Brazil may be somewhat short. Pep-

per and cloves were firmer, while cream of tartar was easier.

Textiles. — Wool was higher, washed $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and unwashed 1c. The clip in Canada was reported about the average, but much cleaner than usual on account of the wet spring. Farmers and country dealers demanded good prices, and wool is reported scarce throughout the world, especially in North America. Raw cotton was higher and advanced rapidly during the month, as the prospects for a good crop lessened. The demand for cotton goods in Canada was heavy and prices were steady. Raw silk was steady, the market being quiet as, though orders were small, stocks were low. Jute was higher and the possibility of a short crop was reported. Sacks may, therefore, be higher. Hessians were slightly lower. British manufacturers have announced a 10% advance in rugs, mats and mattings, on account of the high prices of raw material and greater cost of production.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes. — The feature in this group was another advance in nearly all lines of boots of 5-10%, due to the high price and scarcity of leather, and the heavy demand for boots. Hides and calfskins were steady, while horsehides advanced, and tallow was lower. Leather, Spanish sole for jobbing, was up 1c, and heavy uppers were 2c higher. The demand for leather in the manufacture of automobiles is stated to be an important factor in the high price of leather.

Metals and implements. — Advances occurred in copper, brass, lead, spelter and aluminum, while tin was firm but later weakened on the primary market. Quick-silver and bar silver declined slightly. Lead was very scarce, and at Toronto sheets were melted, but the situation was relieved later. Abandoned mines in Spain have been reopened. Steel and iron were steady, but an advance of \$1.00 in the United States was announced. Demand has increased there, and a record output of steel is reported. The demand for rails cannot be met by Canadian mills. Iron was still somewhat scarce at Montreal.

Possibilities of a rise were reported, due to the high price of coke. Galvanized sheets were scarce, and soil pipe was raised 5% and was still very firm. Wire products were also firmer on account of the price of steel, high wages and good demand.

Fuel and lighting. — Anthracite coal advanced 10c at Montreal on account of labour scarcity at the mines. Dealers in Toronto state that sufficient cannot be obtained to lay in their stocks for the winter, and therefore coal may be higher. Connellsville furnace coke was also 30c higher, and gasoline advanced 3c at Toronto.

Building materials. — On account of great scarcity, hemlock prices were advanced. The cut last winter was unusually small. Basswood and rock elm were also higher and birch was not to be had. Spruce deals dropped in New Brunswick, as shipments could not be made during the London dock strike. Freights were also advanced 10%. However, the Boston markets were good, and shingles were steady at St. John. Spruce was advanced at Ottawa on account of scarcity and shingles were higher. B. C. shingles XX were reported 10c lower. There were complaints of car shortage, especially in the Ottawa valley. Builders' hardware was steady, but soil pipe and copper wire were higher. The heavy demand for paint, oil and white lead continued, but eased off slightly. Linseed oil was higher, but dropped steeply later, flax prospects being good. Turpentine was 1c lower, and benzine was higher at Toronto. White lead was 25c higher, advanced again, and still was firm on account of the scarcity and high prices of lead.

House furnishings. — Advances in most lines of wooden furniture, averaging 10%, took effect on July 1. This was due to higher prices for materials and higher wages. Low grade brooms were reported easier.

Drugs and chemicals. — No changes were recorded.

Miscellaneous. — Furs advanced at the London auction in June from 20-100%, on account of the great demand. Coon skins were up 20%, beaver 25%, mink 20%, muskrat 40%, and skunk 150%. Hops were much lower as the new crop comes on the market. The demand for newsprint was heavy on account of the political campaigns in the United States. Manilla wrapping paper was higher again, but brown wrapping paper was reported 15c cwt. lower. Ground wood pulp was easier on account of heavy spring rains, but had a firm tendency due to expectations of dry weather and low water later in the summer. Sulphite was \$1.00-\$2.00 higher, being scarce. Rope was higher and rubber lower.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1911	127.3	2,549	79.7	8.7,132	109.2
1912					
Jan.	131.4	2,613	81.8	8.9,493	112.2
Feb.	134.3	2,667	82.9	8.9,578	112.8
Mar.	134.2	2,791	84.4	8.9,019	115.7
April	135.4	2,693	85.0	9.1,010	120.5
May	135.9	2,687	85.3	9.2,746	122.7
June	136.9	2,705			120.4
July	134.8				

The rise in the *Economist's* index number for the end of June was due to advances in the prices of cereals and meats, textiles and minerals. Cotton and metals were higher on account of scarcity and great demand.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quant	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
Sydney.....	22	16	12	18	18	17	23	5-15	20	28	26	9	28	34	20	.....	1	5	3	4
Westville.....	18	12	8	15	15	16	22	20 7	18	25	..	7	30	32	20	20	3	4½	3½	5
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	15 17	18	26	24	7	25	28	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
Halifax.....	24	14	10	18 20	15	14	20 22	5-7- 15	18	30	25	7	25	28	18	16	1½	4½	3½	5
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
Charlottetown..	16 18	14	6	12	14	20	20	5	18	20	19 19½	5	21	22	18	18	2	3½	3	3½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
Moncton.....	20	14	12	.....	.....	16	25	6-16	20	25	.....	7	25	36	.....	20	2	4	3½	4½
St. John.....	22	16	10	.....	.....	16	22	18-28	20	28	25	7	22 25	27	.....	20	1½	5½	3½	4½
Fredericton...	25	12	8	14	14	14	22	7-16	18	25	22	7	20	24	25	20	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
Quebec.....	16 17 15	14 15	14 15	14 15	15	16	18 20	8	20	26	.....	8	24 26 30	28 30 18	16 18 20	15	6	3½	3	5
Three Rivers.	20	15	12	15	17	15	20	8-15	15	25	23	7	26	30	20	20	6	3½	3	4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13- 14	16	20	8-10	19	25	.....	6	23 25	30	20	.....	1	5	3½	4
Sorel.....	18 20	14	14	15	16	15	20	10	17	25	.....	6	25	28	20	18	6	3½	3	4
St. Hyacinthe.	16	12	10	15	15	14	22	6-10- 12	16	25	.....	5	30	30	20	20	6	2½	3	5
St. Johns.....	20	16	10	18	17	15	18	8- 10-12	16	28	25	7	26	28	18	16	2	3	2½	6
Montreal.....	20	12	15	16	16	18	23	17	18	35	30	8	29	30	22	20	1½	4	4	4
Hull.....	20	14	14	20	16	16	20	8	18	25	20	7	25	30	18	17	3	3½	2½	4

*New potatoes.

1. Company houses, \$6.00; private houses, \$8.00.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
Ottawa	20	15	12½	15	18	15	20	8	18	25	.....	7	27	30	22	18	3	3½	4	5
Brockville	20	15	12½	15	15	17	23	10	17	25	.....	6	28	32	18	18	1½	3½	3½	3½
Kingston	25	18	15	18	18	17	15	22	12½	17	24	.....	6	30	20	20	3	5½	3½	5
Bellefonte	22	18	13	15	17	15	22	12½	17	24	.....	6	30	30	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
Belleville	20	12½	13	18	11	.....	25	12½	18	23	.....	6-7	30	30	.....	18	3	3½	3	4
Peterborough.	22	14	12½	18	17	15	24	15	20	24	.....	6	24	27	20	18	1½	3½	3	4½
Orillia	22	16	15	17	15	.....	22	11-	20	25	.....	7	22	28	20	18	3	2½	3	3½
Toronto	25	17	16	18	17	25	12	12½	17	25	.....	9	20	28	20	17	3	3½	2½	3
Niagara Falls.	20	12½	13	18	18	14	22	15	18	30	.....	7	28	30	20	17	1½	4	2½	5
St. Catharines.	23	15	15	20	20	16	20	15	20	27	.....	7	27	33	20	17	1½	4	2½	5
Hamilton	22	16	18	18	20	20	22	20	18	25	.....	7	24	30	22	18	3	4	4	4
Brantford	23	12	15	18	20	16	20	15	18	28	.....	8	27	30	22	18	1½	3½	3	4
Guelph	22	15	16	25	19	18	22	15	17	26	.....	7	25	29	20	20	3	4	3	4
Berlin	20	14	15	17	18	17	23	10	17	25	.....	7	23	26	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½
Woodstock ...	22	13	12½	15	20	20	22	8-13	18	23	.....	7	28	28	20	18	1½	4	2½	3½
Stratford	20	14	15	16	22	20	24	15	16	23	.....	7	22	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
London	20	16	14	16	22	20	24	15	16	23	.....	7	22	32	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
St. Thomas ..	23	15	15	20	18	20	22	18	17	25	.....	6	28	30	20	17	1½	4	3	4
Chatham	23	14	12½	20	18	16	22	15	18	23	.....	7	23	30	22	20	1½	3½	3½	4
Windsor	20	15	15	18	20	18	23	10	16	22	.....	7	25	28	20	18	1½	4	2½	4
Owen Sound...	18	12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	25	.....	8	30	32	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Cobalt	23	12½	13	15	17	15	22	12	15	26	.....	7	23	25	20	1½	4	3	4	5
Sault Ste Marie	25	15	15	20	20	20	22	15	20	30	.....	10	24	30-35	20	.....	3	4	3½	5
Port Arthur ..	30	20	20	25	25	20	25	12	18	35	.....	9	25	30-35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
Fort William..	25	12½	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	30	.....	10	30	35	20	20	2	4½	3½	3½
Manitoba—	25	15	15	22	22	20	22	12½	17½	30	.....	10	.....	35	..	20	2	4½	3½	3½
Winnipeg	25	16	16	22	20	18	25	12½	18	28	.....	10	26	26	20	20	1	5	3	4
Brandon	22	15	12½	20	18	.....	25	20	20	25	.....	9	25	30	23	23	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—	25	18	20	25	22	20	35	15	20	30	.....	10	25	30	20	.....	1½	4½	4	5
Regina	25	16	22	25	25	18	23	20	20	30	.....	10	30	35	23	23	1½	4½	4	5
Moosejaw	25	16	23	25	20	20	25	15	20	30	.....	10	27	35	..	25	1½	4½	3½	5
Saskatoon	25	15	20	20	22	20	25	20	20	30	.....	10	27	35	..	25	1½	4½	3½	5
Alberta—	25	12½	18	20	20	20	23	12½	18	35	.....	10	22	33	22	22	2	3½	2½	4½
Calgary	25	15	18	20	20	20	35	20	20	30	.....	10	25	35	25	20	1½	5	4	4½
Edmonton	22	17	22	25	22	..	30	15	18	35	.....	10	30	35	25	20	1½	5	4	5
Lethbridge	22	17	22	25	22	..	30	15	18	35	.....	10	30	35	25	20	1½	5	4	5
British Columbia—	25	17	16	25	25	22	28	15	22	50	.....	35	15	32	40	20	20	1½	4½	5
Nelson	25	18	18	22	20	16	33	10	18	40	.....	35	11½	35	40	25	25	1½	5	6
New Westminster	22	15	15	20	20	20	32	12½	20	45	.....	35	12	40	50	25	25	1	6½	5½
Victoria	25	15	16	23	20	20	25	10	18	35	.....	30	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	5
Nanaimo	20	15	17½	20	25	25	25	10	17	50	.....	40	.....	40	25	25	1	6-8	4	5
Prince Rupert	27	15	17½	20	25	25	25	10	17	50	.....	40	.....	40	25	25	1	6-8	4	5

2. A 3-lb. loaf of better quality is sold at 12c.

3. Prints.

† 10c per single loaf; 3 loaves for 25c.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 31COMMODITIES, CANADA, JULY, 1912.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ngm'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	6	12½	17	6	5½	35	35	40	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	13.00	10.00
5	5	15	12½	6½	6½	40	35	40	2.00*	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	2.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	7	..	12½	6½	5½	30	30	30	2.00	10	8	7.25	5.00	6.50	4.50	20	13.00	12.00
5	7	15	15	6½	5½	60	60	40	1.75	10	10	7.60	5.50	7.00	5.00	20	13.00	9.90
5	5	13	10	5½	5½	30	30	25	3.00*	10	7	7.85	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	14.00	10.00
5	6	15	12½	5½	5½	25	25	40	1.70	10	7	7.65	5.50	6.50	4.50	15	12.50	10.00
5	6	15	12½	5½	5½	35	40	40	1.40	10	7	7.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	15.00	12.00
5	5	12½	10	6	5	30	30	40	1.80*	10	8	7.50	4.75	7.00	5.00	20	22.00	18.00
5	6	8	15	6½	5½	50	50	50	2.70*	10	8	6.50	4.75	7.00	5.00	20	20.00	8.00
5	6	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	2.25	10	8	7.00	5.00	8.50	7.50	15	15.00	10.00
5	5½	12	15	7	6½	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	7.25	5.25	8.00	6.00	20	14.00	14.00
7	5	.....	15	6½	5½	25	25	35	2.10	10	9	7.25	5.75	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	6	15	12½	6½	5½	25	30	25	1.75	10	8	7.50	4.50	8.00	5.00	22	13.00	12.00
5	7	.....	12½	6½	5½	50	25	25	2.00	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.00	3.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	10	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.85	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	6.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	.....	15	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.00	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
6	7	13	12½	6	5½	25	25	30	2.00*	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12.00	9.00
8	5	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.50*	10	8	7.50	5.00	5.00	.....	15	16.00	12.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	14.00	8.00
5	5	18	15	6½	6	35	30	40	3.00*	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.00	4.00	15	15.00	10.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	25	30	35	2.25	9	10	10.00	.....	5.50	5.00	25	25.00	20.00
5-10	5	18	18	8½	7½	40	40	40	2.00	10	10	8.50	.....	5.50	4.00	15	22.00	18.00
5	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	30	30	25	2.00	10	10	7.75	5.00	5.75	4.00	25	25.00	15.00
5	6½	12½	12½	6½	6½	60	50	40	2.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	25	18.00	15.00
7	6	11	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	.90	10	8½	10.50	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	27.00	.....
7	7	17½	12½	7	7	35	35	35	1.35	15	10	11.50	9.25	8.00	5.50	30	25.00	15.00
5	5	15	11	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.50	15	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	30.00	20.00
6	6	13½	20	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.25	15	15	12.85	8.00	8.00	.....	35	30.00	20.00
8	8	20	17½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.90	15	10	13.50	8.50	7.00	6.50	30	45.00	35.00
8	6	17½	12½	..	..	30	35	35	2.25	20	10	7.00	6.75	6.75	5.50	35	25.00	.....
8	7	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	20	12½	8.75	4.00	.....	8.50	30	35.00	30.00
8	6	15	15	8	7½	40	40	40	2.00	20	15	.....	4.50	.....	.....	35	20.00	14.00
8½	8½	16	12½	7½	6½	50	45	30	2.00	25	12½	12.00	8.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	15.00
6½	6	15	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	2.25	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
8	8	18	15	7	8	40	50	40	3.06	15	8	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	35	25.00	.....
8	7	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.00	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....
8	8	17	12½	7½	6½	30	30	40	2.50	20	12½	11.00	8.50	.....	7.00	40	18.00	12.00
8	8	17	12½	7½	6½	60	60	50	3.50	20	12½	.....	8.50	.....	.....	35	40.00	20.00

*New potatoes.

4. Evaporated apples in 25 lb. boxes—15c per lb.

5. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually contains 100 lbs.

6. Delivery extra, 75c-\$1.50.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was a general decline in potatoes due to the arrival on the market of new potatoes in large quantities. In some localities large stocks of old potatoes were thrown on the market at greatly reduced prices. The upward movement in the price of eggs set in strongly from coast to coast. All meats were very firm and higher in many cities. Butter had an upward tendency, while cheese was slightly weaker. Sugar was lower on account of reductions on the wholesale markets due to weakness in the world markets and prospects for good sugar crops. Coal advanced in several cities in Ontario.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — The price of sirloin steak was higher at Quebec, Que.; Guelph, London, Berlin, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Ont., and Calgary, Alta., but was lower at St. John, N.B.; Ottawa, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. Medium shoulder roast advanced in price at St. John, N.B.; Quebec, Que.; at Orillia, Guelph, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Veal was higher at Quebec, Que.; at Belleville, Orillia, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; at Saskatoon, Sask.; and at Lethbridge, Alta., but was cheaper at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Hull, Que.

Mutton. — The price of mutton advanced at Quebec and Montreal, Que.; at Orillia, Guelph, London, Cobalt, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but was lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Pork. — The price of fresh pork was lower at Belleville, but higher at Orillia and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Salt pork was cheaper at Sydney, N.S., and London, Ont.

Bacon advanced in price at Montreal, Que.; at Kingston, Belleville, Orillia, Hamilton, and Sault Ste. Marie.; and at Nanaimo, B.C., but declined at London, Ont.

Fish. — Halibut was higher at Montreal, Que., white fish advanced at Wood-

stock, Ont., while fresh salmon was lower at Victoria, B.C., because it was the season of plentiful supply.

Lard advanced in price at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Belleville and Berlin, Ont.

Eggs. — Fresh eggs were higher in twenty-five of the cities, but were lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Brandon, Man.; and Moose Jaw, Sask. Packed eggs advanced at St. John and Fredericton, N.B.; St. John's and Montreal, Que. The demand was good and the usual advance during the summer had begun. Packers were also buying for their stocks.

Milk. — No changes were reported.

Butter. — Both dairy and creamery butter declined at Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Orillia, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Lethbridge, Alta. Prices advanced at St. John, N.B.; Hamilton, Chatham, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and at Winnipeg, Man. Dairy butter alone advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Montreal, Que., and declined at Hull, Que., and Cobalt, Ont. Creamery butter declined at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Stratford and Windsor, Ont.; Regina, Sask.; and Edmonton, Alta., but the price rose at Sorel, Que.; St. Catharines and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. The advance of the season and the demand for cream were given as causes for advances.

Cheese. — Both old and new cheese declined at Halifax, N.S.; Orillia, Brantford, London, Ont., and advanced at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Old cheese alone was higher at Sorel and Montreal, Que., but declined at Winnipeg, Man., while new cheese declined at Hamilton, Ont.

Bread. — At Three Rivers the price of a six pound loaf declined from 22c to 20c, having been raised the previous month by some of the bakers.

Flour advanced at Sydney, N.S., Regina, Sask., and New Westminster, B.C., but declined at St. John, N.B., and Orillia, Ont.

Rolled oats declined in price at Sydney, N.S., and London, Ont., but advanced at Ottawa.

Rice was steady.

Beans advanced at Quebec, Que.; Belleville, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Fort William, Ont.; and at Moose Jaw, Sask. The price declined at Sydney, N.S. Demand has been unusually great and supplies are very low.

Apples, evaporated. — The price declined at Winnipeg, Man., Moose Jaw, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., and Victoria, B.C. Increasing supplies of fresh fruits have lessened the demand.

Prunes advanced at St. John, N.B., St. John's, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Regina, Sask. The price declined at Orillia and London, Ont.

Sugar. — Both granulated and yellow sugar declined at Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Belleville, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Brantford, London, Ont. Granulated sugar was cheaper at New Westminster, B.C., and yellow sugar advanced at St. John's, Que. Sugar has been weaker in all markets for some weeks.

Tea was reported higher at Orillia, Ont.

Coffee was steady.

Potatoes. — The price was lower in twenty-five of the cities, as new pota-

atoes came on the market and stocks of old potatoes had to be cleared out at lower prices. The demand for old stock also lessened considerably. No old potatoes were on the market in several cities.

Vinegar and starch were steady.

Coal. — Anthracite coal declined at Three Rivers, St. John's, and Montreal, Que., but advanced at Sherbrooke, Que.; Belleville, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Woodstock, and Owen Sound, Ont. Bituminous coal was higher at Fredericton, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Niagara Falls and Fort William, Ont. At St. John's, Que., the price was lower as the scarcity due to labour troubles at the mines in the spring had passed, while at Fredericton, N.B., there was a temporary reduction in June for supplies bought direct from the schooners.

Wood. — Both hard and soft coal declined at St. John's Que., and advanced at St. Catharines, Ont., while soft wood fell at Fredericton, N.B., and rose at Orillia, Ont.

Coal oil. — The price declined at Moncton, N.B., and advanced at Montreal, Que., and at Belleville, Ont., where a temporary reduction had been made by one of the dealers in June.

Rentals were steady.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1912.

WAGES continued to rise during the spring months of the present year, the building trades being particularly affected by changes. There were also a number of cases in which working hours were reduced.

The changes reported during the quarter affecting in each case a number of workpeople were eighty-one in number as compared with sixty-six during the corresponding period of 1911. Of these, sixty-eight were of the nature of an increase in wages, and two of the nature of a decrease in hours. In twelve cases the changes involved both an in-

crease in wages and a decrease in hours. In one case a reduction of working hours resulted in a decrease in wages, although the wages per hour in this case underwent an increase.

In the following table an analysis is presented showing the approximate aggregate results according to industries and groups of trades of the several changes of the quarter, in so far as detailed information was obtained by the Department. It may be added that the table is only an approximation, as exact particulars were not in every case available:—

TABLE SHOWING, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES, THE RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOURS IN CANADA, DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1912.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Employés Affected
Mining.....	450
Lumbering.....	1397
Building.....	5129
Metal.....	392
Printing and Allied.....	89
Textile.....	105
Clothing.....	35
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	284
Transport.....	466
Municipal Employees.....	650
Miscellaneous.....	1545

The following is a statement of changes by trades and groups of trades reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the second quarter of 1912:—

Agriculture. — Farm labour was in active demand, and wages generally were higher than last year.

Mining. — Four hundred and fifty workers in the asbestos mines, Quebec, were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day on May 15th.

Lumbering. — The only changes reported to the Department were those affecting mill hands at St. John, N.B., and labourers on the Ottawa River, eight hundred of whom received an increase of \$2 a month during May.

Building trades. — Information was obtained by the Department concerning increases in wages affecting more than 5,000 employees in the building trades, the number of changes in all amounting to 45.

An increase to carpenters at Toronto alone affected over 2,000 men, whilst Ottawa carpenters to the number of 900 received an increase during the period in question. Other points at which carpenters received advances were Halifax, Sherbrooke, Brockville, Kingston, Bridgeburg, Guelph, Brandon, Saskatoon, and New Westminster. Bricklayers and masons to the number of about 500 received advances.

At Hamilton, 150 bricklayers received an increase of five cents per hour, the change going into effect after a strike which lasted six days. At Welland forty-one employees of this class were affected by an increase in wages of five cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 54 to 50 per week. By an agreement made last year one hundred bricklayers at Brantford were given an increase of two cents per hour; the change going into effect on May 1. Employees of this class at London were also given an increase by a similar agreement, the increase in this case, however, amounted to two and a half cents per hour. Plasterers at Hamilton were given an increase of five cents per hour on May 1st. The same class at Moosejaw were given a similar increase on the same date with a reduction in working hours. Painters at St. John, Quebec, St. Catharines, and Saskatoon were given an advance in wages, the total number of men affected being 267. Plumbers at St. John were given an increase of fifty cents per day; the same class in Kingston were given an increase of twenty cents per day and a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day until May 1, 1913, when the agreement calls for a scale of \$3 per day of eight hours, which represents an increase of forty-five cents per day from the present wages. At Port Arthur plumbers were given an advance of five cents per hour with a reduction in working hours from fifty-four to fifty per week. The same class at Saskatoon were granted an increase of five cents per hour and a half holiday on Saturday. Stonecutters at Kingston were given increases, and granite cutters at Brownsburg, Que., had their wages advanced two and a half cents per hour. Builders' labourers at Hamilton were given an increase of three and a half cents per hour, bringing their weekly wages up to \$12. The same class at Preston, Hespeler and Galt were given an advance of two and a half cents per hour. Cement workers and finishers at Victoria, B.C., were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day in the case of the

former and fifty cents per day in the case of the latter.

Metal trades. — Few changes were reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the quarter in the case of employees in these trades. The most important changes concerned iron moulders and core makers at Hamilton, Ont., who were given an increase ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, the total number of men affected being three hundred. Sheet metal workers in the same city were given an increase of two and a half cents per hour, while boilermakers at Halifax to the number of ten were allowed double pay for overtime.

Printing and allied trades. — An agreement was signed providing for a general increase to be given to men employed in the printing trades in Toronto.

As a result of negotiations between the Union Committee and publishers in the City of Hamilton, an agreement was signed for five years, which provided for an increase in the case of printers and web pressmen to the amount of \$2 to \$5 per week. By the same agreement linotype operators were granted a change from piece work to a flat rate. Stereotypers at Winnipeg were given an increase of \$2 per week after a strike of short duration.

Textile trades. — The only change reported to the Department as having gone into effect among employees in this class was that of cotton mill hands at Hamilton, who were given a voluntary increase of five per cent. on April 15th.

Clothing. — Tailors at Berlin, St. Thomas and Calgary were given increases, particulars of which were not reported to the Department.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Few changes were reported among employees of this class. In London over one hundred brewery workers were given an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours. The extent of the increase was six per cent. for the first year; four per cent. for the second,

and two per cent. for the third year, while the working hours were reduced from fifty-seven to fifty-three and one half per week in the summer, and fifty hours per week in the winter. Tobacco workers at Hamilton were given an increase of five per cent. in wages. Cigar makers at St. Catharines and Stratford were granted increases; those in the former city to the extent of \$2 per week and those of Stratford ten cents per one hundred cigars.

Electric railway service. — Important changes were made in this class of workers during the second quarter of the present year. Four hundred conductors and motormen at Winnipeg were given an increase of one cent per hour on April 1st. Employees of the same class at Guelph, Berlin, Waterloo, and St. Thomas were benefited by an advance. As a result of a Bill which was recently enacted by the Ontario legislature, the motormen and conductors employed on the Hamilton Street Railway were granted a reduction of eleven hours per week. A voluntary increase in wages was also given to the same men in that city.

Municipal and public employees. — Several important changes were made among civic employees during the quarter. At a meeting of Police Commissioners of Toronto, increases were granted to members of the force which ranged from \$25 per year in the case of third and second class constables to \$250 per year in the case of the chief and the deputy chief. Three hundred and eighty men in all were affected by these changes. Civic employees in Vancouver were given increases in many cases, the change in wages ranging from \$72 to \$1,000 per year. A grant of the city council of St. Thomas provided for an increase of \$160 per year to the chief of the Fire Department, \$120 to the assistant chief, and \$80 in the case of one of the members of the department. Employees of the light, heat and power department of the same city to the number of seventeen were given increases from May 1st. Electrical work-

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Mining—</i>					\$	\$							
Quarrymen in Asbestos Mines.	Asbestos, P.Q.	450	May 15	Increase of 25c per day.	9.00	10.50	.....	.....	\$ 1.50				After strike lasting five days
<i>Lumbering Trade—</i>													
Mill Hands.	St. John.	595	" 20	Increase in wages of 10 per cent.	9.00	9.90	54	54	90c—				Arrangement following strike
Sawyers, Pilers and Edgers.	"	.....	.....	Inc. from \$2.20 to \$2.40 per day.	13.20	14.40	54	54	1.20				
Labourers.	Ottawa River.	.....	"	\$1.50 to \$1.65	9.00	9.90	54	54	90c				
Labourers.	"	800	.....	Increase of \$2.00 per month.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				Voluntary concession
<i>Building Trades—</i>													
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.	Brockville.	30	April 15	Increase of 25c per day.	21.00	22.50	54	54	1.50				Demand of men
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.	Kingston.	60	May 1	Increase of 5c per hour.	21.60	24.00	48	48	2.40				"
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.	Orillia.	40	" 1	Reduct. from 10 hr. to 9 hr. per day	24.00	21.60	60	54	.....	2.40			Notice given by Union last year
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.	Welland.	41	" 1	Increase of 5c per hour and reduction of hours.	24.30	25.00	54	50					By mutual agreement with contractors
Bricklayers and Masons.	Hamilton.	150	" 1	Increase of 5c per hour.	22.00	26.20	44	44	1.70				Following strike
Bricklayers and Masons.	Guelph.	60	April 1	Increase of 1 1/4c per hour.	18.48	19.20	48	48	72c				Demand of Union
Bricklayers.	Brantford.	100	May 1	" 2c	23.04	24.00	48	48	96c				By agreement made last year
Bricklayers.	London.	60	" 1	" 2 1/2c	19.20	22.00	44	44	1.08				"
Carpenters.	Halifax.	250	June 1	" 2c	16.20	17.28	54	54	.....				Demand of men
Carpenters.	Ottawa.	900	June 1	Increase in wages.	12.50	17.50	.....	.....	.....				Compromise
Carpenters and Joiners.	Brockville.	40	May 1	Increase of 5c per hour for laying hardwood flooring.	17.50	22.00	.....	.....	.....				Demand of men
					18.90	21.60	54	55	2.70				

Carpenters	Kingston	80	June 3	From \$2.80 to \$3.00 per day for 2½ days, afterwards \$3.20 per day for an indefinite period.	16.80	18.00	48	48	1.20	Men demand twelve months' agrmt. at \$3 p. dy. Cons. effect'd
Carpenters	Toronto	2,000	May	1 Increase of 3c per hour.	16.28	17.60	44	44	1.30	Men demand. 8c inc. but finally accepted 40c p.h. at conference
Carpenters	Bridgeburg	40	"	1 Increase of 10c per hour and reduction of working hour.	15.00	18.90	60	54	3.90	Demand of workmen
Carpenters	Guelph		"	1 Increase of 5c per hour.	17.50	20.00	50	50	2.50	"
Carpenters	Brandon		June 1	1 Inc. in wages and decrease in hours	24.00	27.00	60	54	3.00	"
Carpenters	Saskatoon	400	May 4	1 Increase of 5c per hour.	24.30	27.00	54	54		"
Carpenters	New Westminster		May	" 25c per day.	24.00	25.50			1.50	"
Plasterers	Hamilton	100	May 1	" 5c per hour.	19.80	22.00	44	44	2.20	"
Plasterers	Montreal	27	" 1	" 5c per hr. & dec. in hrs	30.00	27.50	60	50		Voluntary concession
Painters & Decorators	St. John.	50	" 1	" 50c per day.	15.00	18.00	54	54	3.00	"
Painters	Quebec	80	April 1	" 2½c per hour.	12.15	13.50	64	54	1.35	"
Painters	St. Catharines.	37	" 22	" 5c	15.00	17.50	50	50	2.50	"
Painters	Saskatoon	100	May	6 Inc. in wages and decrease in hrs.	33c up	40c min	60	54		Following strike
Plumbers	St. John.	21	April 8	1 Increase of 50c per day.	15.00	18.00	54	54	3.00	Agmt follow. strike
Plumbers	Kingston	80	June 3	1 Inc. from \$2.25 per day of 9 hrs. to \$2.75 p. day of 8 hrs. until May 1, 1913, with \$3 pr. day of 8 hrs.	15.30	16.50	54	48	1.20	Demand of workmen
Plumbers	Port Arthur		"	1 Inc. of 5c. per hr. and reduction of 4 hours per week.	27.00	27.50	54	50	50c	Men demanded \$3.00 per day and compromise was effect'd
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Saskatoon	75	" 1	1 Inc. of 5c p. hr. & Sat. half holiday	31.80	32.50	53	50 5 mo. 457 mo.	70c	Demand of Union
Granite Cutters	Brownburg, Que.	20	April 1	1 Increase of 2½c per hour.						Negotiation between parties
Stone Cutters	Kingston	16	May 1	1 Increase of 5c per hour.	21.60	24.00	48	48	2.40	Demand of men
Builders' laborers	Hamilton	25	June 10	" 3½c	9.80	12.00	60	60	2.10	Voluntarily granted
Builders' laborers	Preston, Hespeler and Galt.	105	May 15	" 2½c						Agreement following strike
Brick-makers	Hamilton	60	" 1	1 Inc. of 2c per thousand bricks.	18c	25c-27c pr. 1000				Voluntary concession
Cement Workers	Victoria	110	" 15	1 Increase of 25c per day.	18.00	19.50	48	48	1.50	"
Cement finishers	"	22	" 15	" 50c	21.00	24.00	48	48	3.00	"
Iron Moulders and Coremakers	Hamilton	340	May	8 Increase in wages	13.50	15.00			1.50	Demand of workmen
Sheet Metal Workers.	"	52	" 1	1 Increase of 2½c per hour.	15.00	18.00	50	50	3.00	"
Printers—	"	39	" 1	1 Increase of \$2—\$5 per week.	17.00	19.00	48	48	2.00	Negotiations betw'n Union Committee and Publishers.
Printers	"	8	June 1	" \$3	1st year \$15 min	\$18 min	48	48	3.00	Agreement for five years
Web Pressmen.	"	8	"	Change from piece-work to flat rate	20.50 to 23.00	24.00	48	48		Demand of men follo'd by strike of sht.dur'n
Linotype Operators and Mach'e Tenders	"	23	May 1	1 Increase of wages.	22.00	24.00	48	48	2.00	
Stereotypers	Winnipeg	11	April 11	1 Increase of \$2 per week.	22.00	24.00	48	48		

[illegible]

ers in the city light and telephone service of Saskatoon were given increases ranging from twenty-five to thirty-five to fifty cents per hour on May 10th. The cement workers and finishers in the employ of the City of Victoria were given an increase during May, the rate of the increase in the case of the former being twenty-five cents per day and in the case of the latter fifty cents per day. Teamsters at Hamilton, Berlin and Waterloo and Port Arthur were given increases. Garbage collectors at Berlin were granted an increase of \$50 per year. Labourers employed by civic authorities were affected

by an increase in seven cities; an important increase being that given to five hundred labourers at Victoria. Other localities where workers in this class had their wages increased are Brockville, Niagara Falls, Berlin, Waterloo, Calgary and Nanaimo. Trenchmen employed in sewer construction work at Vancouver were given a reduction of five hours per week, their wages, however, remaining the same.

Miscellaneous. — Restaurant workers were given an increase in wages in Edmonton and Prince Rupert, both changes being accompanied by a reduction in working hours.

COST OF LIVING COMMISSION APPOINTED IN NEW ZEALAND.

A COMMISSION has been appointed by the government of New Zealand to inquire into the following questions:

1. Has the cost of living increased in New Zealand during the past twenty years? If so, has that increase been more marked during the past ten than during the previous ten years?

2. Has that increase, if any, been more marked in New Zealand than in other English-speaking countries?

3. To what extent is the increased cost of living, if any, the result of a higher standard of living?

4. In what special direction has the increase, if any, been most marked, (a) rent; (b) food; (c) clothing; (d) lighting and fuel; (e) household necessities; (f) attendance, and (g) education?

5. To what extent have monopolies, combines, trusts, and other associations of manufacturers or sellers of the necessities of life contributed to the rise in prices?

6. What has been the effect on prices of the tariff reduction?

7. To what extent, if any, has the rise in the price of land during the past

twenty years contributed to the rise in the price of commodities?

8. What effect has the demand for New Zealand products beyond the Dominion had on the prices of such commodities?

9. What effect, if any, has the labour legislation had on the increase in the prices of the commodities of life?

10. What influence, if any, has the value of gold had on the cost of living?

11. What effect have the movements of the urban and rural populations had on the cost of living?

12. What causes generally have brought about the increased cost of living?

13. What steps should be taken with a view to reducing the cost of the necessities of life?

The commission is empowered to sit at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland, to examine witnesses, and to "call for and examine all such books and records as are deemed likely to afford the fullest information on the subject matter of the inquiry."

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Militia and Defence, which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

IMMIGRATION BUILDING, CALGARY, ALTA.

Immigration building, Calgary, Alta.
Name of contractor, The J. McDiarmid Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 15th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$25,700.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	\$0.65 p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers	0.62½ " 8 "
Masons.....	0.62½ " 8 "
Carpenters.....	0.50 " 9 "
Joiners.....	0.50 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0.68¼ " 8 "
Painters.....	3.00 per 1000.
Painters and glaziers	0.45 p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Plumbers.....	0.55 " 8 "
Steamfitters.....	0.55 " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.42½ " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	0.40 " 8 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	0.43½ " 8 "
Bricklayers & masons' labour.....	0.35 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.25 " 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart	4.50 per day of 9 hours
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	6.00 " 9 "

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, NAUFRAGE POND, P.E. I.

Extension to breakwater, Naufrage Pond, P.E.I. Name of contractor, W. H. Townsend, Rollo Bay, P.E.I. Date of contract, July 20th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$6,789.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate :
Foreman Carpenter.....	\$ 2.25 per day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters	1.75 " "
Engineman for pile-driver	1.75 " "
Blacksmiths	2.00 " "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.50 " "
Dredge runner	\$100.00 p. mo. & board
" engineer	85.50 " "
" fireman	30.50 " "
Craneman.....	50.50 " "
Scowmen	30.50 " "
Deckhands	30.50 " "
Cook.....	40.50 " "
Tug captain.....	50.50 " "
Tug engineer.....	45.00 " "
Tug fireman	30.00 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25 per day of 10 hr.
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " "

The following Fair Wages Clauses cover each of the following contracts:

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act) 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like them as if such moneys were payable rights in respect of moneys so owing to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanics, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, DRESDEN, ONT.

Post Office fittings, Dresden, Ont. Name of contractor, The Oshawa Interior Fittings Company, Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 17th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$723.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, HILLSBOROUGH, N. B.

Post Office fittings, Hillsborough, N.B. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,041.00.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, SEAFORTH, ONT.

Post Office fittings, Seaforth, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,829.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, CRANBROOK, B. C.

Post Office fittings, Cranbrook, B. C. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$3,345.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, MOUNT FOREST, ONT.

Post Office fittings, Mount Forest, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$985.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, GUELPH, ONT.

Post Office fittings, Guelph, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,109.

SORTING CASES FOR POST OFFICES.

Sorting cases for post offices, generally. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 23, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,475.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Post Office fittings, etc., Humboldt, Sask. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 23rd, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,311.00.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, NANAIMO, B. C.

Post Office fittings, Nanaimo, B. C. Name of contractor, The Berlin, Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, July 25th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,070.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of July, 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Towards the construction of a line of railway from St. Joachim, north-easterly,—62.8 miles. Date of agreement, *June 29th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Company: Quebec and Saguenay Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Towards the construction of lines of railway from Drummond Mines at Austin Brook to point on I.C.R., and from such point to Alston Point, not exceeding 26 miles. Date of agreement, July 18th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Company: The Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard Railway Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Rock foreman	\$2.50
Earth foreman	2.50
Concrete men	1.75
Rock drillers	2.00
Hand drillers	2.00
Steam drillers	2.00
Plasterers	2.00
Steam shovel engineers	3.00
Cranemen	2.50
Locomotive engineers	3.00
" firemen	1.75
" brakemen	1.75
Steam derrick engineer	2.50
Powdermen	2.00
Quarrymen	1.75
Axemen	1.75
Common labourers	1.50
Carpenters	2.00
Stonecutters	3.50
Masons	3.50
Tracklayers	1.75
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00
Blacksmiths	2.50

*Not included in last month's report to Labour Dept.

Towards the construction of a line of railway from Centreville on the Dominion Atlantic Railway westerly to Weston in lieu of subsidy granted by C.63 of 1908, section 1, item 30; not exceeding 15 miles. Date of agreement, July 2nd, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Company: The Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Earth foreman	\$2.25
Rock foreman	2.25
Concrete men	1.50
Rock drillers	1.75
Carpenters	2.00
Stonecutters	2.50
Masons	3.00
Steam rock drillers	1.75
Steam shovel engineers	3.00
" firemen	1.75
Locomotive engineers	3.00
" firemen	1.75
Ordinary labourers	1.50
Masons	3.00
Stonecutters	3.50
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.25
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50
Powdermen	2.00
Tracklayers	1.50
Blacksmiths	2.25

Towards the construction of a line of railway from a point on Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, in the Township of Janquieres, at or near St. Mathias,—20 miles. Date of agreement, July 18th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Company: Ha! Ha! Bay Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Delivering of 2 side dumping scows for the Rideau Canal dredging plant. Date of contract, July 25th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$6,500.00. Contractors: John Burns and William Waters.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman	\$3.50
Carpenters	2.75
Ship carpenters	2.75
Caulkers	2.75
Blacksmiths	2.50
Machinists	3.00
Painters	2.75
Labourers (common)	1.75
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	3.00
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50

Post Office Department.

During the month of June orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and

the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 691 50
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps ..	354 45
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	1,065 08
Making Post Office Scales	839 00
Supplying mail bags	184 00
Repairing mail bags	2,669 10
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	4,434 15
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes, and repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel receptacles and Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes	144 35
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	145 30
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	9,006 71

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 380 individual work people in Canada during the month of July, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, 108 were fatal and 272 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were

62 fatal and 249 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 311, and in July, 1911, there were 98 fatal and 199 non-fatal accidents, a total of 297. The number of fatal accidents recorded in July, 1912, was, therefore, 46 more than in the preceding month and 10 more than in July, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in July, 1912, was 23 more than in the preceding month and 73 more than in July, 1911. Altogether there were 69 more industrial accidents recorded in July, 1912, than in the preceding month, and 82 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

**STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF JULY 1912, BY IN-
DUSTRIES AND GROUPS
OF TRADES.**

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	4	10	14
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	7	5	12
Mining.....	7	7	14
Railway construction.....	6	7	13
Building Trades.....	7	29	36
Metal Trades.....	13	66	79
Woodworking Trades.....	2	14	16
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	2	2
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textiles.....	1	2	3
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	.....	5	5
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation—	.....	.....	.....
Steam Railway Service.....	24	37	61
Electric Rai way Service....	2	4	6
Navigation.....	4	6	10
Miscellaneous.....	5	29	34
Public Employees.....	2	16	18
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	4	20	24
Unskilled Labour.....	19	12	31
Total.....	108	272	380

A reference to the accidents recorded during the month of July, involving the death of more than one workman, is as follows:—

Death of Seven Workmen at Kenogami, Que.

On July 1st, seven labourers were killed as the result of a falling derrick crane during operations in the construction of pulp mills at Kenogami, Que.

Four Railway Construction Labourers Killed at Maberly, Ont.

On July 23rd, four railway construction labourers were killed as a result of a premature explosion of dynamite during blasting operations in a rock-cut on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Maberly, Ont.

Four Men Buried in Cave-in of Trench at Kenogami, Que.

Four labourers met death on July 25th, at Kenogami, Que., as a result of the caving in of a trench in which they were working.

Two Workmen Killed in Powder Factory Explosion at Windsor Mills, Que.

Two powder factory workmen were killed on July 8th at Windsor Mills, Que., as the result of an explosion in the sifting-room of the powder factory.

Death of Two Workmen at Meaford, Ont.

Two workmen were electrocuted on July 18th, at Meaford, Ont., as a result of a falling pile-driver coming in contact with electric wires.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were four fatal and ten non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of July, as compared with three fatal and sixteen non-fatal during June, and eleven fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in July, 1911. Two of the fatalities were caused by falls, and one each by falling material and by being crushed under farm machinery. Of the non-fatal accidents, four were caused by falls, two each by falling material and runaways, and one each by being struck by a street car and machinery.

Fishing and hunting. — There was one fatal accident recorded during July as compared with two fatal accidents in June, and none in July, 1911. The fatal accident was caused by the upsetting of a boat in a squall, resulting in the drowning of victim.

Lumbering. — There were seven fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with two fatal and five non-fatal accidents during June, and one fatal and six non-fatal accidents during July, 1911. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by falling material, and one each by scalding, explosion of dynamite, fall, machinery and drowning. Of the non-fatal accidents, three were caused by machinery and two by falling material.

Mining. — There were seven fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with four fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents during June, and seven fatal and six non-fatal accidents during July, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by falling material, and one each by electrocution, fall, suffocation, premature explosion of dynamite, and mine cars. Of the non-fatal accidents, three were caused by falling material, and one each by a fall, live stock, mine cars, and suffocation.

Railway construction. — There were six fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during July, as compared with thirteen fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in June, and two fatal accidents during July, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, four men were killed by a premature explosion of dynamite, and one each by machinery and by being struck by a train. Of the non-fatal accidents, five were injured by the derailment of a handcar, and one each by being crushed by a rail, and a premature explosion of dynamite.

Building trades. — There were seven fatal and twenty-nine non-fatal accidents during July, as compared with three fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in July, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by electrocution and two by falling material, and one each by lightning and a fall. Nineteen men were injured as a result of falls, and ten by falling material.

Metal trades. — There were thirteen fatal and sixty-six non-fatal accidents during July, as compared with six fatal and seventy-eight non-fatal in June, and twelve fatal and thirty-four non-fatal accidents in July, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, three each were caused by being crushed by elevators, electrocution, and machinery, and one each by falling material, fall, burning by lime, and drowning. Of the non-fatal accidents, twenty-one men were injured by falling material, sixteen by machinery, fourteen as a result of falls, five by being burnt by molten metal, three by

being crushed in the handling of metal, two by flying material, and one each by electric shock, explosion of dynamite, elevator, tool, and a bursting water gauge.

Woodworking trades. — There were two fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with sixteen non-fatal accidents in June, and two non-fatal accidents during July, 1911. One man was killed as a result of being struck by an elevator, and one by being struck by a piece of flying lumber. Nine men were injured by coming in contact with machinery, three by pieces of flying lumber, and one each by falling material and a fall.

Printing and allied trades. — There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with none in June, and three non-fatal in July, 1911. One of the accidents was caused by being crushed by a press, and the other by a falling plate.

Clothing. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded during July, compared with none in June, and one non-fatal accident in July, 1911. The accident was caused by victim coming in contact with revolving shaft.

Textile. — There were one fatal and two non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with three non-fatal in June, and none in July, 1911. The fatality was caused by a fall; and the two non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were five non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with one fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in June, and one fatal accident in July, 1911. Four of the accidents were caused by machinery, and one by being burned.

Steam railway service. — There were twenty-four fatal and thirty-four non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with thirteen fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in June, and nineteen fatal and twenty-five non-fatal accidents in July, 1911. Six em-

ployees were killed as a result of being run over, four in collisions and four in derailments, three by falls, two by falling material, and crushing between cars, and one each by drowning, by being struck by a train, and by being shot. Nine employees were injured as a result of being struck by trains, cars, and light engines; eight as a result of being run over; seven in collisions; six in derailments, three by falling material; two by scalding; and one each by being burnt, and getting foot caught between rail and crossing plank.

Electric railway service. — There were two fatal and four non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with one fatal and four non-fatal in June, and six non-fatal accidents in July, 1911. One of the fatal accidents was caused by a collision, and the other by being crushed between cars. Of the non-fatal accidents, two were caused by collisions, and two by being crushed.

Navigation. — There were four fatal and six non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with five fatal and one non-fatal accident in July, and twenty fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during July, 1911. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by drowning, and one each by a fall, and by being struck by machinery. Of the non-fatal accidents, two each were caused by machinery and falls, and one each by an explosion of kerosene and falling material.

Miscellaneous transport. — There were five fatal and twenty-nine non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with fifteen non-fatal accidents in June, and three fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in July, 1911. Two each of the fatal accidents were caused by drowning and falls, and one by being struck by a train. Of the non-fatal accidents, ten were caused by being struck by street cars, nine by falls or thrown

from vehicles, four by runaways, three by falling material, and one each by being run over, live stock, and by being burned in a fire.

Public employees. — There were two fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with one fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in June, and two fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in July, 1911. One of the fatal accidents was caused by suffocation while fighting a fire, and one by drowning while acting in the capacity of messenger in harbour service. Of the non-fatal accidents, four each were caused by falling material, and assault; three by being struck by street cars; two by derailments, and one each by a fall, runaway, and tools.

Miscellaneous skilled trades. — There were four fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with four fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in June, and five fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in July, 1911. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by the explosion of dynamite; one by being struck by a swinging bucket, and one by asphyxiation in a brewery vat. Six of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery; five by elevators, four by falls, three by suffocation in a brewery vat, and one each by assault and scalding.

Unskilled labour. — There were nineteen fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents recorded during July, as compared with four fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in June, and seven fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in July, 1911. Ten men were killed by falling material; five as a result of cave-ins, and one each by machinery, falls, explosion of gasoline, and by being drowned. Seven of the non-fatal accidents were caused by cave-ins, two by suffocation by sewer gas, and one each by falling material, fall, and machinery.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture :—				
Farmer.....	Durham, Ont.....	July 11	1	Falling timber
".....	Sussex, N.B.....	" 16	1	Crushed under a machine
".....	Kingsey, Que.....	" 23	1	Fell from load of hay
".....	Ste Charles de Bellechasse	" 29	1	Fell from wagon
Fishing and Hunting :				
Fisherman.....	New London, P.E.I.....	" 8	1	Drowned
Lumbering :—				
Sawmill employee	Gignee, Que.....	" 13	1	Fell into a vat of boiling water
".....	Ford's Mills, N.B.....	" 6	1	Struck by a piece of fly wheel
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 2	1	Struck by a log
".....	Nelson Island, B.C.....	" 12	1	Explosion of dynamite
".....	Toronto.....	" 19	1	Fell down a chute
".....	East Angus.....	" 23	1	Drowned, fell into river
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 15	1	Caught in shafting
Mining :—				
Electrician.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 5	1	Electrocuted
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 13	1	Fell down shaft
".....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 2	1	Suffocated, fell into ore bin
".....	Hedley, B.C.....	" 13	1	Premature explosion of powder
".....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 17	1	Run over by mine car
".....	St. Albert, Alta.....	" 11	1	Crushed by a coffer dam
".....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 30	1	By a fall of coal
Railway Construction :				
Labourer.....	Nellie Lake, Que.....	" 18	1	Crushed by machinery
".....	Maberly, Ont.....	" 23	4	Premature explosion of blast'g powder
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 23	1	Struck by a train
Building Trades :—				
Mason.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25		Fell from a building
Carpenter.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 16	1	Struck by lightning
Painter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 25	1	Electrocuted
Stonemason.....	London, Ont.....	" 19	1	Struck by a falling crane
Ironworker.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 22	1	Collapse of scaffold
Bridgeman.....	Meaford, Ont.....	" 18	2	Electrocuted
Metal Trades :				
Stove worker.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 10	1	Crushed by elevator
Mechanic.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 6	1	" " "
".....	Bass River, N.S.....	" 9	1	Struck by piece of timber
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 26	1	Caught in machinery
Lineman.....	Cap Rouge, Que.....	" 5	1	Electrocuted
".....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 6	1	" " "
".....	Oakville, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from pole
".....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 24	1	Electrocuted
Employees (car foundry).....	Rockfield, Que.....	" 31	2	Crushed by machinery
Employee (nail works).....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 31	1	Fell into a vat of lime
Labourer.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 10	1	Crushed by an elevator
Ship carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	1	Drowned, fell off wharf
Woodworking :—				
Employee (planing mill).....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by elevator
".....	Berriedale, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck by a plank

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality
<i>Textile—</i> Mechanic (textile works).....	Montreal, Que.....	July 18	1	Fell whilst moving machinery
<i>Steam Railway Service:</i> Conductor.....	Redditt, Ont.....	" 15	1	Crushed by cars
Engineer.....	Grand Lake, N.S.....	" 10	1	Derailed
".....	Glendyer, N.S.....	" 11	1	"
".....	Grand Falls, N.B.....	" 15	1	"
{ Fireman.....	Grand Lake, N.S.....	" 10	1	"
Brakeman.....	Winnifred, Alta.....	" 11	1	Fell from train
".....	Point St. Charles, Que.....	" 19	1	Run over by engine
".....	Sacré Coeur, Que.....	" 27	1	Rear-end collision
".....	Alix, Alta.....	" 27	1	"
".....	West Lorne, Ont.....	" 30	1	Head-on collision
".....	Morley, Alta.....	" 30	1	Shot while ejecting tramp from train
".....	Delburne, Alta.....	" 26	1	Rear-end collision
Shop-hand.....	Turcot, Que.....	" 27	1	Crushed by machinery
Car repairer.....	Farnham, Que.....	" 4	1	Run over by cars
".....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 3	1	"
Shop-hand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	By falling machinery
".....	Fort Rouge, Man.....	" 29	1	Crushed between cars
Bridgeman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 1	1	Drowned, fell from bridge
".....	Elmwood, Man.....	" 2	1	Fell from bridge
".....	Farnham, Que.....	" 3	1	Run over by train
".....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 9	1	Fell from bridge
Labourer.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	" 15	1	Fell from top of car
Sectionman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck by a train
Bridgeman.....	Beatty, Sask.....	" 12	1	Fell from motor car
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i> Conductor.....	Cainsville, Ont.....	" 5	1	Head-on collision
".....	Schomberg, Ont.....	" 7	1	Crushed between cars
<i>Navigation—</i> Captain (schooner).....	Quebec, Que.....	" 6	1	Drowned, fell overboard
(steamer).....	Beaumaris, Ont.....	" 27	1	Drowned, jumped overboard
Engineer (sand barge).....	Rockland, Ont.....	" 11	1	Struck by a piece of machinery
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	1	Fell into hold of vessel
<i>Miscellaneous</i> <i>Transport—</i> Teamster.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 12	1	Struck by radial train
".....	McLeod, Alta.....	" 25	1	Drowned, fording river
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Fell from cart
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	1	Drowned, fell off wharf
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 18	1	Fell from wagon
<i>Public Employeess—</i> Fireman.....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 26	1	Overcome by smoke
Messenger.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	1	Drowned
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i> Employees (powder works).....	Windsor Mills, Que.....	" 8	2	Explosion of powder
Foreman (cement works).....	Orangeville, Ont.....	" 19	1	Struck by swinging bucket
Brewery worker.....	London, Ont.....	" 29	1	Overcame by carbonic acid gas
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Labourer.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 11	1	Burned to death—explosion of tank of gasoline
".....	Point Ann, Ont.....	" 14	1	Struck by a conveyor
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16	1	Struck by earth, cave-in
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	1	Struck by a falling bucket
".....	Kenogami, Que.....	" 1	7	Crushed by a falling crane
".....	".....	" 24	4	Cave-in of a trench
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 17	1	Struck by hoist
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	1	Drowned, fell overboard
".....	Jonquiere, Que.....	" 29	1	By a fall
".....	Eastern Passage, N.S.....	" 19	1	Crushed by concrete bucket

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

May 15th, 1912.

ARTICLES of agreement between the Master Stone Cutters' Association of Ottawa and the Stone Cutters of the Ottawa Branch of the Stone Cutters' Association of North America.

That on and after the 1st day of September, 1912, the hours of labour shall be as follows:—

No. 1.—That the working time shall be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the first five days of each week, and from 8 a.m. till 12 a.m. on Saturdays, with an additional 1 hour per day for jointers.

No. 2.—That the rate of wages for stone cutters shall be 47 cents per hour from September 1st, 1912, to April 31st, 1913. After that date 50 cents per hour shall be paid fortnightly in cash at the expiration of working time and each regular pay day.

No. 3.—Legal holidays of this Union shall be Labour Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. All work done on these days shall be paid for at the rate of double time, also all work done between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. at the rate of time and a half, Saturday afternoon included.

No. 4.—That any delegate appointed by the Union shall transact his business with the shop steward by letter only and will have no communication with the men during working hours.

No. 5.—When stone cutters are discharged they shall be paid at once, any violation of this rule entitles the man waiting to the regular rate of wages for

the time waiting. Unless these demands are complied with, the job shall be struck.

No. 6.—That any man demanding his wages shall be paid within eight banking hours from the time his demands are made. This does not apply to any man using abusive language or who is in an intoxicated condition.

No. 7.—When a stone cutter contractor has work where life or property is at stake and must be finished after 5 p.m., time and a half must be paid therefor.

No. 8.—That this agreement shall be in force for two years and that no further trouble shall be given to the Master Stone Cutters' Association during that time.

No. 9.—That these rates of wages shall not be reduced in winter under no consideration, and any master or employee so doing shall be dealt with by the branch.

Employers signed:

JOSEPH NOEL.
J. W. A. KIRK.
HOOPER BROS.
E. T. LANGDON.
JAMES RITCHIE.
J. DUFRESNE, *Hull, Que.*
CAPITAL CUT STONE CO.
PER PRO CHAS. H. GREENWAY.
C. DAOUST CO.
ROCHON, FILTREAU & Co.

Stone Cutters' Com., who signed with Contractors:

FRANK TURNER, *Sec.*
SERIPHINE MAJOR.

**Agreement entered into between the
Golden West Coal Company,
Ltd., of Taber, and Dis-
trict 18 U.M.W. of A.**

Contract Prices.

Entries and narrow work, \$1.00 per yard.

52½ cents per car of 1,000 lbs. of clean forked coal.

50 cents per set for round booms.

20 cents per set for flat booms.

\$4.00 for widening out rooms, 9 ft. stumps.

\$5.00 for widening out room, 12 ft. stumps.

Miners laying platform, 50 cents.

Miners taken out on Company work, \$3.30 per day.

Drivers, \$3.08 per day.

Timber men, \$3.30 per day.

Timber men helpers, \$2.75 per day.

Tracklayers, \$3.30 per day.

Tracklayer helpers, \$2.75 per day.

Clod.—To be removed by miner for the first four inches. For five inches, 13 cents per inch per lineal yard, and five cents for each additional inch. Rooms ordered over 16 ft. to be paid in proportion.

Brushing. — Eight cents per inch per lineal yard if stowed in cross-cuts without loading in cars.

Ten cents per inch per lineal yard if put in carts and stowed.

All local conditions to remain the same.

Commencing July 2, 1912, to March 31, 1915.

THE GOLDEN MINING COMPANY,
Ltd.

E. S. BOWDEN, *Sec.-Treas.*

THOS. HARRIES,

International Board Member.

Witness:

CLARENCE BATES.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the months of April and May, 1912, was 129,453 as compared with 113,110 for April and May, 1911, the increase being 14 per cent. Of the total arrivals for the two months, 89,858 were at ocean

ports as against 81,344 during the corresponding month of last year. There was also an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States, the totals for the period in question being 39,605 in 1912 and 31,767 in 1911. Immigration continued on a heavy scale during July. The following is a resumé of official returns received in the Department during July:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE MONTHS OF APRIL & MAY 1912, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1911.

	1911 12.				1912 13.				INCREASE				DECREASE				Percentage	
	Male		Female		Children		Total		Male		Female		Children		Total		Inc.	
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	Inc.	Dec.
APRIL:																		
From ocean ports.....	24,580	6,324	4,073	35,883	28,807	7,916	5,294	41,437	4,007	1,215	922	6,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From U.S.A.....	10,621	3,815	2,761	13,397	14,121	5,159	3,694	21,494	3,500	754	754	5,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	35,201	10,139	6,834	51,680	42,928	13,075	8,988	62,491	7,517	1,976	1,676	11,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MAY:																		
From ocean ports.....	27,427	11,423	7,110	45,960	29,428	11,390	7,493	48,421	2,607	77	77	2,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From U.S.A.....	10,105	2,753	2,534	15,376	11,758	3,424	4,019	18,191	1,655	691	383	2,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	37,532	14,176	9,644	61,352	41,186	14,814	11,512	66,612	4,262	768	668	5,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Grand Totals.	73,033	23,295	16,784	113,119	84,204	25,739	19,510	129,453	11,773	2,444	2,736	16,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of June, 1912, the number of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY.						Total British Subjects.	
	English.		Welsh.		Scottish.			Irish.
	1912		1912		1912			
June.....	13,967		172		5,237	838	20,264	

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT	June, 1912		June, 1911	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	79	26,141'00	11	4,819'00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	6	885'40	2	313'00
British Columbia sales.....	3	23'40	5	40'07
Coal lands sales.....	1	120'75		
Homesteads.....	1,070	173,930'662	931	147,418'192
Hudson's Bay Co.	1	614'00	1	501'00
License of occupation.....	4			
Manitoba Acts grants.....			1	131'66
Military Bounty grants.....	1	148'33	1	160'00
Mineral rights (6,401.00 acres)	24			
North West half-breed grants.....	12	1,415'70	18	2,652'40
Parish sales.....	1	154'00	1	60'00
Quit claim, special grants (611 acres)	4			
<i>Railways;—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	3	1,114'00	7	2,723'00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	1	644'00	1	320'00
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....			12	189'34
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants Souris Branch.....			1	42'00
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....	5	20'47		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....			13	3,202'23
Sales.....	89	9,190'019	52	4,517'523
School land sales.....	27	4,084'16	40	16,551'693
Special grants.....	15	910'62	20	769'43
Yukon Territory sales.....	15	357'38		
Total.....	1,361	219,773'89	1,117	184,470'53

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1911.

AGENCE.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....			229	290				
Brandon.....	5	5						
Calgary.....					331	454		
Dauphin.....	77	112			603	637		
Edmonton.....			106	150				
Estevan.....			122	234			27	30
Grand Prairie.....					52	71		
Humboldt.....			220	146	195	239		
Kamloops.....			443	429			1	7
Lethbridge.....					97	153		
Medicine Hat.....								
Moose Jaw.....								
New Westminster.....			271	265				
Peace River.....			41	31				
Prince Albert.....					159	215		
Regina.....								
Red Deer.....			260	377				
Saskatoon.....			433	450				
Swift Current.....			157	239				
Winnipeg.....			115	144				
Yorkton.....								
Total.....	239	356	2243	2516	1479	1771	28	37

Number of entries for June, 1911..... 4680
 Number of entries for June, 1912..... 3988

Net decrease for June, 1912..... 692

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January	196	144	803	642	678	568	8	6
February	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March	261	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
April	475	305	2263	2483	1684	1785	29	37
May	318	333	1948	2328	1534	1612	36	35
June	239	356	2243	2516	1479	1771	28	37
Total	1710	1459	9340	10409	7336	7585	121	138

From Jan. 1911.....19,591

" " 1912.....18,509

Net decrease for six months.....1082

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario	11	126	102	3	242
" Quebec		42	52	1	95
" Nova Scotia		7	9	1	17
" New Brunswick		5	7		12
" Prince Edward Island		1	5	1	7
" Manitoba	33	42	11		86
" Saskatchewan		271	19		290
" Alberta		5	110	1	116
" British Columbia			1	1	2
Persons who had previous entry	30	190	159	3	382
Newfoundlanders					27
Canadians returned from the United States	1	20	6		27
Americans	17	630	434	6	1087
English	29	392	175	4	540
Scotch	8	41	49	3	101
Irish		6	16		22
French	5	23	5		33
Belgians	2	7	7		16
Swiss		2	2	1	5
Italians	1	5		1	7
Roumanians		15			15
Syrians		4			4
Germans	7	40	36	1	84
Austro-Hungarians	58	155	89		302
Hollanders	2	7	8		17
Danes (other than Icelanders)	1	7	5		13
Icelanders	1				1
Swedes	2	39	48		89
Norwegians	3	83	61	1	148
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	27	128	61		216
Mennonites					
Doukhobors					
Chinese					
Japanese		2			2
Persians					
Australians			1		1
New Zealanders					
Bulgarians	1	5			6
Turk		1			1
Servian		1			1
South African			1		1
Total	239	2242	1479	28	3988

Number of souls represented by above entries—9228

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL conditions were again seriously disturbed by disputes during July. The number of disputes in existence shows a considerable increase over those in existence during June, but as regards the actual number of strikes commencing during July this number compares favourably with that of the preceding month. A dispute commencing during July, which involved the greatest number of workmen, was that of civic labourers at Ottawa. This dispute, however, was of very short duration. Transportation was affected by two strikes, one of freight handlers at Montreal, and one of the same class of workmen at Port McNicol, Ont. The other disputes commencing during the month were not of serious consequence as factors in disturbing industrial conditions. A termination of the garment workers' strike at Montreal enabled more than 4,000 employees to resume work. A strike of carpenters at Winnipeg which continued during July was not definitely terminated at the close of the month, although a majority of the men had at that time returned to work under a new agreement.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude. — The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during July was forty-six, an increase of nine compared with June, and an increase of twenty-eight compared with July, 1911. About 150 firms and 17,000 employees were involved in these disputes, of which number about 5,000 employees were affected by the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during July was approximately 270,000 working days, compared with 205,000 working days lost during June, and 302,950 working days lost during July, 1911.

Trades affected by trade disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes, and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Mining.....	1	560
Building trades	8	1,889
Metal trades.....	4	137
Printing	1	30
General Transport.....	2	410
Unskilled Labour	3	1,836
Miscellaneous trades.....	1	20
Total.....	20	4,882

Localities affected by new disputes. — The new disputes of the month took place in the following provinces:—

Province.	No. of differ'ds
Nova Scotia.....	1
Québec.....	3
Ontario.....	8
Manitoba.....	1
Saskatchewan.....	4
Alberta.....	2
British Columbia.....	1
Total	20

Causes of disputes. — The following were the principal causes of the disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For higher wages	3
For shorter hours	2
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	7
For higher wages and other changes	2
Miscellaneous.....	6
Total.....	20

Methods of settlement.—Of the forty-six disputes in existence during July a definite termination was reported in the case of fifteen, while in three cases the men returned to work pending a

final settlement of the questions in dispute. In the case of the majority of the disputes no termination had been reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Results of disputes. — Of the fifteen disputes, a definite termination of which occurred during the month, eight ended in favour of the employees. In two the strikers returned to work without their demands being even partially acceded to and in the remainder a compromise was effected.

Disputes Beginning Before July.

The trade disputes of previous months which were still in existence during July were strikes of bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers at Preston, Hespeler and Galt, Ont.; stonemasons and stonecutters at Calgary, Alta.; carpenters and machinists at Milltown, N.B.; carpenters at Sherbrooke, Ottawa, and Winnipeg; plumbers at Halifax, Windsor and Walkerville and Port Arthur, Ont.; lathers at Saskatoon; stationary engineers at Winnipeg; iron moulders at Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough and Hamilton; tailors at Toronto, garment workers at Montreal; cloak and garment makers at Toronto, and leather cutters at Quebec; gas workers at Toronto; barbers at Halifax; machinists and boilermakers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Westfort, Ont., and Edson, Alta.; freight handlers at Port McNicoll, Ont.; linemen at Winnipeg; teamsters at Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich; and railway construction labourers on the Canadian Northern Railway in British Columbia.

Bricklayers, Stonemasons and Plasterers at Preston, Hespeler, and Galt, Ont. — No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Stonemasons and Stonecutters, Calgary, Alta. — No termination of this dispute, which commenced on the 4th of June, was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Carpenters, Sherbrooke, Alta. — No definite termination was reported to the Department in regard to a strike of carpenters which occurred at Sherbrooke on June 4th.

Carpenters, Ottawa, Ont. — In regard to a strike of carpenters at Ottawa, which occurred on June 1st, it was reported to the Department that about fifty men were still out at the end of July, the others having returned to work under a new agreement.

Carpenters, Winnipeg, Man. — In regard to a strike of about 3,000 carpenters which took place at Winnipeg on June 29th, it was reported to the Department that, although no definite settlement of the strike had been effected at the end of the month, the majority of the men involved had returned to work under a new agreement providing for an increase in wages.

Lathers, Saskatoon, Sask. — During July the Department was informed that thirty lathers who struck work at Saskatoon on June 15th, returned to work without obtaining their demands.

Steamfitters, Halifax, N.S. — A strike of steamfitters occurred at Halifax on June 6th, the cause being an effort of the men, who were receiving from eighteen to twenty cents per hour, to establish a minimum wage scale of thirty-five cents per hour and a nine-hour day. A settlement was effected on July 16th, when the men returned to work under a minimum scale of thirty cents per hour, which rate was to be effective until October 1st, after which date it was to be thirty-five cents per hour. Fifteen men were involved in this dispute.

Stationary Engineers, Winnipeg, Man. — On July 20th a termination was effected with regard to a dispute of hoist and portable steam engineers which commenced at Winnipeg on June 29th. The demands of the men were acceded to by the employers.

Plumbers, Port Arthur, Ont. — A strike of plumbers occurred at Port Arthur on June 1st on account of the refusal of certain employers to grant a

revision of the schedule providing for a higher rate of wages and a half-holiday on Saturday. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Iron Moulders, Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough and Hamilton. — No termination of these disputes, details of which have already been given, was reported to the Department during July.

Tailors, Toronto, Ont. — In regard to a dispute of journeymen tailors, which commenced on March 4th, no settlement was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Garment Workers, Montreal, Que. — On July 27th more than 400 garment workers, who went on strike about seven weeks before, returned to work. By an agreement reached between the employees and the employing firms the former will work fifty-two hours a week until November 1st, and after that date forty-nine hours a week. A number of other demands which were set forth by the employees before the strike were waived at the termination of the same.

Cloak and Garment Workers, Toronto, Ont. — No change in conditions in regard to this dispute, which commenced on February 14th, was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Leather Cutters, Quebec, Que. — A strike of leather cutters employed by four boot and shoe firms in Quebec occurred on June 27, the cause of the dispute being a difference of opinion regarding the measurement of boots and the interpretation of a certain clause in the agreement which deals with the prices for size. On the following day the employees of six more firms went on strike, making a total of 175 workers in all. On July 3rd a termination of this dispute was effected, owing largely to the efforts of the Registrar of the Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration, by a compromise.

Gas Workers, Toronto, Ont. — No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month. It is understood, however,

that few of the men were then out of work.

Barbers, Halifax, N.S. — A termination of this dispute, which began on June 20th, occurred during July. The strikers, who had demanded \$12 per week and fifty per cent. of earnings over \$18, returned to work under a fixed scale of \$13 per week.

Machinists, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. — No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Freight Handlers, Port McNicoll, Ont. — In regard to a strike of freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Port McNicoll, which occurred on June 19, it was reported to the Department that the men had returned to work at the old rate of wages.

Linemen, Winnipeg, Man. — It was reported in the press that a strike of linemen in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and the City of Winnipeg, which occurred on June 27th, was terminated on July 3rd when the employers agreed to the men's demand for a five cent per hour increase and Saturday afternoons off during July and August.

Teamsters, Windsor, Walkerville, and Sandwich, Ont. — A settlement, the particulars of which were not reported to the Department, occurred during July in regard to a strike of teamsters. Fifty in number stopped work on April 22nd at the above mentioned points on the refusal of employers to grant an increase in wages.

Railway Construction Labourers, British Columbia. — No definite termination of this dispute, particulars of which have been previously given, was reported to the Department during July.

Disputes Beginning During July.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of coal miners at Coleman; carpenters at Quebec, Kingston, Fort Arthur, Regina, Moosejaw, Saska-

toon and Calgary; builders' labourers at Winnipeg; coremakers and moulders at Walkerville, Ont.; electrical workers at Ottawa and Moosejaw; boilermakers at Halifax; printers at Woodstock; freight handlers at Montreal and Port Arthur; laundry workers at St. John's, Que.; civic labourers at Ottawa; railway labourers at Hamilton and on the Canadian Northern Railway in British Columbia.

Coal Miners, Coleman. — A strike of coal miners in the employ of the International Coal and Coke Company operating at Coleman, Alta., occurred on July 24th, on account of the refusal of the Company to grant the men a minimum rate of \$3 per day. Five hundred and sixty men were affected by this dispute. On July 28th the strikers returned to work pending an arrangement to be made by a meeting of the district president of the United Mine Workers of America and a commissioner appointed by the operators.

Carpenters and Joiners, Quebec, Que. — A strike of carpenters and joiners involving 250 employees occurred on July 6th, the cause of the dispute being given as a demand for an increase in wages, a reduction of hours, recognition of the union and other changes. The secretary of the organization to which the men belong, in a communication to the Department at the end of the month, stated that six employers had granted the demands and that there were only twenty-five men on strike at that time.

Carpenters, Calgary, Alta. — A strike directly affecting more than 1,000 carpenters and indirectly 630 other workmen occurred at Calgary on July 5th. The cause of the dispute, according to the secretary of the organization involved, was the refusal of the builders' exchange to accept arbitration dealing with a request for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. At the end of the month no definite termination had been reported to the Department, though it is understood that a majority of the contractors affected had signed the agreement with the result that about eighty

per cent. of the men were back at work at the advanced rate at that time.

Carpenters, Port Arthur. — On July 1st, 200 carpenters at Port Arthur stopped work on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a revision of the old schedule, the change providing for an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Plasterers, Saskatoon, Sask. — A strike of seventy plasterers occurred at Saskatoon on July 15th, following a demand for an increase of ten cents per hour with a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day and every Saturday afternoon off. On July 22nd it was reported to the Department that individual contractors had signed an agreement providing for an increase of five cents per hour, but that the builders' exchange had not done so.

Painters, Kingston, Ont. — A strike of painters in the employ of three firms at Kingston occurred on July 2nd, the cause being a request for an increase of twenty-five cents per day and a reduction of six hours per week. No termination of this dispute which involved thirty employees was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Painters, Regina, Sask. — On July 23rd the painters and paperhangers of Regina went on strike to enforce a demand of forty-five cents per hour and a nine-hour day in place of 37½c-42½c cents per hour for a ten-hour day. Eighteen firms employing seventy-nine men were affected by this dispute, while twenty-five men were indirectly affected. On July 31st, as a result of a joint meeting between representatives of the master painters and the striking journeymen painters, it was decided that the men should return to work pending negotiations between the parties with a view to bringing about a definite settlement.

Painters, Moosejaw, Sask. — A strike of painters and paperhangers occurred at Moosejaw on July 1st, the cause

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Estab- lishments affected	Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commen- cement	Date of termi- nation	Result
			Di- rectly	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Indirectly			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JULY.										
<i>Building Trades</i>										
Bricklayers, Stone- masons & Plasterers and Stonemasons and Carpenters	Preston, Heepeler, and Galt. Calgary	For increase in wages.	11	20				May 20		No termination reported at end of month
	Calgary	For increase in wages.	1	15				April 6		" "
	Calgary	For higher wages and shorter hours.		12				June 1		" "
	Sherbrooke.	For higher wages and other changes.	7	50				" 1		" "
	Ottawa.			3000				" 29		No definite termination reported at end of month
	Winnipeg	For increase in wages.						" 15		No definite termination reported at end of month; many men returned to work under new agreement
Lathers.	Saskatoon	For increase in wages and other changes.		30				" 15	July	Men returned to work at old scale
	Halifax	" "	10	15				" 8	July 17	Inc. demanded to be given on Oct. 1
	Windsor and Walkerville	" "	8	50				" 24		No termination reported at end of month
	Port Arthur	" "	4					" 7		" "
Stationary Engineers.	Winnipeg.	For increase in wages.		150				" 29	July 20	Men's demands granted
<i>Metal Trades</i> — Iron moulders.	Montreal.	Sympathetic.	1	40				Feb. 5		No termination reported at the end of the month
" "	Hamilton	Against reduction of wages.	1	13				Mar. 1		" "
" "	Peterborough.	For shorter hours.	2	10				May 13		" "
<i>Clothing Trades</i> — Tailors.	Ottawa		5	30				June 6		" "
	Toronto, Ont.	Failure to reach new agrmt.	21	120				Mar. 4		No termination reported at the end of the month
Garment Workers.	Montreal	For shrt. hrs. & other changes	12	3000				June 10	July 27	Hours reduced; other demands waived
Cloak & gart. w'krs	Toronto	Against changes in method of finishing garments.	1	594	211			Feb. 14		No termination reported at the end of the month

*Not reported to Department until July

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1912

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES.											
Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males	Females	Males	Females			
			Di-rectly	Indirectly							
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JULY.—Continued.											
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Leather Outfitters.....	Quebec.....	For change in way of measuring boots.....	10	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	June 27	July 3	Compromise effected
<i>Misc. Trades—</i> Gasworkers.....	Toronto.....	Against discharge of employees.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 18	.....	No termination reported at the end of July
Barbers.....	Halifax.....	For increase in wages.....	30	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	June 20	July	Inc. of \$1.00 per week granted
<i>Railway Service—</i> Machinists and Boilermakers.....	Westport, Ont.; Edson, Alta.....	Failure to reach new agreement.....	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10/11	.....	No settlement reported at end of July
Freight Handlers.....	Port McNicol.....	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	June 19	July	Men returned to work pending arrangement
Linemen.....	Winnipeg.....	"	2	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	" 27	" 3	Men's demands granted
<i>General Transport—</i> Teamsters.....	Windsor, Walker-ville & Sand which	For increase in wages.....	5	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	April 22	July	Particulars not reported
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Railway Labourers.....	Laggan, Alta.....	Dissatisfaction over conditions.....	1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	May 28	May	30 Strikers left and were replaced
"	C. N. Ry., B.C.....	For increase in wages.....	12	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	April 2	.....	No termination reported at end of July

Termination not reported to Department until July.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JULY.

[illegible]

being the refusal of the employers to accept a new schedule calling for an increase in wages and other changes. On July 3rd the agreement was signed by the eight employers affected and the men returned to work.

Builders' Labourers, Winnipeg, Man.

— It was reported in the press that a strike of sixty labourers employed at the new Fort Garry Hotel at Winnipeg stopped work on July 24th. No termination of this dispute, details of which were not received by the Department, had been reported at the end of the month.

Core Makers and Moulders, Walkerville, Ont. — A strike of core makers and moulders employed at the Kerr Engine Works at Walkerville occurred on July 26th, the cause being a demand for a reduction of hours from ten to nine per day. Twenty-seven employees were affected by this dispute, a termination of which was not reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Electrical Workers, Ottawa, Ont. — About 100 electrical workers went on strike in Ottawa on July 19th to enforce a demand for an eight-hour day and a thirty-five cent minimum wage per hour instead of a nine-hour day with a minimum wage of thirty cents per hour. It was reported to the Department at the end of the month that twenty-two men were then on strike, several firms having agreed to the strikers' demands.

Electrical Workers, Moosejaw, Sask.

— A strike of electrical workers occurred at Moosejaw, Sask., on July 24th on account of the failure to reach an agreement providing for an increase in wages and the employment of union men only. At the end of the month a majority of the employers affected had signed a new agreement and the men had returned to work at that time.

Boilermakers, Halifax. — Ten boilermakers employed in the Government dock-yard at Halifax, N.S., were locked out on July 6th on account of their refusal to work overtime unless they re-

ceived double pay therefor. On July 13th the men returned to work, pending a final settlement of the overtime question.

Printers, Woodstock, Ont. — On July 4th about thirty printers in the offices of the *Sentinel Review* and the *Express* went on strike to enforce demands contained in a new agreement. On July 22nd the printers employed at the *Express* office, to the number of seven, returned to work under a temporary agreement. In the case of those employed at the *Sentinel Review* office no settlement of the dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Freight Handlers, Montreal, Que.

— One hundred men in the employ of the Dominion Transport Company stopped work on July 6th, following a demand for an increase in wages and better working conditions. Sixty men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company stopped work in sympathy, a majority of the sympathetic strikers getting the wages demanded by those in the employ of the Dominion Transport Company. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Freight Handlers, Port Arthur, Ont.

— A strike of coal handlers in the employ of the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company of Port Arthur occurred on July 29th, on account of alleged discrimination against union men and a demand for higher wages in the boats and coal loading machines. No termination of this dispute, negotiations preceding which are reported elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*, was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Laundry Workers, St. John's, Que.

— A strike of laundry workers in the employ of Messrs. Cluett, Peabody & Company took place at St. John's on July 4th, the employees demanding an increase which the employing company refused. It was reported to the Department that the strikers' places were filled during the month, and that the men

thrown out of work by the strike had been idle since its occurrence.

Civic Labourers, Ottawa, Ont. — A strike of civic labourers occurred in Ottawa on July 10th, the men demanding twenty-five cents per hour in place of twenty-two. A termination of this dispute, which affected about 1,000 workmen, took place on July 12th, on which date the men returned to work, having been granted an increase of two cents per hour, same taking effect from July 1st.

Railway Labourers, Hamilton, Ont. — A strike of thirty-six railway labourers in the employ of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, occurred in Hamilton on July 29th, on account of the refusal of the Company to accept

a demand of the men for eleven hours' pay for ten hours' work. A majority of the men returned to work on the following day under conditions existing before the strike, and the places of the others were filled by the Company.

Railway Labourers, British Columbia. — A strike of railway labourers engaged in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific lines in British Columbia occurred on July 20th, the men demanding a minimum wage of \$3 per day of nine hours and better conditions in the camps and boarding houses. According to a communication received in the Department from the general secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, there were about 800 members of that organization affected by the dispute.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during July, 1912:

QUEBEC REPORT.

Mining Operations, 1911.

Report of the Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1911.

A REVIEW of the report on mining operations in the Province of Quebec shows that, according to the returns received by the Mines Branch, the mineral production of that province during the year 1911 reached a total value of \$8,679,786. These figures represent an increase of more than \$1,000,000 as compared with the year before, when the value of the mineral production was \$7,323,281. It is noticed by the tables contained in the report that for the last ten years an unbroken record of yearly increases has been maintained.

The shipments of asbestos from the various producing centres reached a total of 102,224 pounds, valued at \$3,026,306, the highest yet recorded. This is a substantial increase compared with the

amount and value of that shipped during 1910. The shipments of copper ores showed a substantial increase as compared with the previous year, the quantity shipped amounting to 38,554 tons, and being the highest recorded since 1899. Gold was produced in amounts valued at \$11,800. There was only one iron ore furnace in blast during 1911, the iron ore industry of the province having in the last few years shown a serious decline. Considerable work was done on the zinc and lead deposits of Calumet Island, not enough, however, to judge of ultimate results. Owing to an improvement in the mica mining industry the figures for 1911 show a substantial increase as compared with those of the previous year. Phosphate shipments for the year were 595 tons, valued at \$5,832. The increase in shipments in graphite from the Buckingham district has been marked for the year 1911, the amount being 753,405 pounds, valued at \$33,613. Only one peat machine was in operation in the province during the year 1911, but it is expected that larger operations will be carried out in this line of industry during 1912.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

Mining Operations, 1911

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines of the Province of British Columbia for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

The mineral output of British Columbia during the year under review was considerably less than it was during the preceding year, an explanation of which is seen in the fact that the coal mines of the Kootenay District produced nothing at all for a period of eight months on account of the labour dispute incident to the arranging of wages agreements. The loss in production of coal and coke attributable to this shut-down amounted to more than \$3,000,000, while there was almost as much indirect loss occasioned by the stoppage of the coal and coke supply of the mines and smelters of the Boundary District. The collieries of the province during the year 1911 produced 2,297,718 tons of coal, a decrease of 841,517 tons as compared with the preceding year. Of this amount, there was sold as coal for consumption in Canada 1,373,779 tons; for consumption in the United States 573,888 tons, while 38,808 tons were exported to other countries, bringing the total coal sales for the year up to nearly two million tons. A considerable amount was used in the manufacture of coke and in the boilers of the producing companies.

The gold production during 1911 was worth \$426,000 as nearly as can be ascertained. Difficulty was found in obtaining reliable figures on account of the work being carried out by companies who keep no books and frequently pay wages in gold dust. The 1911 production is the lowest recorded in the past seventeen years, and shows a decrease of \$114,000 as compared with the preceding year.

Silver produced in the province during the year also shows a decrease, the amount of the output being 1,892,364 ounces, valued at \$958,293, a falling off

as compared with the previous year of 557,877 ounces and in value of \$286,723.

The lead production of the province for the year was 26,872,397 pounds, having a market value of \$1,069,521. The output of this mineral as compared with the previous year also showed a decrease amounting to about twenty-five per cent.

Copper mining in British Columbia during 1911 shows a decrease in production of more than one million pounds, the decrease being largely due to stoppage of work in the largest mine of the Boundary District for want of coke.

The growth of cities with a necessity for fireproof building material has created an industry which calls for a large supply of building material and for the year 1911, although the statistical returns are not as complete as desired, the production of \$3,500,000 worth is accounted for. Excellent building stone is now found in almost every part of the province; marble, red brick, fire-brick, lime, Portland cement, and crushed gravel are all produced in great quantities and supply suitable material for building purposes.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Workmen's Compensation.

Report of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission of the State of Michigan.

The Michigan commission to investigate and report as to Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation was created in 1911. Assuming that its creation resulted from dissatisfaction with the present system of employers' liability for negligence as to employees, it directed its investigation to inquiring into facts in connection with the number of industrial accidents, the extent of the damage suffered by reason thereof and the responsibility therefor, and the financial compensation which the injured receive. The result of this investigation is presented in the report under review.

Investigations were made in connection with accidents occurring in the agricultural industry, it having been urged on the Commission that any change in the present system should contemplate a scheme which would embrace accidents upon the farm. It was found by the Commission that it was practically impossible to secure reliable data upon which to base any definite conclusion in so far as agriculture was concerned, as a considerable number of the workmen were transient labourers without families, which made it extremely difficult to determine whether or not the injuries had occurred in the course of employment.

No independent investigation was made by the Commission as to the responsibility for accidents other than was developed in the course of the investigation as to the number of accidents and the general facts relating thereto. The Commission was interested to learn what percentage of accidents was due to the hazards of modern industry, and likewise as to how accidents could be distributed as between the workman and the employers, so far as the responsibility of either was concerned. Taking statistics based upon those compiled in the States of New York and Minnesota and other districts, it was demonstrated to the Commission that it was not only impossible to secure justice to either employees or employers by a modification of the present rules of liability, but also necessary to afford relief for the increasing number of accidents where the responsibility could not be traced.

The inquiry of the Commission as to whether or not those injured by industrial accidents in the State of Michigan received adequate compensation under the present system of employers' liability brought forth much additional information, the detailed result of which is set forth in tables attached as part of the appendix to the report under review. A study of the fatal accidents from industrial enterprises in Michigan gave the information that there were thirty-five fatal injuries for which a

total compensation of \$13,598.70 was paid, giving an average of \$388.53. A similar investigation of statistics of mining companies gave a result of sixty-four fatal accidents for which an average compensation of \$1,158.37 had been paid. Inquiries were made as to how the compensation received compared with the loss sustained, and in this connection it was only possible to endeavour to determine what relation the compensation received bore to the loss of wages and what was the effect of the injury upon the injured and his family and dependents. In the non-fatal accidents of the mines it was seen that in about 4,000 cases where injuries had been received by workmen the total wage loss was \$140,816 as compared with a total compensation received of \$131,550. A still greater disparity is seen in the statistics showing the wage loss and compensation in non-fatal accidents in other industries. Out of a total of about 600 accidents the total wage loss was found to be \$58,189 as compared with a total compensation of \$24,819. The information, therefore, received by the Commission as to average compensation paid and wage loss sustained makes it apparent that the injured on an average did not secure compensation proportionate with the injury. It was argued before the Commission, however, that a recourse to the courts did secure, where recovery was had, an adequate payment to the injured. The accuracy of this statement was tested by an examination of the litigated cases, the verdicts secured, the expense of the litigation, and the cost to the litigants. This investigation developed the fact that the damages for injuries similar in effect and extent were widely variant in amount and were on the average less than the compensation proposed under suggested compensation acts. It appeared also that great delay occurred between the time of accident and the final settlement of the action, and that the final cost of the litigation was a considerable item.

The Commission having satisfied itself

that industrial accidents occurred in Michigan to an extent justifying legislation to remedy the same turned its attention to the inquiry as to the effect of the present system upon the employer. A general inquiry showed that approximately sixty-five per cent. of the larger employers of the State endeavoured to protect themselves against liability for negligent injuries by indemnity insurance. The Commission was of the opinion that the indemnity companies performed a useful function, but that their interests rested solely in the economical adjustment of loss and that the insurance of the same was treated by the employers to some extent, not as indemnity, but as a transfer of all liability. Altogether it could be justly said that the effect upon employers under the present system was as serious except for the physical suffering caused by the injury, as the effect upon the workman and his family.

An inquiry into the effect of the present system on the public shows that they have a direct financial interest in the problem of caring for the injured workmen. Figures are given which tend to show that the families of injured workmen are a substantial charge upon the public funds, and the Commission was confirmed in its opinion that the expense of the present system to the State is so great that it could bear the expense of the administration of any remedial statute.

The general conclusion arrived at by the Commission was that if a change in the present system could be effected by which the burden of industrial accidents could be more equitably distributed, the injured person receive more compensation, the employer be protected against the unreasonable risks of excessive verdicts, and the community at large be saved the expense caused to it by present litigation between the parties, and society in general could be relieved of the animosity engendered by the strife arising under the present conditions,—if these results could be accom-

plished by a change in the present legal system, such a change was most earnestly desired. To further such change the Commission drafted a Bill providing for the promotion of the general health and welfare of the people of the State relating to the liability of employers for injuries or death sustained by their employees, providing compensation for the accidental injury to or death of employees for the payment of the same, establishing an Industrial Accident Board, defining its powers, providing for a review of its awards and making appropriation to carry out the provisions of the Act, and restricting the right to compensation or damages in such cases. The proposed Act gives to every employer the option with the approval of the Industrial Accident Board to carry his own risks if he can satisfactorily bear the financial liability to do so. Any employers' liability insurance companies or mutual associations, as defined by the law, are to request the Commissioner of Insurance to assume the administration of the collection and disbursement of such funds. In submitting the proposed law the Commission drew widely from the experience of other States as well as from information collected by itself in the belief that it represented to the full extent present experiences on a broad and comprehensive plan of the adjustment of such controversies between employers and employees.

FRENCH REPORT.

Unemployment and Child Labour.

Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment. Paris, 1912.

The January-June, 1912, number of the Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment contains a series of reports of an investigation on "the relation between unemployment and child labour," covering about every country in Europe. Attention is called to what is termed a "crisis in apprenticeship," which, it is stated, exists not so much in the larger

industries as in the smaller ones. That apprenticeship is on the decline seems to be the consensus of opinion. Several reasons are given for this, the principal ones being (a) a desire on the part of parents to get immediate compensation for the work of their children; (2) a desire on the part of employers to secure immediate profits from the work of apprentices entrusted to their care, paying therefor smaller wages than would be demanded by skilled workmen; (c) the unwillingness of workmen to form apprentices, and (4) a rather general tendency among young men to give up manual trades for higher occupations, administrative or otherwise. Hence an increasing scarcity of skilled workmen in many trades.

The influence of child and woman labour in increasing the amount of unemployment or under-employment is illustrated by a division of the various industries into "walled" and "unwalled" ones. "The former, says one report (English) are walled against adult males either by the barriers of skill (that can only be obtained if the industry is learned in childhood) or by low wages, the work being done equally well by women and children; the latter are industries working almost without machinery and demanding physical endurance rather than dexterity and long training." The "walled" industries, it is claimed, are "overcrowded by adult males displaced from their first industry through age or economic transformations involving the introduction of machinery or women and child labour."

Several remedies are recommended, such as Apprentices' Labour Exchanges, the establishment of Committees on Choice of Employment (for placing apprentices), and technical schools. But these have not so far, it is stated, accomplished all the good that was expected from them, and it is generally thought they should be put on a different and sounder basis if practical and satisfactory results are to be secured.

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BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JUNE, 1912.

	June 1912	June 1911	Increase	Percentage Increase or decrease
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Halifax.....	\$ 40,795	\$ 52,000	\$ 11,000*	21.5*
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	156,200	62,000	94,200	151.9
QUEBEC.—				
Montreal.....	1,718,505	1,780,860	62,355*	3.5*
Westmount.....	251,950	233,675	18,275	7.8
Maisonneuve.....	243,200	294,900*	51,700*	17.5*
Outremont.....	156,000	150,000	6,000	4.0
Lachine.....	45,300	24,200	21,150	87.4
ONTARIO.—				
Ottawa.....	417,750	404,975	12,775	3.2
Peterborough.....	67,095	25,153	41,942	166.7
Toronto.....	3,292,766	2,384,440	908,326	38.1
St. Catharines.....	128,950	27,130	101,920	377.1
Welland.....	19,313			
Hamilton.....	670,600	618,675	51,925	8.4
Brantford.....	100,730	99,095	1,635	1.6
Galt.....	28,080	11,530	16,550	143.5
Guelph.....	38,150	65,425	27,275*	41.7*
Berlin.....	89,780	35,810	53,970	150.7
Stratford.....	82,000	12,400	69,600	561.3
London.....	140,558	44,756	95,797	214.1
Chatham.....	19,090	2,560	16,530*	645.7
Windsor.....	114,125	27,630	13,505*	10.6*
Owen Sound.....	20,000			
North Bay.....	90,000	28,955	61,045	210.8
Sudbury.....	116,000			
Port Arthur.....	174,884	183,450	8,566*	4.7
Fort William.....	2 2,070	220,390	11,680	5.3
MANITOBA.—				
Winnipeg.....	3,144,870	2 893,650	251,820	8.7
Brandon.....	140,350	32,025	108,325	338.3
SASKATCHEWAN.—				
Regina.....	1,048,830	716,025	332,805	46.5
Saskatoon.....	1,601,000	779,725	821,275	105.3
Moosejaw.....	531,555	752,165	220,610*	29.3*
North Battleford.....	335,285	32,830	302,455	921.3
Prince Albert.....	278,900	103,675	175,225	169.0
Yorkton.....	113,116			
Swift Current.....	105,660	15,300	90,360	590.6
Weyburn.....	92,275			
ALBERTA.—				
Edmonton.....	2,548,135	357,929	2,190,206	611.9
Calgary.....	2,210,580	1,826,220	384,360	21.0
Medicine Hat.....	210,445	83,575	126,870	151.8
Lethbridge.....	103,503	94,960	8,543	9.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—				
Vancouver.....	1,219,780	909,824	309,956	34.1
Victoria.....	617,860	250,800	367,060	146.4
Point Grey.....	353,945			
South Vancouver.....	211,700			
New Westminster.....	96,850	93,450	3,400	3.6
Oak Bay.....	90,125	40,300	49,825	123.6
Nanaimo.....	36,853	22,675	14,178	62.1
Nelson.....	22,600	2,970	19,630	660.9

*Decrease. Note.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Halifax, N.S., Montreal and Maisonneuve, Que., Guelph, Windsor and Port Arthur, Ont., and Moosejaw, Sask.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Injury caused by unguarded machinery.

AN important decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia when the scope of the Factory Act of that province was exemplified in the case where defendants allowed certain machinery in their mill to be in such an unguarded state as that so long as the attention of the person operating it was intent upon it danger could be avoided, but when his attention was momentarily diverted from it to something else connected with his work, injury was caused to him, and were held to be guilty of a breach of statutory duty. The facts of the case are as follows: The plaintiff, a new hand at the work, was placed in a position where it was his duty at frequent intervals to climb up on a table, cross over it and climb down again into a place surrounded by tables or benches which allowed him a space of about four feet by two in which to work at tripping pieces of lumber into a hole through which they were supposed to fall to be cut into laths. While working there he had to be careful not to get caught and thrown down by lumber coming along on endless chains fitted with dogs to catch the boards and hold them on their way to the piling place. These chains with their load came along about midway between his feet and his knees, and if he did not jump clear of them from time to time as they came along he would be caught and thrown down. Two or three feet from the floor were the tables on which the lumber was being trimmed. Along the length of the tables ran a shaft which was pierced at some point of the space within which he was working, the ends being fastened by

means of flanges, fastened by bolts and nuts. While he was working, a two-inch plank came down the tables next to him and when an end of it struck the fender on the table, which was designed to guide it as it moved across to the edge of the table farthest from the plaintiff, the other end was naturally tilted over towards him and more or less across the space in which he was working. In his endeavour to move this plank in order to climb out of the hole and resume his sawing, he got caught in some way on the revolving shaft and was badly injured before he could be rescued.

The action was dismissed in the trial court, the judge finding that the plaintiff's injuries were caused by his carelessness and negligence in attempting to crawl up on the table over the open revolving shaft. This decision was not upheld in the higher court, which found that the plaintiff was doing work which he was under obligation to do and was not guilty of contributory negligence. In rendering judgment Mr. Justice Graham said: "In my opinion the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence, and the defendant was guilty of negligence under the Employers' Liability Act, R.S. 1900, ch. 179, namely, there was a defect in the arrangement of the work and machinery of which the defendant knew and the plaintiff merely continued in the employment of the defendant within the meaning of the proviso to sec. 5, ch. 179, R.S. 1900, and is not to be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury." Damages were assessed at the sum of \$500, with costs of appeal and of the action. (*Kizer v. Kent Lumber Company*.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Loss of Eye.—Life pension awarded.

A court ruling was handed down by Mr. Justice St. Pierre recently, when a workman who had suffered the loss

of one of his eyes in the course of his daily work was awarded a life pension. The plaintiff, Hormisdas Mongeau, an employee of the Dominion Textile Company entered suit under the Employers' Liability Act, on account of an accident of which he was the victim. At the time of the mishap he was doing millwright work, and was altering a pulley on suspended shafting. He set to work without shutting off the power or removing the belt from the pulley. While he was engaged in the work the belt snapped, hitting him on the head and throwing him to the ground. He sustained serious injuries, but the only permanent hurt was the loss of his right eye.

The company opposed the suit on the ground of gross negligence on the part of the plaintiff in attempting to do the work referred to without removing the belt from the pulley. They claimed that the ordinary care exercised by a skilled tradesman would demand that he take at least this precaution. Thus, they claimed that the suit of the plaintiff was baseless, as he was himself primarily responsible for what had occurred.

The court, however, in disposing of the matter, laid it down as a principle that, as the plaintiff was in the employ of the defendant, he had a right to compensation. The diminution of his earning capacity as a result of the mishap was equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent., and he thus had a right to an annual pension equally one-half of this diminution. As he was earning \$735.56 per year, he had a right to a pension of one-sixth of \$600, or \$100, and \$11.30 on the balance of his yearly salary.

Dealing with the question of responsibility, the court held that the plaintiff was not the cause of the accident, as the belt would have broken whether he was at his work or not. On the other hand, plaintiff had shown carelessness to a certain degree in neglecting to throw the belt off the pulley

while he was in the act of adjusting the pulley. For this act of negligence, plaintiff should be made to bear a portion of the annual pension. Thus, the sum of \$11.30 was deducted from the pension, the company defendant being condemned to pay the plaintiff a life pension of \$100, payable quarterly.

Striker fined for assaulting worker.

A case arising from the recent garment workers' strike was decided before Judge Leet in Montreal on July 24 when a striker was sentenced to pay \$21.50 in all or go to jail for five days for assaulting a garment worker on his way to the factory where he was employed.

Striker fined for impeding traffic.

Another case in connection with the strike of garment workers was heard in the Recorder's Court on July 2nd. A striker on picket duty was charged with obstructing the sidewalk in front of a clothing establishment and refusing to move on when ordered to do so. A fine of \$25 or imprisonment for one month was imposed.

ONTARIO CASES.

Damages for death of railway employee.

An appeal by the defendants from a judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Clute, upon the findings of a jury, in favour of the plaintiff, the administratrix of the estate of Gilbert Jones, who was an engine-fireman in the defendants' service, and, when acting as such upon a snow-plough train, who was killed in a collision, to recover damages for his death. At the Assizes in London the questions submitted to the jury and the answers given were as follows:—

1. Were the defendants guilty of negligence that caused the death of Gilbert Jones? Answer: Yes.

2. If so, what was the negligence? Answer: By not having a competent employee in charge of the snowplow train.

3. Did the defendants permit Weymark to engage in the operation of the train on which Jones was when he came to his death, without first requiring such employee to pass the examination on train rules, and undergo a satisfactory eye and ear test by a competent examiner? Answer: Yes.

4. Did the plaintiffs suffer the damage complained of thereby? Answer: Yes.

5. Did the deceased come to his death by reason of the defendants operating their railway by a negligent system? Answer: Yes.

6. If so, what was the negligent system? Answer: By allowing Weymark to operate a snowplow train without having passed the eye and ear test.

7. Might the deceased, Gilbert Jones, have avoided the accident by the exercise of reasonable care? Answer: No.

8. At what sum do you assess the damages? Answer: \$6,000; to be apportioned as follows: (a) to the widow, \$3,500; (b) to the daughter, \$500; (c) to the son, \$2,000.

The daughter is about twenty-one years of age, and the son about twelve. It was stated by defendants' counsel that an appeal would in all probability be taken.

The defendants claimed negligence of the engineer of the deceased's train was the cause of the accident, and admitted liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, paying into Court \$2,000 in full of all claims.

The jury assessed the plaintiff's damages at \$6,000, for which sum judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

The Court of Appeal held that there was a mistrial of the case; that it was not presented to the jury as it should have been; and that consequently the jury's findings were inconclusive. It was also held that the plaintiff, having failed to establish a claim at common

law, might in strictness have her action dismissed, if she refused to accept—as she did—the offer of judgment under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The appeal was allowed and a new trial directed with the costs of appeal to defendants. (*Jones v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

Dangerous work. — Contributory negligence.

In the Divisional Court the judgment of Mr. Justice Riddell, delivered at the Hamilton Assizes in the case of an action brought by the Mercantile Trust Company against the Canada Steel Company for damages for the death of a labourer employed by the defendant company was maintained, and the appeal dismissed with costs. Particulars of the previous trial will be found on p. 89 of the July (1912) issue of the *Labour Gazette*. (*Mercantile Trust Company v. Canada Steel Company.*)

Defective Roadway.—Fatal Accident to Teamster.

The Grand Trunk Railway entered an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Teetzel, upon the findings of a jury, in favour of the widow of a teamster who met his death by being thrown from his wagon owing to want of repair of the roadway in the station yard. At the trial the defendants claimed that the roadway in question was not intended for use, and that another and proper roadway had been provided, which was the only one that the deceased was entitled to use. The evidence showed, however, that the first roadway had been for some time continuously used by teamsters in unloading cars, and that it was very convenient for this purpose.

The Court of Appeal held that if the defendants did not intend the dangerous roadway to be used, they should have given notice to that effect or have stopped it up. The appeal from the previous judgment for \$5,000 was dismissed with costs. (*Thompson v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

**Workmen's Compensation Act.—
"Workman" within meaning
of Act.**

In the Alberta Supreme Court a successful appeal was made by the Leitch Collieries, Limited, from an award made in favour of the widow of a workman who was killed by an accident in the Company's mine while working for the appellants. The deceased man met his death on November 17, 1910. Formal notice of his death and of the claim of the widow for compensation was not given to the Company until nearly a year afterwards, but it appears that the company's general manager had notice of the accident and of the death of the deceased therefrom immediately after it occurred. At the time of the accident there existed an agreement between the company and an assurance company, whereby the latter appears to have been liable to indemnify the former against any claims for compensation for injuries sustained by its employees. Under agreement the manager of the mining company gave the assurance company notice of the death of the deceased. An offer of \$1,000 was made to the widow of the deceased man by the assurance company, which offer appears to have been known to the manager of the collieries company but not to have been regarded by him as an offer on behalf of the latter. The appellant company subsequently made an offer of \$500 as compensation, which sum was not accepted by the widow of the deceased. The arbitrator awarded her \$1,000, without costs, an appeal against which was brought by the mining company.

The Court held that there was nothing in the conduct of the collieries company, or of its representative, which would have the effect of making the company liable by reason of the offer of \$1,000 made on behalf of the assurance company. By reason of the relation existing between the two companies the former company could not safely make any offer of settlement without the

consent of the latter. It was for the latter alone to consider the question of liability, as the former appears to have been fully indemnified against such liability. It was of the opinion, also, that the subsequent offer of \$500 made on behalf of the collieries company did not affect the question of the liability, even though it was made with the consent of the assurance company.

One of the grounds relied upon by the collieries company in its denial of liability was that the deceased was not a workman within the meaning of the Act. The Court upheld this contention and decided that by the terms of the agreement between the collieries company and the deceased, under which he was working at the time of his death, he was not in the employ of the company nor under its control in any way. He was a contractor with the company to do specified work, in the performance of which the company could not exercise any control over him. The previous award was set aside and the matter referred back to the arbitrator with costs of appeal going to the collieries company. (*Reid v. Leitch Collieries Limited.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Injury received while testing machinery intended for use in another factory.

That the provisions of the Factory Act requiring dangerous parts of machinery to be guarded were not applicable in the case where the accident arising from the use of such dangerous machinery took place in the factory where the machine was manufactured and not where it was intended for use, was the decision recently arrived at in the British Columbia Court of Appeal. An appeal was made by the defendants, manufacturers of a morticing machine, from the judgment of the trial judge, in favour of the plaintiff, upon the verdict of a jury, for the recovery of \$11,500 damages, in an action for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff while

in the service of the defendants. The plaintiff, a machinist in charge of the construction of a morticing machine, was directed to test the machine three times, and in oiling it he met with an accident while it was running the third time. The guard over the rapidly revolving saws was to be suspended when the machine was finally installed in the factory where it was to be used, but at the time of the accident the machinery was unguarded. It was alleged by the plaintiff that he protested to the foreman against the making of the third test on account of the want of a guard over the saws. It was also alleged that the defendants were guilty of a breach of the Factories' Act, R.S.B.C. 1911 ch. 81, sec. 32, which provides that: "In every factory all dangerous parts of mill-gearing, machinery, shafting, vats, pans, cauldrons, reservoirs, wheel-races,

flumes, water-channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges and all other dangerous structures or places shall be, as far as practicable, securely guarded."

In the higher court, Mr. Justice MacDonald held that as the morticing machine was not a part of the machinery used in the manufacture of the product of the factory in which the accident occurred, the Factories' Act was not applicable. Where a machine was being tested, it was important, in his opinion, that the different parts should be exposed in order to observe whether it was working properly or not, but those making the test were in a position to guard themselves and others against inadvertent or thoughtless acts. The Court, as before stated, upheld the appeal, and directed a new trial. (*Everett v. Schaake Machine Works, Limited.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
AUGUST, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL and labour conditions reached a high state of activity during August, in fact it might be stated that the activity of general employment was never more marked nor the demand for labour more pronounced in the history of the Dominion. The chief factor in bringing about this state was the harvesting of the western grain crop which created a demand for men greater than it has been found possible to supply. Agricultural activities were briskly continued during the month, the influence of the wet weather, however, hindering operations somewhat in this line. It is estimated that the total yield will be greater than in previous years. The quality also of the grain, according to reports, is likely to be good. Fishing was steadily carried on during the month, this industry in the Maritime Provinces being reported as fair. The sockeye salmon season in British Columbia came to a close and proved better than was anticipated earlier in the season. Lumbering operations continued steady during August, the fear of a shortage of cars later in the year helping to stimulate a brisk trade in this respect. Mining was actively carried on in Nova Scotia, shipments to Montreal continuing heavy. The western coal mines also increased their output, while the British Columbia metalliferous mines were nearly all reported as working steadily. Fairly active conditions prevailed in the Cobalt district. All

branches of manufacturing experienced an exceptionally busy month, the preparations for the fall trade being partly responsible for this state; an impetus was also given to the various industries by the expectation of a satisfactory harvest. Traffic, both by land and water, was brisk, the railway companies being particularly busy with both freight and passenger traffic. Building operations were carried on with activity, though the unfavourable weather influenced conditions generally in regard to operations out of doors. All the other trades were active, and in many cases a shortage of tradesmen was reported.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices declined during the month, standing at 133.4 at the end of August as compared with 134.8 for July, and 127.2 for August, 1911. The downward movement was due chiefly to a decline in the price of grains and fodder, also in fruits and vegetables.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was no marked change in the number of industrial disputes existing during August from those of the previous month. Industrial conditions were considerably affected by disputes, forty-eight being reported to the Department, the same number as last month. Transportation was seriously affected by disputes during August, strikes of

teamsters being in existence at Montreal and Ottawa, and freight handlers at Port Arthur and Fort William. There were several disputes in the building trades, the majority of which, however, affected only a few workers. The most important disputes beginning during August were those of builders' labourers at Brandon, Man., and freight handlers at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. A termination of the strike of railway labourers on the Grand Trunk Pacific lines in the neighbourhood of Prince Rupert occurred during the month. Altogether about 9,500 employees were thrown out of work by trade disputes in existence during August.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during August as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Sawmill and stock of lumber, Parrsboro, loss \$20,000.

New Brunswick.—Sawmill at Dalhousie; shingle mill at Dalhousie Jct., loss \$6,000; sawmill at Fredericton, loss \$5,000; carpet cleaning establishment loss \$2,000; also foundry and brush factory, loss \$100,000.

Quebec.—Barn and contents at Cascades, loss \$2,000; general store at Gracefield, loss \$20,000; box factory at Granby, loss \$100,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: warehouse, loss \$20,000; abattoir, loss \$80,000; sash and door factory, loss \$50,000. Store and dwelling at Ste. Sebastian, loss \$14,000; cotton mill stables at Valleyfield, loss \$15,000.

Ontario.—Sash factory at Belleville, loss \$8,000; business block at Brockville, loss \$5,000; barn at Cornwall, loss \$7,000; public school at Milverton, loss \$9,000; barns and contents at Mount Hope, loss \$5,000; hotel stables, at Paris, loss \$3,000; barn and contents at Petrolea, \$2,500; box factory at Scotland; at Toronto, the following fires occurred at Toronto: roofing plant, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba.—Upholstering factory at Winnipeg, loss \$6,000.

Saskatchewan. — General store at Howell, loss \$6,000.

British Columbia.—Boarding-house at Queensboro, loss \$5,000; hardware store at South Vancouver, loss \$2,000; sawmill and collieries at Union Bay, loss \$30,000; the following fires occurred at Vancouver: furniture store, loss \$50,000; sash and door factory, loss \$20,000; warehouses, loss \$14,000; stove foundry, loss \$11,700.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Few changes in wages and hours of labour were reported to the Department as having gone into existence during Au-

gust. The following is a statement of such, information concerning which was received at the Department during August:

Agriculture. — The heavy demand for men to harvest the crops was felt in all parts of the country and wages ruled high in consequence.

Building trades. — Builders labourers (300) at Brandon, Man., were given an increase of 2½ cents per hour on August 21st. Bricklayers and masons (200) at Saskatoon, Sask., were granted an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours on August 1st. A termination of the strikes of carpenters at Winnipeg and Calgary occurred during August, the definite termination of which provided for an increase in wages and shorter hours to workers in that trade. Plasterers (66) at Ottawa went on strike early in the month and were granted an increase in wages. Painters at Regina had their wages raised and working hours reduced on August 19th.

Metal trades. — Iron moulders (14) at Peterborough, Ont., had their working hours reduced by one per week. The same class (8) in Belleville were granted an increase of twenty-five cents per day.

Transportation. — Street railway employees in Halifax were given an advance in wages. Forty-four street railway employees at Quebec were given an increase in wages on August 1st. Those who had been in the company's service for eight years received an increase of one cent per hour and those of twelve years' service being advanced two cents per hour. Freight handlers (250) at Port Arthur were granted an increase in wages on August 5th.

Municipal employees. — Teamsters (40) at Three Rivers, and firemen (36) at Saskatoon were given an increase on August 1st. Teamsters at Regina received an advance from \$65 to \$70 per month. Common labourers (250) at Saskatoon were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day.

Miscellaneous. — Pulp makers (25) at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., were given an increase of 3½ cents per hour on Au-

August 6th. Theatrical and stage employees (6) at Hamilton, Ont., received an increase of 27 per cent. on August 19th. Theatrical musicians in Toronto secured an increase of three dollars per week.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during August in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Agricultural work was considerably handicapped by wet weather during the month, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces being particularly affected by adverse conditions in this respect. The hay crop was above the average in the eastern provinces, and was gathered with difficulty, conditions being rendered unsatisfactory at some points by reason of the heavy rains. Oats and barley in Ontario proved a good crop, though considerable damage was done to both by wet weather early in the month. Potatoes and other root crops were generally good. In regard to the western grain crop reports from several sections indicate that satisfactory conditions prevailed during August. Harvesting was general towards the middle of the month and the yield promised to be not only heavy but also of good quality. Rain at the end of the month delayed operations, but on the whole the outlook is satisfactory. Coarse grains also show promise, and it is expected that the yield of oats on account of the larger acreage will equal that of last year. Barley improved towards the end of the month, and flax reports are satisfactory. A shortage of binder-twine was responsible for considerable inconvenience until a large shipment of that commodity was made from the United States, which relieved the situation. A

more serious handicap, however, was caused by the shortage of men to harvest the crops. This shortage was general throughout the country, although its intensity was most keenly felt in the West. The railways have made extensive preparations for the handling of the grain crop, and it is expected that their transportation will be effected more expeditiously than in previous years. A report of the Census and Statistics Monthly issued during August summarizes conditions as follows:—

Good rains which fell generally throughout Canada during July have improved the outlook, and on July 31st, the condition of all grain crops was favourable, with the exception of fall wheat in Ontario and in Alberta, where this crop never fully recovered from the effects of the exceptionally severe winter. Fall sown wheat represents, however, only a comparatively small proportion, viz., 7 p. c., of the total area under wheat. The condition of spring wheat is 83 p. c. of the standard for the whole of Canada; it is above 90 in the two extreme provinces of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia and between 80 and 90 in each of the other provinces, except in Ontario, where it is just below 80, and in Quebec, where it falls to 70. Oats, barley, rye, mixed grains and flaxseed are all marked above 80 for Canada as a whole, and for each province except Quebec the range is between 80 and 90 and in certain cases even above 90. In Quebec the condition is lower, being between 70 and 80. Buckwheat in the Maritime Provinces shows over 85; but in Ontario and Quebec the averages for this crop are respectively 75 and 73. Corn for husking is 70.37 and for fodder 73.19 for Canada, the condition being comparatively low in Ontario and Quebec, owing to the cold and wet weather of the early part of the summer.

The condition of potatoes, turnips, mangolds and other root crops is generally excellent, the figures being above 80 for Canada and either approaching or exceeding 90 in the Northwest provinces and in British Columbia. Only in Quebec are the prospects unfavourable, the condition being little above 70. Hay and clover crops are excellent upon the whole, Quebec being again the exception. The condition is especially high in the Northwest provinces and in British Columbia. Sugar beets are given as 77.17 in Ontario and 86.50 in Alberta.

The Canadian crop situation at the end of July may therefore be summarized as generally favourable, giving neither the exceptionally favourable promise of this time last year nor the equally exceptionally unfavourable promise of the year before. In Quebec the condition of all crops is below that of the other eight provinces.

A preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat is 21.48 bushels as the average for the total effective area of 781,000 acres in the five provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. This indicates a total yield of 16,773,300 bushels as compared with the final figures of 1911, viz., 26,014,000 bushels from 1,172,119 acres. The average yield per acre of hay and clover is placed at 1.45 ton, giving upon an area of 7,638,600 acres a total production of 11,036,000 tons. Alfalfa, with an average yield per acre of 1.59 ton, shows an esti-

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet			Active			Active	Active
2—Westville.....	Active			Quiet	Active			Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Quiet		Quiet			Active	Active	Active
4—Amherst.....	Active	Quiet			Active			V active	V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active		Active			Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
7—St. John.....				Fair				Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....								V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active							Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	Fair		V active		Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Active	Active
13—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
14—Sorel.....	Active			Active			Active	Active	Active
15—Montreal.....	Active			Active			Active	V active	V active
16—Hull.....	Active		Active	Active				Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa.....	Active		Active	Active	Quiet			Active	Active
18—Brockville.....	Active							Active	Active
19—Kingston.....	Active	Active	Quiet		Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active
20—Belleville.....		Quiet						Active	Active
21—Peterborough.....	Active			Fair				V active	V active
22—Orillia.....	Active							Active	Active
23—Toronto.....	Active							Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active							Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Active						Active	V active	V active
28—Guelph.....	Active							Active	Active
29—Berlin.....								V active	V active
30—Woodstock.....	Active							Active	V active
31—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
32—London.....	Active							V active	V active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active							Active	Active
34—Chatham.....	Active							Active	Active
35—Windsor.....	V active						Active	V active	V active
36—Owen Sound.....								Fair	Fair
37—Cobalt.....						Active		Fair	Fair
38—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active							Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina.....	Active							Active	Active
43—Moosejaw.....								Active	Active
44—Saskatoon.....	Active							Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
45—Calgary.....	Active							V active	V active
46—Edmonton.....	Active				Active		Quiet	V active	V active
47—Lethbridge.....	Active			Active	Active			Fair	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
48—Nelson.....	Active						Active	V active	V active
49—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair		Active		Active	Active	Active	Fair
50—Vancouver.....								Active	Active
51—Victoria.....				Active			Active	Active	Active
52—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	V active	V active
53—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather	Trades.
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
3—Halifax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Amherst.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island—									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
6—Moncton.....	Fair	Active	.....	V active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
7—St. John.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
8—Fredericton.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active
Quebec—									
9—Quebec.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Quiet	Fair	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Quiet	V active	Active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active
14—Sorci.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
15—Montreal.....	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16—Hull.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario—									
17—Ottawa.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18—Brockville.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
19—Kingston.....	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
20—Belleville.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
21—Peterborough.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active
22—Orillia.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
23—Toronto.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
25—St. Catharines.....	Active	.....	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Guelph.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
29—Berlin.....	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—Woodstock.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31—Stratford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32—London.....	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34—Chatham.....	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
35—Windsor.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....
36—Owen Sound.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
37—Cobalt.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
38—Sault Ste Marie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba—									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan—									
42—Regina.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Active	.....	.....
43—Mooselaw.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
44—Saskatoon.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
Alberta—									
45—Calgary.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V active
46—Edmonton.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
47—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia—									
48—Nelson.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49—New Westminster.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
50—Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51—Victoria.....	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
52—Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....
53—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.—Concluded.

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TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechanical										
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
2—											
3—Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
4—											
5—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
6—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active
7—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
8—V active	V active				V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
10—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
11—Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
13—Active					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
14—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
15—V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
16—Active										Active	
17—											
18—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	Active
19—V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
20—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	Active
21—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
22—					Active						Active
23—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
24—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
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26—Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
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34—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
35—V active	V active		V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
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37—					Active	Active	Active	Fair		Active	Active
38—Active											Active
39—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
40—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
41—Active	Active				Active					Active	Active
42—Active	Active	Active			Active	V active	V active	Active		Active	Active
43—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
44—Active	Active	Active			Active			Active		Active	Active
45—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
46—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
47—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	V active
48—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
49—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
50—											
51—					Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
52—					Active						Active
53—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active		Active	Active

mated total production of 177,300 tons from 111,300 acres. The final estimates of 1911 gave 12,694,000 tons hay and clover and 227,900 tons alfalfa.

The fruit crop report No. 4, issued by the Department of Agriculture, under date of August 15th, states that July was a fairly dry month, so dry in fact that in a few cases small fruits were materially shortened in crop and new plantations were injured. Towards the end of the month rains began which were almost continuous for a month, as many as fifteen consecutive days upon which rain fell in eastern Canada being reported by some correspondents. Should conditions change immediately it is quite possible that no serious injury will result. A luxuriant growth has been induced and moisture enough for heavy crops. The weather has been favourable to cover crops in orchards. On the other hand it has induced fungous diseases to a certain extent. The apple scab is reported from practically all apple sections, and it is safe to say that there will be a much larger proportion of No. 3 fruit than usual. A very severe hail-storm was experienced in the Nelson and Kootenay districts on July 21st and did serious injury to the fruit crop.

No marked change has taken place in the prospects for the apple crop. Nearly all correspondents report the growth as excellent; larger, indeed, than usual. The general average for the Dominion stands at sixty-nine per cent. for early apples, sixty per cent. for fall apples, and sixty-one per cent. for winter apples. The average for the Dominion would be sixty-five. In the inland valleys of British Columbia pears are likely to be a good crop. The only disease much in evidence is blight. The size and colour appear to be good. The crop on Vancouver Island and on the coast is not quite so good. In Eastern Canada pears are, on the whole, rather light. The large commercial orchards of District 1 have only about half a full crop. The pear crop in Annapolis Valley is a good average one and fairly clean. In regard to plums the percentages for the Dominion are higher this month than last. The crop on Vancouver Island and

the lower mainland in British Columbia will not be large nor the quality of the best. The rest of the province has an excellent crop of nearly all varieties.

In Eastern Canada the crop is below the average except in Nova Scotia, where practically a full crop is reported. It is quite possible that shipments of Nova Scotian plums may reach the markets of Montreal and Ottawa this year to supply the deficiencies in Districts 1 and 2, which usually have a large quantity of plums for shipping. The Japanese plums have proved too tender for many parts of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, but in these districts several native varieties of excellent quality are now grown in marketable quantities and plum growing is not unlikely to take a new lease of life where the European and Japanese varieties have failed. The number of peach trees in British Columbia is not large and the industry has had a severe set-back in the matter of winter killing. Wherever the trees withstood the winter, they are well loaded, a full crop being reported in nearly all varieties.

The crop in western Canada is only medium or somewhat less, especially in the late varieties. District 1 is the only section having a crop that will more than meet the needs of the local market. The competition of the canners will materially affect the amount of fruit placed on the general market. The shortage of canned goods makes it probable that the canneries will use a much larger portion of the crop than usual. No particular change has taken place with reference to grapes. They still stand as a good average crop, with no prospect of any material setback between now and harvesting. The vines have made an excellent growth and the fruit will be of good size and possibly earlier than last year. The small fruit trade of Canada, as a whole, is in a transition state. At only a few points has the industry developed into anything beyond supplying local markets, and at present the effect of this condition is very noticeable. In all the provinces many of the localities that, up to this time, supplied the local

markets, are now reporting a possible decline in the industry. The reasons most frequently given for the decline are the difficulty in getting pickers, the inadequate transportation facilities and, in one or two cases, low prices. On the other hand, in such places as St. Catharines, Ontario, where they have for several years shipped to the Northwest and to other distant points, and where competing canneries have been established, an increase is reported. The extraordinary high prices that have prevailed this year do not seem to be a sufficient incentive to induce larger plantations. The industry has evidently reached a point where organization and efficient leadership would do much to develop it. The acreage for fruiting next year has not been increased. The stand secured has been good and with average weather conditions this fall and next winter, a crop slightly better than that of 1912 will be produced in 1913.

Fishing.

Fishing in the Maritime Provinces was only fair, being almost on the Louisburg coast. The Gabarouse fisheries reported better results, but the moist weather was against good drying of the fish and they were not sent to the market in the usual good condition. The time for lobster fishing along the Northumberland Strait was extended from August 11th to August 21st. The catch was reported as being fair. In the Halifax district fish have been caught in good quantities. A good catch of herring was also reported in the same district, which helped to compensate the fishermen for the poor catch during the previous month. Fishing in the Fraser river was good, and with the high price received for salmon the fishermen have done exceptionally well. The season for sockeye salmon in British Columbia practically came to a close during August. It is expected that the figures will compare favourably with those of last year.

After twenty-seven years' existence the annual expedition of the Halifax sealing fleet to the Southern seas has

been abandoned. By the suspension of this industry about one hundred men who had previously manned the ships on the cruise will have to find another calling and the vessels themselves will probably be drafted into the freight carrying traffic.

The monthly bulletin No. 4 of the Sea Fisheries Statistics, issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during August, gives the following summary of conditions in the sea fishing for July:—

Unfavourable weather during the last half of the month of July retarded fishing operations on all parts of the Atlantic coast, and was the means of destroying a considerable number of lobster traps, while dogfish appeared in force along the whole Nova Scotia shore and did damage to nets. Lack of bait seems also to have prevented successful fishing round Cape Breton island. Indeed one Richmond county officer reports that the season, so far, is the worst on record for codfish. Small or "tinker" mackerel were caught in considerable quantities during the month in the western part of Nova Scotia. From Digby comes the report that haddock fishing in the Bay of Fundy was the best for years. Salmon fishing in Restigouche county, N.B., has not been so good this season as in other years, owing, it is said, to the lateness of spring this year. Cod fishing at the Magdalen Islands was rather poor. A good appearance of fall mackerel is reported. Cod were scarce on the usual fishing grounds of Gaspé county. Up till the end of June heavy ice lay along the coast of the easterly part of Saguenay county. Where fishing could be carried on, cod and lobsters were very scarce, but salmon was very plentiful. In the southern part of British Columbia, with favourable weather conditions, fishing was fairly successful. With the exception of strong northwest winds at Queen Charlotte islands, the weather was favourable in the northern part of the province, but fishing was poor.

Lumbering.

Sawmilling was actively carried on in all parts of the country during August. A number of men, however, left this industry to take part in the work of harvesting the crops. The inability of the railway companies to provide adequate transportation for lumbering prospects in British Columbia by reason of the large amount of grain being moved in the West caused inconvenience to several companies in the eastern provinces, and they are consequently behind in their orders. Trade with the United States was fairly good and compared favourably with that of a year ago. The fear of a tie-up of cars in the fall by reason of the grain

transportation caused a greater activity in regard to shipments to Great Britain and Europe than earlier in the season. Under an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick during the 1911 season, the export of pulpwood cut on Crown lands is now prohibited. The section of the Act dealing with pulpwood did not become effective until August 1st, 1912, and any licensee exporting pulpwood cut on Crown lands after that date will do so at the risk of having his license cancelled.

Mining.

The mining industry all over the country was active during August and shows a greater improvement over conditions existing during the corresponding month of last year. The Nova Scotia collieries continued to maintain extensive outputs and shipments to Montreal were heavy during the month. A shortage of coal was experienced in that city and prices ruled high with prospects of going still higher in the near future. British Columbia collieries showed increased activity, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company having now resumed working full time. Their prospects for the fall and winter are bright, and conditions were better than they have been since the strike of last year. The metalliferous mines of the same province were also actively running in the Nelson district. Conditions in the Cobalt district were normal, some good outputs being reported. The Thetford asbestos mines were forced to close down about the middle of the month by reason of the continued wet weather.

Manufacturing.

Reports from all over the country show that manufacturing establishments were in a very healthy state during August. Preparations for the fall trade were partly responsible for this and the outlook for a heavy grain yield helped to stimulate conditions in the various industries. Many factories were running overtime and short-

age of skilled operatives was felt in various sections.

Railway Construction.

Work on the different lines in course of construction throughout the country continued active during August and employment was thereby furnished for a great number of men.

Transportation.

Transportation had a good month in spite of the fact that conditions were materially influenced by trade disputes in various localities. Railway and steamboat traffic, both freight and passenger, were exceedingly heavy, the holiday season accounting for this to a considerable degree.

The annual report of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended June 30th, 1912 was recently issued to the shareholders and shows the operations of the railway to have been very successfully conducted during that period. Many more extensions and improvements are therein shown to be contemplated by the directors. The gross earnings of the company for the year amounted to \$123,319,541, while the working expenses were \$80,021,298, leaving a net earning of \$43,298,242. Dividends of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock for the last half year and 2½ per cent. on the common stock for the quarter ended June 30th last were declared. The statement of earnings for the year showed that \$31,812,207 was taken through passenger traffic, while \$79,833,734 was earned by the transportation of freight. The balance was made up from carrying mails and from sleeping cars, express, telegraph and miscellaneous. After payment of all dividends declared for the year a surplus from railway and steamship lines carried forward is \$17,560,519. The special income from interest on land sales and other assets not included in the above amounted to more than half a million dollars.

The Trades.

Building. — Building operations were actively continued during the month, the wet weather hindering matters slightly in indoor occupations in this line, and a shortage of material also held up operations, though on the whole good progress was made with the various works under construction.

Metal and woodworking trades. — These trades had an active month, though disputes in various parts of the country proved a hindrance in the former trade.

Printing and allied trades. — Activity was general in these trades during August.

Clothing. — Tailors and garment workers were unusually busy during August preparing for the fall trade. Boot and shoe workers were also extremely active.

Leather. — The leather trades were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Baking and confectionery establishments had a busy month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were also actively employed.

Miscellaneous. — The commencement of the fall season rendered retail clerks particularly busy. The holiday season also contributed to the activity of the different classes of workers.

Unskilled labour. — August was a particularly busy month for workers in this class, and the supply of men fell considerably below the demand, many additional men being required for harvesting the crops, railway construction and civic improvements.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.

During July, 1912, there was an increase of \$16,540,748 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month, of 1911, the amounts being respectively \$56,358,501 and \$39,817,753. For the four months ending July, 1912, the value of imports show an increase of \$52,366,666 over the corresponding period of 1911. The total value of domestic exports during July, 1912, amounted to \$31,042,160, an increase of \$6,962,452 over the same month in the previous year. The value of domestic exports for the four months ending July was \$107,308,936, as compared with a value of \$78,704,116 for the corresponding period of 1911. During July there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, agriculture and manufactures, and a decrease in the domestic exports of fisheries, forests, animals and their produce and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, July, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of July		4 Months ending July	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods.....	25,199,885	37,416,478	98,184,361	138,567,026
Free goods.....	14,617,868	18,942,023	58,783,019	70,767,020
Total.....	39,817,753	56,358,501	156,967,380	209,334,046
Coin and Bullion.....	687,647	355,849	5,891,604	1,432,411
Grand Total.....	40,505,400	56,714,350	162,858,984	210,766,457
Duty collected	6,499,049	9,770,507	25,425,808	35,990,061

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of July				4 months ending July			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	3,351,076	24,020	5,304,029	9,241	11,942,765	76,371	16,584,102	30,875
The Fisheries.....	1,948,706	30,799	1,426,442	3,103	3,894,929	56,288	3,748,436	21,763
The Forest.....	5,135,419	22,540	4,484,675	14,876	13,254,192	23,037	13,454,078	117,403
Animals and their produce.....	6,396,576	54,851	6,321,160	41,456	14,795,822	245,870	13,620,514	147,310
Agriculture.....	4,681,127	1,456,989	10,251,023	1,227,012	24,453,645	3,483,816	47,221,922	2,293,135
Manufactures.....	2,556,013	487,249	3,248,491	637,100	10,327,278	1,956,690	12,659,109	2,555,784
Miscellaneous.....	10,791	45,671	6,340	184,404	35,485	264,904	20,775	802,929
Total merchandise	24,079,708	2,122,119	31,042,160	2,117,192	78,704,116	6,106,976	107,308,936	5,969,198
Coin and Bullion		444,057		1,549,363		1,361,696		4,591,253
Grand Total Exports.....	24,079,708	2,566,176	31,042,16	3,666,555	78,704,116	7,468,672	107,308,936	10,560,451

Domestic trade. — Trade generally was satisfactory during the month. An optimistic feeling regarding the grain crop engendered an activity in wholesale trade. Retail trade was normal, the moist weather rendering country trade quiet, and preventing a clearing off of summer goods. Preparations were made for an extensive fall trade. Collections were generally fair.

Preparations were made during the month by the Canadian banks to meet the pressure consequent on the movement of the crops. The bank statement for July showed an increase of \$822,195 in paid-up capital over the previous month, the total at the end of July being \$113,410,732. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$95,827,534 as compared with \$102,111,848 during June. Deposits in Canada, payable in demand, amounted to \$372,012,194, a decrease of \$1,487,695 as compared with June. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$852,256,651 as compared with \$848,940,089 during the previous month.

That the chartered banks of Canada are steadily expanding their spheres of influence is seen by the "Bank Directory" for the month of August which shows that in July there were twenty-six new branches opened, while six were

closed. On July 31st the total number of bank branches in Canada was 2,718. Of these 1,068 were in Ontario, 440 in Quebec, 111 in Nova Scotia, seventy-four in New Brunswick, fourteen in Prince Edward Island, 195 in Manitoba, 241 in Alberta, 349 in Saskatchewan, 223 in British Columbia, and three in the Yukon. Canadian banks have also thirteen branches in Newfoundland and sixty-two in other parts of the world. Of these latter most are in the United States and the British West Indies.

Canadian revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of July, 1912, amounted to \$14,619,207.22, compared with \$11,069,525.70 in July, 1911. The total revenue from April 1st to July 31st, 1912, amounted to \$52,457,317.84 as compared with \$40,309,171.78 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total expenditure on capital account during July, 1912, was \$2,363,435.65 as against \$2,341,068.47 in July, 1911. The total expenditure on capital account from the end of the fiscal year to the end of July was \$3,897,356.13 compared with an expenditure of \$4,644,799.14 in the corresponding period of 1911. The expenditure during July, 1912, comprised \$2,363,435.65 on public works, including railways and canals.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Dominion Shell-Fish Commission.

THE Shell-fish Fishery Commission appointed by the Dominion Government in July last is to commence its public sittings at the Court House, St. Andrews, N.B., on September 3rd, and will make a tour of the New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia shores, holding sittings in about fifty important fishing centres during the months of September and October.

The Commission is composed of Professor Prince, chairman, Commissioner of Fisheries, and the other Commissioners are the Hon. John McLean, Souris, P.E.I., who has long been prominent in fishing matters; Richard O'Leary, of Richibucto, a member of one of the oldest oyster and lobster firms on the Atlantic coast, and Mr. S. Y. Wilson of Halifax, who is a leading fish merchant in Nova Scotia. It has an important task to perform in view of the general feeling which prevails throughout the Maritime Provinces that the three great shell-fish industries, viz., the oyster, lobster and clam fisheries, are in danger of collapse. So rapid and serious has been the decline of the oyster industry in Canada that unless the Commissioners can devise some measures to foster it, it seems likely to die out completely.

The clam industry is a comparatively new one, but already the great demand from the United States, and the serious drain for bait purposes in Canada, have affected very seriously the productiveness of the clam beds, especially in Passamaquoddy Bay and Northumberland Straits.

The Commission will probably meet in Ottawa at the close of their public sittings, and will draw up a report with recommendations to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries as to the steps that are urgently necessary.

It may be added that while there have been several lobster Commissions and various fishery Commissions at work in recent years on our Atlantic shores,

there has been no investigation of the oysters and shell-fish industries, as a whole, since 1887.

Meeting of Locomotive Engineers.

The 30th annual union meeting of the Canadian divisions of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Grand International Auxiliary was held at Toronto, Ont., August 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, about 1,200 members being present. These annual gatherings are held for social and fraternal purposes; they have no legislative or administrative powers, though two days are devoted to the consideration of matters pertaining to the well-being of the Brotherhood. The total membership approximates 72,000, the total receipts for 1911 amounted to \$2,541,375.48, expenditure for the same year amounting to \$2,191,119.95, expended as follows:—

Pensions and indigent members	\$ 60,000.00
Charity, widows and orphans	32,500.00
Home for disabled railwaymen	6,500.00
Old age and disability	76,250.00
Insurance to members	2,004,869.95
For strikes and disputes	11,000.00
Balance	40,255.40

The Brotherhood has paid to it since its organization no less a sum than \$26,000,000 in the way of insurance and indemnity. It will be seen from the above statement that the expenditure in connection with strikes forms but a small fraction of the total expenditure for 1911. By an analysis of these figures it will be observed that of the large sum aggregating for 1911 \$2,191,119.95, contributed by the members themselves out of their own wages, only the comparative small sum of \$11,000.00 was disbursed during the fiscal year 1911 on account of strikes.

Among the many prominent members present were: F. W. Prenter, First Grand Engineer; W. E. Futch, President of Insurance Association; Calvin Lawrence, Dominion Legislative Representative. The usual civic and other courtesies were liberally extended. It

was decided to hold the next annual union meeting at Montreal, Que.

Commission to Investigate Eight Hour Law.

During the last session of the Ontario legislature the Premier introduced a bill providing for an eight hour day for underground miners. It was contended by mine owners of the province that while an eight hour law might be properly applicable in well established mine industries it was not practicable in Ontario where mining was in an undeveloped state. The Premier recently stated that all possible information should be obtained as to the effect of the proposed legislation and the best form for such legislation to take. A mining commissioner has been instructed to investigate the question and to make a report so that it will be completed in time for the next session.

Montreal Employment Bureau.

The operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau, established by the Government of Quebec, are shown for the month of August in the following table:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of applicants for situations	448	34	482
No. of situations offered	532	42	574
No. per cent. of persons placed	85	80	84

Workmen's Compensation.

It is understood that Sir William Meredith, who has been conducting an investigation into the question of Workmen's Compensation for the Government of Ontario, will shortly visit Great Britain with a view to making a study of conditions there and will prepare a report after his return.

Municipal Labour Bureau for Calgary.

The City Commissioners of Calgary have under consideration the establish-

ment of a Labour Bureau for the city, the main object of which will be to keep in touch with employers of labour throughout the west in order to be able to furnish information relating to the amount and class of labour required.

Canadian Municipal Union.

The twelfth annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held at Windsor, Ont., from August 27th to the 29th. Delegates from all over the country were present, Prince Edward Island being the only province unrepresented. Addresses were presented and the visitors were entertained by the cities of Windsor, Walkerville and Detroit. Reports from the affiliated provincial and municipal unions were received and discussed, and progress in the work of the organization throughout the country was reported. At its session held on August 28th the union adopted a resolution asking the Dominion Government to enact legislation to place beyond doubt the subjection of control of streets to the Railway Committee and to the provisions of the Railway Act. Attention was also drawn to the waste of natural gas and the need for conservation of this natural product. The final session of the union held on the following day an important resolution was passed opposing the application of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for permission to increase its capital stock by \$60,000,000. Opposition was based on the grounds that the scheme would keep the dividends of the company below the limit at which the Dominion Government would be entitled to exercise control over its freight and passenger rates. Another resolution was adopted deprecating the practice of carrying appeals to the Government by railway companies who objected to the adverse ruling by the railway commission. The municipal delegates held that the commission should be made the sole arbiter of all disputes. Officers of the union were elected for next year, and it was decided to hold the next convention in Saskatoon.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were active during August, and labour was well employed over all parts of the district. The leading industries continued busy, there being no interruption of any kind, while the smaller works were as active as in July. The coal output was slightly affected by the holiday season, but from this on close attention will be given to work by miners. General prosperity characterized all classes of work and all kinds of business, with the exception of the fishermen, who in some sections have had a bad season. The steel trade was active and both the Sydney and Sydney Mines plant were operated to their full capacity. Coal trade was brisk and the larger coal companies made heavy shipments of coal into the St. Lawrence market. The coal heaps were filled away much earlier this year, which is a hopeful sign of the trade. Transportation by rail and water was heavy.

The building trades were active, and new work is being contracted each month. All outdoor labour was well employed. The wood and other factories of the district were busy. The wholesale and retail trades did a large volume of business.

The weather was dark and cloudy throughout most of the month, with frequent rain showers, and most of the hay was got in with great difficulty. The grain, however, grew well during the moist weather and will be a good crop. The root and vegetable crop will also be good. The potato yield, however, owing to the dry weather up to the time of blossoming, will be much lighter than usual.

Westville.

August was an active and satisfactory month, although wet weather delayed some lines of labour, especially farmers who had difficulty in housing their hay crops.

The building trades were active, many fine buildings being under construction, among them are the Bank of Nova Scotia building, the Royal Bank building, the new First Presbyterian church and the Itzit Theatre in New Glasgow.

The coal industry continued active with fair outputs from all the collieries. The Acadia Coal Company have opened up the section of the Allan Shaft mine which was walled off in February, and have found no indications of fire. The working of this part of the mine will largely increase the output.

Wholesale and retail trade continued brisk in this district.

Wet weather has delayed haymaking, some hay being still cut. Grain and root crops are looking well. The collieries have all the orders they can fill and the iron and steel works are busy.

Halifax.

Labour generally was actively employed during August, although weather conditions were unsettled for the greater part of the month, interfering to some extent with the progress of outside work. Sewer and sidewalk construction work is being pushed forward, but the city board of works have experienced some difficulty in securing sufficient competent help, as have other employers of unskilled labour, the demand exceeding the supply. The heavy and prolonged rains did much damage to the crops, and had a particularly bad effect upon the hay crop, many farmers having lost large quantities of hay, which could not be cured. Active conditions prevail in all lines of local manufacture.

Construction work on the Eastern Railway is progressing favourably.

Note.—Paragraph 7 of the Halifax report in the August issue of the *Gazette* should read: "The Halifax Longshoremen's Association have notified the shipping officers of a demand for an increase of five cents per hour over the present rate."

Amherst.

The conditions of labour were about the same as last month; the continuous wet weather hindered operations in the building lines. Construction to the value of forty-two thousand dollars was in operation during August. September will see further extension to some of the industries in Amherst.

The wet weather proved disastrous to the farmers, and many tons of hay will be destroyed which would have been gathered had the season been favourable. This will tend to make the price of hay still higher next year. Coal mining is brisk and the prospects for still further development are good. The Minudie Coal Company of River Hebert are opening up the Victoria areas which have not been worked for forty years. All the manufacturers in the district are working full time and some of them have to work overtime to fill their orders now on hand.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

Labour conditions in this district show a marked improvement as compared with the previous month, owing, somewhat, to the large exodus to the west on the annual harvest excursion. A scarcity of carpenters and common labourers was noted. Building operations up to the present have been unusually good, and several fine residences have been added to the city. Commercial activity of this district was equally lively and our shippers in all lines of farm and garden products are preparing for a busy fall.

Machine shops, iron foundries, tanneries, carpenter shops are especially busy in this section.

The Elmira Branch Railroad, it is expected, will be completed by September 1st. The local fish market is well provided with fresh fish, cod and haddock predominating.

The people of this island are looking forward to the car ferry which they be-

lieve will give great impetus to trade. This province has attained a yearly production of nearly ten million dollars in field products, and gives promise, under the more favourable condition, of a great advance.

NEW BRUNSWICK.**Moncton.**

August conditions of the labour market presented no material change from those of July and upon the whole were fairly active and fully up to the standard of the corresponding month of last season. All classes of local labour were utilized and in some instances the supply proved inadequate to meet requirements and outside sources have had to be canvassed. The McManus Company, Limited, who have the contract for the reservoir extension have been considerably handicapped by insufficient help and are now advertising for fifty additional labourers offering \$1.75 per day. The Moncton Tramways Electricity and Gas Company are actively pursuing the work of installing the natural gas in the industrial plants and the residences of the city. A suburban extension of the tramway to Sunny Brae, Lewisville and Humphreys has been commenced and is expected to be in operation this fall. The natural gas has also been piped from the Coverdale Wells to Hillsboro village, a distance of seven miles and installed there. The cotton factory operated by the Dominion Textile Company have also experienced difficulty in keeping up their staff of operatives and have had to go abroad for weavers and apprentices. Normally their staff is 225 but it has dropped to 185 at present. Many of the women weavers live in the adjoining districts and decline to work in the factory during summer. The large demand for domestic help with good wages presents another field for their attention and consequently absorbs many of this class. The Rhodes Curry Company, Limited, have finished the contract for the erection of the new wing to the

general offices of the Intercolonial Railway and the work of occupying the new suites of offices is now in progress. Much sidewalk, sewer, and water extension work, is also being carried on by the civic corporation.

Real estate has been somewhat quiet but prices remain firm. Rents also show no decline. Wholesale trade has been healthy and retail trade normal for the season. The customs returns for the port of Moncton for July show a considerable increase over those of last year; the figures being: value of imports \$60,745.00, duty collected \$7,173.10 as compared with \$54,408.00 for import value and \$6,102.80 duty collected in July, 1911. No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were noted and relations between employees and employers are cordial.

Much damage was done to the marsh lands and low intervales in various parts of Westmorland and Albert Counties by the violent and excessive rainfalls which occurred during the month. Much valuable hay land was inundated and the crop seriously damaged and in some cases ruined. The entire hay making season has been much interrupted by persistent bad weather and the cutting consequently delayed. Oats and potatoes are both hardly up to the average. Fruit is good. Dairy products show a strong upward tendency in price.

St. John.

The labour market during August was busy, all branches being well employed except shipbuilders. A large number of labourers are employed at the works at Courtenay Bay, at Simm's new brush factory, and at other new industries. There is a great demand for labourers in St. John and vicinity. C. H. Peters Sons, Limited, have made some additions and improvements to their tannery on Erin street, including the erection of a one-storey warehouse and the installation of a modern sprinkler system. The plant of the Dominion Company here will be increased to about double its ca-

capacity, so that 600 tons of coal an hour can be handled, and special attention will be paid to increasing the facilities for bunkering. During the months of June and July, 239 patent closets were installed in 116 old houses and nine new ones. For the first seven months of 1912 building permits issued in St. John were valued at \$692,400, compared with \$451,700 in the like period last year, a gain of \$240,700, or 53.3 per cent. The gain for July, compared with July of last year, was 56.9 per cent. Five shipments of grain have been shipped through this port during the summer, having been received over the I.C.R. The first two winter sailings of the Donaldson Line have been arranged as follows: Athenia from Glasgow November 16, and St. John December 5; Letitia from Glasgow November 23, and St. John December 12. A weekly service will be maintained during the winter.

The Canada Brush Company factory, John E. Wilson's foundry, William B. Daley's beer factory, and Michael J. McGrath's departmental store, besides a four and two storey tenement house, were destroyed by fire on August 26th. Six families were rendered homeless, and about seventy men thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at between \$80,000 and \$90,000, and the insurance is placed at \$23,000. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending August 29 were \$8,665,685, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,084,487, being \$1,581,198 greater in 1912 than in 1911, and \$1,638,787 in excess of the four weeks ending July 25th of the current year. The deposits in the Dominion Savings Bank for the month of July were \$78,424.56, and the withdrawals \$71,395.64. The Inland Revenue receipts for July were \$18,117.73, and for the corresponding period last year \$16,185.98, an increase of \$1,931.75. The Customs receipts for July were \$134,620.06, and for the same period last year \$93,373.12, an increase of \$41,246.94.

Reports from all over the province state that the continued wet weather has had disastrous effects on the crops,

and that it is impossible to carry on haying operations. Many tons of hay will rot in the fields, having been cut down and not dried sufficiently between showers to be taken care of in the barns.

South Bay. — A new mill for turning out barrel staves is now being built here by John E. Moore, which he expects will be completed and in running order early in the spring of 1913, and which, when the plant is in operation, will give employment to 250 men. The building will be 180 feet by 54 feet, and will be equipped with a hand saw, a band re-saw, a stock gang, twelve stave machines, three heading machines, a planer, and a matcher. The mill will also be equipped with box machinery.

Sussex. — The Spooner building, occupied as a knitting factory by Alfred Stronach, was totally destroyed by fire on August 26th, together with its contents. Some English capitalists are prospecting for salt beds at the scene of operations of the Plumweseep Salt Company.

Mount Middleton. — Another boring test is being made here by Montreal capitalists who have become interested in coal formation.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions during August were on the whole satisfactory, there being an abundance of work, although there was considerable loss of time to the out-of-doors labourer on account of almost continuous rainfall. There were more buildings under construction than during the corresponding month for many years, and the prospects for the fall months are good. The extensive railway construction in the vicinity has had a good effect upon trade generally. The contractors for the Gibson to Minto Railway are endeavouring to finish the line before the snow falls, but the shortage of labour and bad weather conditions have seriously retarded progress. With the completion of this line, the coal mining industry in Sunbury and Queens Counties will receive a great impetus,

and there is a good opening for coal miners in that locality. There is exceptional activity in the shoe business, the Hart Boot and Shoe Company finding it difficult to fill the orders that come in. There is no industrial unrest in the locality and all appear satisfied with the conditions of labour at the present time.

The heavy rainfall of the past two months was a serious hindrance to the farming community, the hay crop especially suffering in many districts. The large potato crop is also threatened with rot if there is not soon a change in the weather. The farmers in this section, however, do not depend on any one crop and still hope for a prosperous year.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The demand for labour was heavy and well maintained during August; several new buildings and extensive repairs were commenced. A feeling of unrest seems to permeate the building trades as evidenced by the granite cutters' strike and by that of the carpenters. The frequent rain showers during the month gave farmers a good deal of difficulty in hay-making and some of the crops will not be saved in good condition. In the transport trade and hotel business the month has been an extra heavy one most of the large hotels of the city being overcrowded. With the provincial exhibition just opened these conditions are likely to prevail well into September.

Sherbrooke.

Labour generally has been well employed during August and in many trades sufficient help cannot be obtained to do the work now being carried on. The machine shops cannot get enough men and the building trade is also handicapped in the same direction. The industrial buildings now under way are additions to the Jenckes Ma-

chine Company, extensions to the Rand Drill Company's plant; new building for the Canadian Brake Shoe Company and the Sherbrooke Iron Works. It is estimated that when these are completed employment will be given to not less than 800 hands in addition to those now employed in the city. During the month the Canada Tire Filler Company commenced operations with about twenty men, and they expect to increase this number in the near future. The company have a capital stock of \$125,000, and local capitalists are financing the concern. Another industry that has decided to locate here, having secured a site in East Sherbrooke, is the Hamilton Clothing Company of Montreal. The city gave them a site, and in addition exemption from taxation for ten years. Water and power will be furnished at the same low rate as that given to other industrial concerns. The factory will be ready early in December; and will commence with more than one hundred.

The city valuers have finished their work. At the same time as the valuation is taken a census of the population is also recorded. While the exact figures have not yet been given out it is estimated that the population will show an increase of about 1,000 over that of the previous year. The increase in the valuation of property will show an increase of about \$100,000. In addition to this there is about half a million of property, which is not taxable.

There is an agitation now on to have the Sherbrooke Power and Railway Company extend their system to Bromptonville. This would include the rail and power.

A deputation of the delegates of the municipalities between Sherbrooke and Rock Island waited upon Premier Gouin at Quebec during the last week of August in regard to building a highway between Sherbrooke and the boundary line. The government gave an answer to the effect that it would do the work provided each municipality paid \$1,000 for mile of road construct-

ed. It is expected that this proposition will be accepted.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions were active during August comparing favourably with July and every able men could find work in the city or district.

The Wayagamaek Pulp and Paper Company have tested part of their machineries for making pulp and paper and will shortly start making fifty tons of pulp and fifty tons of paper a day, which is about one-quarter of their capacity.

There is exceptional activity in the lumber and building trades. The glove trade is also increasing rapidly and the Acme Glove Manufacturing Company will probably build a new factory in this city.

Wholesale and retail trades have been fairly active in August and show an increase over July.

The only change of wages was the one given to the teamsters of the corporation of this city, who are getting \$3 a day now while they were getting \$2.50 before.

St. Hyacinthe.

The condition of the labour market was fully as good as during the previous month. Much activity prevailed among the building trades; few new houses were started, but those under way gave much employment. Workmen are scarce in all trades, and many contracts are delayed in consequence.

All the local industries were busy, some working night and day. The additional story to the factory of the Ames-Holden Company is nearly completed, and a large number of shoemakers will soon be employed. The new cigar factory being built by the city for the Grothé Company is well advanced, and it is said a large number of hands, male and female, will be brought from abroad to work in the establishment. This will increase the population and there is already some talk of raising rentals.

Retail business was fairly active, but not as much as in the corresponding month of last year, while the wholesale trade was quiet. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour. Relations between employers and employees were cordial.

Agriculture had one of its busiest months in the year, farmers being engaged in harvest work. The grain crop will be a far average one. Farm products bring very high prices, but a decrease is predicted for next month. Dairy products sell well and at good prices. Farm labourers are in good demand at good wages.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour was well employed during August. Work on the new church at Iberville is being pushed rapidly, employing a large number of men.

Mr. J. E. Molleur intends to build a large woollen factory in this city. The Singer Manufacturing Company has increased its production and gives employment to a larger number of men than last year. The Meunier-Deneault Manufacturing Company expects to start operations in October, employing many men at high wages. The Cluett-Peabody Company states it needs two hundred more female workers.

Business, wholesale and retail, was very good.

Banks reported a good month.

The sale of farm products was very satisfactory. The hay crop is excellent in the district this year. New hay is sold for from \$8 to \$12 per ton, according to quality.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Labour generally was well employed; conditions in that respect, were rather similar to those of last year. Employment generally was good with wages satisfactory. The industrial activity here has been evidenced by the starting of new industrial establish-

ments in the county, one for the manufacture of agricultural instruments, in St. Aimé, and in Sorel, one for electrical purposes. As a rule the industrial establishments in the district of Richelieu have been running to their full capacity. There was a lack of hands experienced in some cases.

The volume of wholesale and retail trade was fair, especially in Sorel, and compares favourably with that of last year.

The crop looks fair, since rain has fallen in such quantity, and now prospects of a fine rendering are rather good. Hay has been good, giving a good average and obtaining fair prices.

Stock raising and dairying are also satisfactory, the same thing may be said of poultry raising, which seems more active than last year.

Market gardening was actively carried on, cabbage, carrots, beets, tomatoes, beans, being fair and abundant, and obtaining good prices.

The potato crop, which threatened to be poor, has undergone a great change for the better and prospects are now good.

Montreal.

The same activity that marked practically all lines of industry in Montreal during July was noticeable throughout August. All out of door work was rushed, and this was particularly the case with the building trades. A large number of ten-storey buildings are now well under way, and from now on little new work of any importance will be begun. In addition a great deal of important work is being carried on in all parts of the city in the erection of new schools, churches, stores and dwellings. A marked feature is the number of handsome apartment houses under construction. Great difficulty has been experienced in securing sufficient labour and materials, and this has prevented the carrying out of many important plans. The railway men and the port workers had a heavy month. Boot and shoe men were exceptionally active, and a like activity was

reported among the garment workers, whose operations had been held up for so long by the clothing strike.

In practically all lines employers report a marked shortage of skilled labour. In the case of unskilled workers this shortage has practically amounted to a famine. Great numbers of men left the city during the month to take part in harvesting operations in the West, and others left for railway construction camps. Sufficient men, however, could not be obtained in Montreal to supply the demand of the big railways for their construction work in the West. The result of all this drain was severely felt in Montreal, and employers were unable to get sufficient help.

The boring of the tunnel under Mount Royal is also being held back by reason of a shortage of labour, only 600 men being at work. One line in which there is a remarkable shortage is that of shorthand writers; law offices and business houses are every day calling for competent stenographers, but the supply is away below the demand.

The commercial activity throughout the month was very great. The customs returns at the port for August eclipsed all previous records. The total amount of revenue was \$2,318,871.76 as compared with \$1,656,853.47 for August, 1911, an increase of \$662,018.29, and an increase also of \$67,213.14 over the returns for the previous record month, July, 1912.

The month was a record one for the Inland Revenue district of Montreal, the returns amounting to \$909,286.18 as against \$783,579.91 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of \$125,706.27.

A general increase in wages to the conductors and motormen of the Montreal Tramways Company, affecting 2,200 men was announced during the month. Employees of five years' service and over were granted an advance from 22 cents to 24 cents an hour, while men having served from three to five years were granted 22 cents an hour in place of 21 cents. First and second year men were raised from 20 cents to 21 cents per

hour. The new scale of wages was made effective from July 1.

A general increase of wages was also announced during the month from headquarters in Montreal for the Commercial Telegraphers employed all over the system of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The new schedule provides for a \$5 increase in the monthly wage of the telegraphers of the system.

The employees of the seven Montreal theatres also received an increase of about \$2 per week each, during the month.

The Montreal Harbour Commissioners, during the month, made announcement of a further programme of improvements to be carried out in the port within the next three years, the approximate cost of which will be \$6,000,000. These improvements include direct rail and highway communication by an immense bridge to the south shore of the St. Lawrence; the establishment of extensive railway terminal facilities on Mackay pier, the creation of an anchorage ground between the old Guard pier and the Alexandria pier, and the construction of five new piers for ocean steamships between the Victoria and the Laurier piers. The new bridge is the biggest single item in the programme. It will run from the end of a new pier to be built parallel to the Alexandria and at the foot of McGill street across the western extremity of St. Helen's Island and thence direct to the south shore. The bridge will carry double railway tracks, a roadway for vehicles and footpaths, and will between St. Helen's Island and Montreal have a swing section so that the passage of steamers will not be impeded.

There is a great shortage of coal in Montreal at the present time. Stove coal is now selling at \$8 per ton, and dealers say it will likely go up to \$10.

Beauharnois. — A large factory for making high grade paper from rags is now being built at Beauharnois, at a cost of \$400,000. About 100 skilled workmen will be employed.

Dorval. — During August a contract was awarded at Dorval for the construction of a waterworks, sewerage and lighting system to cost \$135,000, to be completed within six months.

Pointe Claire. — Work began during the month on the installation of a waterworks and sewerage system at Pointe Claire.

Beaconsfield. — Many men were employed throughout August in the construction of new roads and the laying of pavements at Beaconsfield. The town is spending \$100,000 in opening a new highway along the shore of Lake St. Louis.

Montreal West. — Work is about to begin in the construction of a glass factory at Montreal West, to give employment to about 700 skilled workmen.

Granby. — Work was rushed throughout August on various buildings under construction at Granby, including a new tobacco factory, a new college, and several business blocks and residences.

Verdun. — Building permits for structures, mostly dwelling houses, to cost about \$150,000 were issued during August.

St. Laurent. — Permanent roadways to cost \$65,000 were authorized at St. Laurent during the month.

Lachine and Rockfield. — Great activity was reported at all the big iron works and car building plants at Lachine and Rockfield throughout August.

Maisonneuve. — Throughout the month work was rushed on extensive street improvements at Maisonneuve. Active preparations were also made for the installation of the new floating drydock.

Turcot. — An order for 7,000 steel freight cars for the Canadian Pacific Railway to cost \$6,000,000 was received by the Canada Car and Foundry Company during the month. The cars will all be constructed at the Turcot shops, and must be delivered before July, 1913.

Hull.

The labour market was active, the demand being greater than the supply.

There was great activity in lumber and pulp trade. Sawmills and manufactures are working day and night to supply the demand.

Rates of wages have increased since last spring. Men working on the river sorting logs are getting from \$2.00, to \$2.25 a day, an increase of about twelve and a half per cent. A team of horses and teamster get five dollars a day, an increase of ten per cent. compared with last year.

Bank business is reported good and collections satisfactory.

The Reverend Sisters of Providence, residing in Hull City, are erecting an annex in brick to the Sacred Heart Hospital three stories high, at the cost of \$40,000 when completed.

The Hull Electric Railway Company have built an electric line from Hull to Aylmer at the cost of \$3,500. The Beaver Company Limited, are erecting in Beaverville, Aylmer, large building seventy-five by five hundred feet, for the manufacture of beaver boards, at a cost of \$50,000. Many hands are employed on this erection. The McLaren Company, Limited, are also erecting on the Lièvre river an electric plant for a pulp factory.

The answer of the Hull Electric Company to the men was given recently at a meeting of the committee, and the manager. The meeting resulted in a clear and amicable discussion of the requests of the men and both position of the company and the needs of the men were clearly set forth.

The Company maintained that the surplus, after paying running expenses, was not enough to warrant or allow an increase.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour conditions continued satisfactory.

Bank clearings for July, 1912, amounted to \$24,739,635.43 compared with \$20,155,614.02 in July, 1911. Building permits issued totalled \$353,350 compared to \$262,575 in July, 1911. The increase in local building this year over last is noted by a report issued by the building inspector showing that permits issued during the first seven months of the year amounted to \$2,473,350, compared with \$1,655,945 for the first seven months of 1911.

General commercial activity was interfered with somewhat by an epidemic of typhoid fever in the city. The tearing up of the pavement in the principal business section of the city also caused considerable loss to prominent business houses. The Allied Trades and Labour Council passed a resolution advocating free hospital service for typhoid patients who receive less than a certain wage.

Two new buildings which are to be proceeded with in the city are a \$90,000 church and a \$45,000 blocks of stores.

The cost of living did not materially change. Slight increases were noted in fresh eggs, print butter and old cheese, said to be due to a shortness of supply expected and a heavy demand. Potatoes dropped slightly. Considerable rain fell, and this fact hurt business on the local market, causing many to buy dairy produce at higher prices in the stores.

The town of Eastview voted to join the city, and has applied for annexation. When this is consummated Ottawa's population will be close to the 100,000 mark.

A judicial enquiry into alleged negligence in connection with the construction of the intake pipe and aqueduct for city water, decided upon by the city council was opened.

Farmers in this district were busy harvesting. Rain interfered somewhat with operations and the yield is generally satisfactory. The apple crop is exceptionally good.

The commission of conservation has established demonstration farms at

Shawville and at Perth in the Ottawa district.

The government opened a dairy station at Finch, where cheese and butter is manufactured on a commercial basis.

Farm labour is still scarce.

Lumbering operations were active. The sale is reported to be excellent. All branches of manufacturing were busy.

The Ottawa Electric Railway still has a large number of men employed laying new tracks. Unskilled labour is in demand by the city also for a great deal of pavement works, including the new Sparks street roadway.

The government has a large force of labourers employed on the new plaza in the centre of the city, and others are employed preparing the exhibition buildings for the fair, constructing the new machinery hall at the fair grounds and completing the new Bank street bridge, which is now well under way.

Brockville.

Labour conditions during August continued active and show an improvement over July in the demand for unskilled labour. While the building trade has not made any increase other lines have advanced. The Bell Telephone Company have almost completed the laying of the tile for the underground wiring of their line and found it difficult to get men for the work in Brockville. The company paving King street have a gang of Italians employed and have the work well under way. The James Smart Manufacturing Company have nearly completed an addition to the moulding department which will greatly aid in supplying the increasing demand for their goods. They are also installing a new steam heating system for a great portion of their establishment.

Railway traffic was exceedingly brisk owing to the traffic to the West for the harvest and also to the Toronto exhibition. Steamboat traffic was also good during August. Wages for unskilled labour have advanced from

\$1.80 per day of nine hours to \$2.25 per day for nine hours caused by the increased demand for this class of labour in some cases.

There were issued during August three building permits at a cost of \$2,495, the lull in the building trade being caused by the proposal of the Grand Trunk Railway to remove their shops to Prescott in the near future.

Potatoes have taken a decided drop since July they are now plentiful at 60c per bushel. Eggs, butter and cheese have advanced slightly.

Prescott.—Industry is at present receiving an impetus in the expectation of the Grand Trunk Railway making Prescott a divisional point between Montreal and Belleville in place of Brockville, the company having entered into an agreement with the town to locate there providing Prescott would build a subway at a cost of \$25,000.

Kingston.

Industrial conditions were the same as last month. Building trades especially were busy as also were factories, foundries, etc. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

The outside work on the new addition to the post office is completed and the work on the extension to the Notre Dame Convent is well under way. Building operations have been begun on the new wing to the General Hospital. Messrs. Dalton & Strange are building a new warehouse. It will be a three storey building with a frontage of sixty-six ft. and a depth of 120 ft. built of brick with stone trimmings. Messrs. Anglin & Company have decided to erect another two storey wood working factory at their wharves. The building will be sixty-five by one hundred feet.

The building permits for August amounted to \$73,350 as compared with \$36,000 for the corresponding month last year. Customs revenue returns also show a marked increase.

Agricultural operations have been

slow on account of the wet weather and prospects for a good harvest are poor.

Farmers in general are in despair at the grain prospects, the weather being so wet that the grain when it has been cut is in some cases rotting. Market gardeners are reaping a good harvest except in tomatoes which need warmer weather.

The sawmills are busy, some of the managers claiming they could double their staff if the men were available.

The locomotive works and foundry were working overtime with many contracts under fulfilment.

Belleville.

This month was one of activity in so far as labour was concerned; all classes having sufficient employment. Many building, chiefly residences, were being erected. In the industrial line there was considerable activity. A by-law was submitted to the ratepayers to grant a free site to the Wood Chemical Company of Canada for the establishment of a plant in this city. The vote was 659 for to twenty-four against. The firm contemplate erecting an extensive plant and will commence operations in the near future. The Marsh & Henthorn Foundry Company are erecting extensive and up-to-date new works.

The prospects are bright for active operations in all the industries. Some are compelled to work overtime to keep up with orders.

In the agricultural line the reason has been good. Whilst some grain crops were not as heavy as in previous years, on the whole the crop was satisfactory. Dairying is carried on extensively and good price for cheese is being paid. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are working east and west on their line through this city and district. The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company have made a large addition to their new freight shed at Belleville.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions continued active, both skilled and unskilled workers being well employed. There was little change in conditions in industrial establishments from those prevailing in July. Factories were running full time and full handed and some of them working overtime. The building trades were especially busy. Two new schools are under way, a large addition to the Canadian General Electric Company's plant, a large number of mechanics' residences are also being erected. The Peterborough Plaining Mill Company commenced operating their plant on the first of August having been burnt out some time ago, they have also purchased the business and plant of the Dimond Wire Mattress Company and will build an addition to their factory to accommodate that part of the business. R. C. Braund has purchased the lot on the corner of Hunter and Aylmer streets and will build a block of stores on it, the work will be commenced this fall. Hotelkeepers have decided to raise their rates fifty cents a day owing to the high cost of provisions. The cheapest rates after the first of August will be \$1.50 a day.

Crop reports from the surrounding district are not unanimous. In some sections general conditions are good; in others about an average yield is expected. The hay crop was a little late but good. Fall wheat looks well and many of the farmers are busy cutting. Barley is about the best in years. Oats are promising although they are not as good as the other grains. The root crops look good but it is early yet to say how they will come out. Potatoes will be plentiful and prices are good.

Manufacturing plants continued busy some of them working until ten o'clock. There was a scarcity of unskilled labour.

Lindsay.—The National Bolt, Lock, Nut and Drop Forging Company, Limited, are making preparations to start a factory in this town. A site has been selected to build the Armory which

will be eighty-five feet by one hundred and eighty-five feet.

Port Hope. — The Public School Board have decided to build a \$42,000 school. The contract for the new public library building has been awarded. The price is \$9,400 and the work must be completed by December 1st, 1912.

Orillia.

Normal conditions prevailed during August. There was a brisk demand for all kinds of labour, and building operations are being prosecuted with vigour.

On the whole there are good crops in the district, but unless there is a cessation of the wet weather, it will not be possible to save them in good condition. The potato crop is good, and there has been a rapid drop in prices. The market for summer apples has been poor, Northern Ontario to which dealers round here have been in the habit of shipping having apparently been glutted from other sources.

Barrie. — Eighteen building permits have been issued in Barrie during July and August for buildings and repairs aggregating \$48,450. This includes \$25,000 for an addition to the tannery and \$7,000 for the Whiteside & Arnold factory in Allandale.

Toronto.

All classes of labour were actively employed during August. Owing to the great demand for unskilled labour in the West both for harvesting and railway construction, a large number from Toronto and the surrounding country. The Canadian National Exhibition which opened on the 26th gave employment to many as temporary help. Work in the building and other outdoor trades was considerably interrupted during the latter part of the month by frequent rainstorms. During July building permits were issued to the number of 973, representing an approximate value of \$2,299,574, as compared with 886 permits represent-

ing a value of \$2,786,520 in July, 1911. The figures for the first seven months of the year are \$15,494,845, as compared with \$14,726,473 for the first seven months of last year. A permit has been issued for the erection of the new university gymnasium, Y. M. C. Association hall, dining hall and Students' Union building to be erected south of the present gymnasium at an estimated cost of \$1,150,000. The T. Eaton Company has applied for permission to erect another factory 90 feet. in height on Louisa street. The Harris Abattoir Company will erect a four-storey brick refinery to cost \$24,720 and a two-storey boiler and engine room to cost \$18,500 on St Clair avenue in the north western part of the city. The Sick Children's Hospital will erect a new four storey building on College street to cost \$120,000. The City Council on the 7th adopted a by-law to issue debentures for \$300,000 to provide for the construction of a civic abattoir.

The contractors on the Canadian Pacific Railway's new main line east of Agincourt are making good progress between that point and Whitby, though finding some difficulty in procuring an adequate supply of labour and teams. The Grand Trunk Railway has begun the erection of a new station at Sunnyside, at a point convenient to three car lines on King and Queen streets and Roncevalles ave. Good progress is being made with the bridge which will cross the tracks a little west of the station. F. G. Clark, consulting engineer of New York, is supervising the construction of the new transmission line of the Toronto Electric Light Company, from Niagara Falls to Toronto. The work has been begun at the Falls and the first towers have been erected. Operations will shortly be begun at the Toronto end of the route and the line is expected to be complete and ready for operation at the end of the year.

Farmers were busy and considerably handicapped by the scarcity of labour on account of so many agricultural labourers having gone west. The grain

crop generally promised well until the latter part of the month, when the heavy rains delayed harvesting and did much injury to standing crops and grain still in the fields. Oats and barley have yielded well. Root crops promised to be good, but the yield of fruit will be lighter than usual.

Manufacturers were generally active with sufficient orders in hand to indicate a busy fall season. Some difficulty continues to be experienced in filling orders promptly on account of car shortage, which it is feared may increase as the season advances, on account of the great demand for rolling stock to move the crops.

The tourist trade has been much lighter this season than usual, but improved towards the end of the month. Hotels, restaurants and boarding house keepers and all lines of retail trade are busy in connection with the exhibition.

In compliance with a new city by-law which went into effect on the 19th, the barber shops close at 8 p.m. daily except on Saturdays and days preceding holidays.

Niagara Falls.

August was a month of great industrial activity. The satisfactory conditions of July were continued and the outlook was equally as favourable as in that month.

The new factory building for the Davis Acetylene Gas Machine Company will be forty-five by eighty-five feet in size and two stories high. The old armoury building will be converted into a knitting factory. Ratepayers will vote on a by-law to purchase another electric pump for the city water-works.

The three electrical development companies are enlarging their generating stations, the work employing many labourers, masons, concrete workers, carpenters and structural iron erectors. All three companies are now completing their power houses to the full size of the plans and each will install additional generating machinery in a short time.

The new Pollard machine shops now employ twenty-five men and have six months work in hand. The plant is being enlarged.

The Dominion Suspender Company have a new shipping-room, a new boiler house and a new office.

A contract was awarded for a new gymnasium at the Collegiate Institute to cost \$12,700.

Trade, transportation and commercial conditions were satisfactory.

Late harvesting operations were interfered with by numerous heavy showers. Threshers were active. Farm labourers were in demand. Fruit and vegetable crops continued to yield heavily. Additional activity was reported from the stone quarries along Lake Erie. Manufacturing concerns were all active—most of them busy—some with many months' work ahead. Female factory hands were in demand.

Bridgeburg. — The new Lautz marble works commenced running on July 1st, though the plant will not be fully completed till September. Forty-five men and fifteen girls are now employed. The company have many orders in hand. The La Clede Company commenced a new factory building. The Grand Trunk will spend \$100,000 on yard enlargement and improvements.

Humberstone. — The shoe factory was being enlarged.

Port Colborne. — Further contracts were awarded and work commenced on harbor improvements in connection with the new blast furnace. The dredging contract amounts to \$213,000.

Welland. — The town will spend \$45,000 on a lighting system in connection with the provincial hydro-electric service. Metal Chemicals, Limited, awarded contract for new buildings for their Cobalt ore-reducing business. A Pittsburg structural iron company will build a branch plant here. A large industrial tenement building to accommodate small manufacturing concerns is projected. A new seed company proposes to establish a warehouse here to employ seventy-five hands. The

new municipal waterworks plant was tested and found satisfactory.

St. Catharines.

The conditions of the labour market during this month was active. No special activity was reported in any particular trade; all lines were, however, busy. Most of the mills and factories were working full time and in some cases overtime was worked. Labour was generally well employed in the surrounding districts.

Hamilton.

Continued rains during the month hampered the building and other outside trades considerably, but satisfactory conditions prevailed in all other lines of industry.

The rush of labourers to the west for the grain harvest is causing the city a lot of trouble, and unless the works department is able to secure a large number of men soon, a big portion of this year's programme for waterworks and other improvements will have to go unfulfilled.

The Grand Trunk Railway is now preparing plans that will make the terminal of Hamilton one of the largest freight distributing points in Ontario. The plans call for an extension of the yards and for an addition to the rolling stock as well as an increase in the number of employees. The work on the municipal power system is not progressing as rapidly as was expected and there is a likelihood of a night as well as a day gang put to work at the erection of poles. Up to June 30th about \$110,000 has been expended on the system.

The city has been notified by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of a reduction in the price of power for the month of July from \$17.92 per H.P. to \$17.

It has been decided that the new central fire station work will not be proceeded with this year. The city will do its own construction work on

the new pump house at the head of Ferguson Avenue.

The Canadian Writerpress Company have started work in a new factory in the east end where they will manufacture machines.

The Hamilton Bridge Company have been awarded the contract for a new seventy foot steel truss bridge in Har-ley Township.

The Canada Steel Goods Company, Limited, have increased their capital to \$600,000 and will double the capacity of their present plant. A large box and lumber concern has been organized here and will spend about \$150,000 in buildings and machinery. From twenty-five to fifty hands will be employed.

A permit has been issued for the erection of a brick warehouse and factory on Harriett street for Wm. Bresnail, to cost \$24,000.

The National Steel Car Company, the new concern which is rushing the work of construction on its big plant here, has received an order from the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1,500 box cars, with a capacity of 80,000 pounds each. Actual manufacturing operations will be started early this fall and a large number of skilled workmen will be employed.

Building permits issued during August numbered 152 at a value of \$501,700, an increase of \$255,550 over the same month last year.

Bank clearings for August were \$13,870,307, an increase of thirty-five per cent. over August, 1911.

Both wholesale and retail trade have been active during the month.

Theatrical and stage employees of the Temple theatre have signed a new two-year agreement at an advance of twenty-seven per cent. in wages.

Stereotypers employed on the three newspapers here have signed a three-year agreement at a substantial increase in wages.

Local dealers have been notified of an increase in the price of certain canned goods for the coming winter and spring.

Farmers have been busy harvesting and threshing their crops when weather conditions permitted. A large quantity of oats which have been cut in this locality are rotting in the fields owing to the continued wet weather.

Fruit and vegetables are being marketed daily here in larger quantities than ever before at prices slightly lower than those of last year. There will be heavy crops of peaches and grapes hereabouts.

Active conditions prevailed in all lines of manufacturing during the month.

Caledonia. — The Caledonia Milling Company have erected a sash and door factory which will give employment to several workmen.

Dundas. — Activity prevails in all lines of trade here. The Chapman Engine and Manufacturing Company have sent a large shipment of gasoline engines to the West.

Burlington. — A new industry which will employ forty hands has been secured for Burlington and work on the construction of the plant will be commenced at once.

Brantford.

The general condition of the labour market during August was satisfactory so far as the employment of labour was concerned, the month comparing favorably with July and with the corresponding month of last year.

The building trades were particularly busy and workmen were in good demand. The activity in this line is much greater than in any previous year, and appears likely to continue late into the winter if weather conditions are favourable.

The iron trades were busy, the malleable iron works being particularly busy and find their present large plant too small for the demands made upon them. The brass trades were also busy. The Roofing Company continue to work overtime. The fabric mills were busy, and there was a steady demand for operatives.

Paris. — Labour was well employed, the mills running steadily. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

Berlin.

Weather conditions interfered considerably with outside labour during the month of August. Bricklayers, building labourers, carpenters and corporation labourers lost a lot of time on account of rain. Apart from this, all classes of workmen were well employed, with a shortage of wood workers, finishers, upholsterers, tanners and curriers. Excavation work on the big rubber tire factory in the West Ward was started early in the month, giving employment to a large number of labourers, as did also the underground wiring on Queen street north. Work on the Canada Furniture Company's factory was drawing to a close towards the end of August, and will soon be ready for use. Building contractors complain of a shortage of brick and other building material, but on the whole the month compares favourably with the corresponding one of last year. Building permits were issued for twenty-four houses and one three-storey block, amounting to \$52,950.00. Customs receipts for the month of July were \$28,412.33. Wholesale and retail trade was good.

The farmers in this district have been busy harvesting, and some complain of shortage of help. Apart from wheat, all other grain has turned out well; oats are in shock and need dry weather. The root crop is excellent, but apples are not so plentiful.

All factories in this district have been working full time, with tanners and furniture factories short of help. On the 31st inst. the ratepayers will vote on six by-laws, one to set aside seven acres of Victoria park for athletic grounds, and five money by-laws, namely: West Ward trunk sewer, \$4,000; stable for garbage horses and corporation machinery, \$17,000; Berlin Light Commission, two new cars, \$6,000; Berlin and Bridgeport Railway bridge across Grand River; sanatorium for consumptives,

\$15,000. The new Consolidated Rubber Company sent in a request to the Berlin Light Commission for 2,280 horsepower (Hydro Electric power). This is more than twice as much as is now used by the entire city of Berlin. When this additional power is added to Berlin's load it will greatly reduce the cost to consumers.

Galt. — The Hare Engineering Company, with a capital of \$400,000, will locate in Galt; they have secured five acres of land and will erect a building to cost at least \$150,000. They will manufacture power equipment and pulp machinery. All industries in this town running full time.

Conditions were much the same in Preston, Waterloo and Elmira as in Berlin.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during August were satisfactory, all classes being well employed, though the extremely wet weather caused some lost time in outdoor work. The building trades were actively engaged, with prospects good for the rest of the season.

Building permits issued during July were valued at \$16,000, making the total value of permits issued for the first six months of the year \$249,526. In addition the new factory of the Dominion Linen Mills is being built just outside the city limits at a cost of \$50,000.

Contracts have been let and work started on a three-storey warehouse, forty-five by sixty feet, also a starch house forty-five by 140 feet, for the Guelph Carpet Company. Tenders have been let for alterations to the Royal Bank, to cost \$10,000.

The Page Iron and Tube Company have found it necessary to again run their plant night and day, and have put on about one hundred extra men.

The Guelph Store Company have moved into their new factory and will employ more hands.

The directors of the Guelph Co-operative Association presented their first half-yearly statement and reported busi-

ness good in all branches. The gross receipts for the half year were \$49,533.82, showing a profit of \$3,135.87. The directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. to shareholders and have also devoted \$1,000 towards the erection of an up-to-date bakery.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good for the month. The customs receipts for July were \$19,974.76, an increase of \$2,951.98 over the corresponding month last year.

Street paving and building subways gave employment to many men.

The wet weather has seriously interfered with harvesting the crops, the outlook being discouraging.

Palmerston. — On Monday, August 5th, the property owners of Palmerston voted on and carried a by-law for the establishment of a trunk and valise factory. This new industry, together with Taylor, Scott and Company's woodenware factory, has already brightened the outlook in Palmerston.

Woodstock.

Generally speaking, labour conditions were fairly satisfactory. There is still some demand for skilled help—painters, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, chiefly. Moulders, too, are scarce, but most of the factories report that they are fairly well supplied. There is some enquiry for work at the factories, but this does not indicate that there is any unemployed labour, or at least any labour unable to find employment. At the present time there is plenty of work, of some kind, for all.

The factories continue to report that business conditions are favourable. One manufacturer of organs reports the largest business in the history of the establishment. The export trade in musical instruments is stated to be particularly good. Reports from the wagon and furniture manufacturers are also encouraging. Makers of stoves and furnaces say the outlook is for a very busy season.

Shop keepers generally report business good, and the outlook quite satisfactory.

Reports from the rural districts indicate that some loss is feared from the wet weather. Oats and barley in many places are in bad condition, and there is still some wheat out. There are also some reports of potato rot, and unless the weather becomes favourable for the rest of the season the potato crop may suffer badly. On the other hand, the meadows are flourishing, ensuring a good supply of milk.

Stratford.

The labour market during August showed little change from the preceding month. Business in the building trades was unusually active. Building permits for the month of July were large, making a total of \$33,700. Rapid progress was made on the large buildings in course of erection, and a scarcity of builders' labourers was reported. The Bank of Commerce new building is nearly ready for the roof. In the factories and clothing establishments conditions were good. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade satisfactory. The customs returns for the port of Stratford for July were \$14,439.19, an increase of \$11,083.85 over the corresponding month of last year.

No changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, nor was there any trouble in the labour market.

Owing to the heavy rains many of the farmers were delayed in harvesting their wheat and oats. The crop is heavy in places and a good yield is promised. Farm labour was scarce in some sections. Garden products are abundant and bring good prices.

All manufacturing establishments were busy, especially the woodworking and clothing factories.

Palmerston. — This town by an almost unanimous vote decided to give to Mr. C. Kreutziger of Waterloo an empty factory plant here, valued at \$20,000, in which to establish a trunk manufac-

tory. He agrees to employ fifty workmen per year for ten years, and at the end of that period the building will be deeded over to him. Only eight votes were cast against the by-law, 245 being in favour. Operations will begin shortly.

Clinton. — The Gunn-Langlois Company of Montreal purchased the Standard elevator in Clinton and are renovating it to adopt it for poultry fattening on a large scale, it being intended to handle 2,000 birds at once if they can be obtained. An addition is planned and expected that Clinton will in future be a poultry centre.

London.

During August industrial conditions were good, and compared favourably with those of the preceding month and those of same month last year. Building permits were heavier than ever before, and a great many new residences were being erected. Among the big buildings under erection are: D. S. Perrin & Company's \$110,000 five-storey addition to their biscuit and candy factory; McClary Manufacturing Company, \$16,000 addition to their tin factory; \$10,000 sample rooms for travellers; and Corn Flake factory. The total permits for the year will run over the \$1,000,000 mark. The demand for help is keen at present, especially among carpenters, tinsmiths, and other branches of the building trades. Female help is in good demand, and at least fifteen firms in this city would employ more workers if they were available. The coal and wood dealers are putting on extra help and have commenced delivering the winter supply of coal. A large number from the district are leaving for the West to assist in the harvest.

Wholesale houses and factories of all kinds are rushed to their limit, and orders were never more numerous than at present. A large amount of local improvements, such as sewers, sidewalks, etc., are under way, and giving work to a large force of men and teams.

The Street Railway Company are also

building a mile extension to their tracks, which gives employment to another force of men and teams.

Rainfalls were heavy during August, and although the farmers have all their grain cut, large quantities of barley and oats are in the fields, being too wet to bring in to the barns. Apples and potatoes are more plentiful than they have been for years.

Strathroy. — The two furniture factories were busy. A large addition is being made to the canning factory, which is extremely busy at present.

Port Stanley. — Work on the cribs for the new government breakwater is being rushed, and it is expected the first line of cribs will be sunk before winter sets in.

Sarnia. — The Sarnia Gas and Electric Company, in conjunction with the street railway, are erecting a \$15,000 power plant, and will place \$41,000 worth of machinery in it.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market remained practically the same as during the preceding month. The continued wet spell gave a setback to outside work, but mechanics and unskilled labourers were nevertheless fairly well employed. Local industries report the month a good average. Railway employees were busy.

St. Thomas ratepayers will have submitted to them in the near future four propositions from industries desiring to do business in the city. The Erie Iron Works, Ltd., an old established firm in St. Thomas, are asking the city to make them a loan of \$15,000 for a period of ten years, without interest for five years and 5% thereafter until the loan has been repaid by instalments. In consideration of the loan the company promise to increase the number of men employed from twenty to fifty, and enlarge their plant proportionately. Agricultural implements of all kinds will be manufactured and a number of hardware specialties will also be made. A fixed assess-

ment of \$5,000 for five years is requested.

The St. Thomas Biscuit Company request a loan of \$35,000 for ten years, without interest for the first three years, interest thereafter 5%, fixed assessment of \$5,000 for ten years. In consideration the industry, which will manufacture all kinds of biscuits, confectionery and card board boxes, will erect a four-storey building, one hundred by sixty feet, with a number of small buildings. \$60,000 will be invested in land, buildings, and machinery. The firm guarantees to employ seventy-five hands the first year and one hundred thereafter, with a possible increase to 150 or 200 as business warrants such increase. The average wage will be in the neighbourhood of \$12 per week. \$50,000 cash goes into the concern.

The Donovan Shoe Company request a loan of \$2,000 for ten years, without interest for the first six years, thereafter 5% until the loan has been repaid. The firm will employ no less than fifty hands, two-fifths of these will be male, and the balance will be women and girls. An average wage of \$15 for men and \$11 for women and girls will be paid. \$20,000 is the figure given to cover factory and machinery.

The Steel Grave Vault Company request a free site 150 feet square, conveniently located for railway facilities, with fixed assessment of \$2,000 for ten years, water power at manufacturing rates. Thirty-five hands will be employed.

In addition to these named industries, a cold storage plan requests a fixed local assessment of \$2,000 for ten years.

The St. Thomas Dehydrating Company will establish a factory in this city for the purpose of dehydrating and evaporating apples. The company will capitalize at \$60,000. The new company will not ask assistance from the city. Peaceful conditions prevail in local industries in this city.

Chatham.

Labour conditions during August were quite satisfactory although rains

interfered with outside work. Brick masons were the greatest losers, other classes being quite active. Building permits were few (fourteen), and the amounts small but prospects for a busy fall are bright.

The Canadian Pacific Railway commenced to excavate for a large brick and cement freight shed.

The Gas Company have a large staff rushing their building to completion and when completed it will be one of the best equipped plants in the province. Factories of all kinds were quite busy; some have not the full capacity of hands but will add others later on. Planing mills were busy and carriage factories were active. In brick and tile yards the demand was greater than the supply. Merchants reported trade good with prospects for a large fall trade. The city board of works have a large amount of work on hand but it was delayed by reason of the weather conditions. Farmers throughout the entire district experienced great difficulty in completing their harvest owing to the continued rains in some parts. Reports are that the grain is glowing in the sheaf. Owing to the demand for farm labourers in the west many farmers report help very scarce in the district. Corn and sugar beet and tobacco crops will be the best in the district for years. The bean crop has been greatly damaged by the excessive rains and predictions are that they will not average more than half a crop. The apple crop promises to be fair where spraying was done.

Tilbury. — The by-law to grant a loan to the Imperial Rubber Company to assist in establishing a factory to manufacture rubberized cloth was carried on the 26th by 171 to five. The company will start at once with the erection of the factory. Labour conditions throughout the district were quite satisfactory.

Windsor.

Labour conditions in this vicinity have not changed much since last month and every line of business was

exceedingly busy during August. The city has been active in the work of paving, sewers, sidewalks, etc. Building trades were active; one real estate firm has taken out twenty-one permits for homes, valued at \$54,000. Permits to the value of \$63,843.00 were issued last month. The total for this year exceeds last year at this time by \$60,000.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions were normal. A slight unrest of miners was noticed in Porcupine where a conciliation board will act at the suggestion of the Department of Labour in order to settle the dispute relative to the scale of wages in force at the smaller mines in the camp. Preparations are being made for the erection of a large foundry at New Liskeard by capitalists interested in Cobalt mines, practically the first venture of this nature in the district. The building trades report a quiet normal month, while commercial activity was also normal during August. The inclement weather of the 1912 season will probably cause a slightly poorer crop than last year, heavy rains seriously affecting the harvesting operations of farmers in the agricultural section to the north of Cobalt.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions were good. The demand for men was more active than during the previous month, and considerably greater than last year.

The new paper mill having commenced operations caused building activity in the city and the adjoining town of Steelton.

Stonemasons, bricklayers, plumbers, finishing carpenters, plasterers were extremely busy. Retail business generally increased by building activity and increased population.

Fort William and Port Arthur.

Every branch of work has been fully employed for August with the exception of those men who are striking for

higher wages, shorter work day and better conditions.

No new industries were started, but work has been as brisk as for July and a great deal of public work is going forward in both cities, in addition many men are wanted for railway construction work, and bridge and other construction along the railroad line. Commercial activity has been hampered by the week's lay off at the Canadian Northern Railway freight docks at Port Arthur and the cessation of some of the men on the Canadian Pacific Railway docks at Fort William.

The carpenters who went out on strike at the beginning of July are mostly at work, but the strike has not been declared off by the men against those contractors who have failed to sign the schedule. Many of the Port Arthur contractors have signed the agreement with the men, not so many contractors have done so at Fort William. The schedule provides for fifty cents an hour, a nine hour day and Saturday afternoon off. At the present time many carpenters are getting these terms and working these hours, on the other hand many others are working the ten hour day six days a week and for what the contractors think they are worth.

The freight handlers of the Canadian Northern Railway dock after an eight days' strike returned to work without an agreement but with promised terms of a raise of two cents in wages, for all freight handlers and twenty-eight and a half cents for men handling cement in the holds of boats with time and a half for Sunday work and all legal holidays.

The cost of coal has gone up fifty cents a ton during the month, other prices remain as for July.

The farmers of the township of Dorion have organized an agricultural fair to be opened on Sept. 2nd. This township is one of the most progressive agriculturally in the district and the farms look good, the farmers having now cleared so much that the home-

steads are beginning to look prosperous.

The products from this township find an ever open market in Port Arthur, but unfortunately there is no road accommodation.

The township of O'Connor is another progressive township and the whole of the agricultural land around Fort William and Port Arthur is being rapidly cleared and settled.

Good roads and light railroads however are needed to develop the agricultural interests and bring the products of the farm to the working men's table at a reasonable rate. The farmers have shown that they can raise the product, the people in the city need the farm products, but bad roads and no cheap means of transportation place both at a great disadvantage; a great industry is thus being crippled.

The saw and shingle mills are all busy.

Railroad construction work is going on briskly and thousands of men are engaged from these cities, in addition to the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway eastern extension. The Canadian Pacific Railway are double tracking in this district.

The month has been a good one for unskilled labour. The wages for this class of work stands round twenty and twenty-two and a half cents an hour with a few getting as much as twenty-five cents for some classes of work, chiefly brick-layers' labourers. Some plasterers' labourers are getting as much as thirty cents an hour, but they have to be good men and do heavy work.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

Labour was well employed during August, though the demand was not quite so great as in the preceding month, nor were the building trades quite so active as in the corresponding month of last year. The tracklaying for the street railway is being rapidly

proceeded with and all the double track will soon be laid. The steel work of the huge winter fair arena is nearly completed and the brickwork shortly will be commenced.

The labour market was considerably disturbed owing to the strike of building labourers which caused an almost complete tie-up of the building trades.

The only changes reported in the cost of living are the increased price of eggs and the decreased price of potatoes.

Winnipeg.

Labour generally was well employed and at no period did the supply exceed the demand.

Exceptional activity prevailed among bricklayers, masons, stonecutters, carpenters, plumbers and labourers. Trade and commerce were good.

Quiet prevailed in labour circles during the month as regards disputes.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

The past month has seen little or no change respecting the extent to which labour has been employed. All branches of the building trade were actively engaged in the erection of residences, business blocks and warehouses. The condition of the labour market, together with the demands made upon it, are good, and the season compares favourably with the corresponding period of last year.

Work has been resumed on the extensions to the street railway, and although the season has advanced materially for the commencement of such work, it is the desire of the civic authorities to complete this year's programme of extensions which calls for some six or seven miles to be added to the present system.

Both wholesale and retail trades were active, and a steady increase was maintained in all kinds of merchandise.

The ideal weather that prevailed is responsible for the splendid condition of

the crops throughout this district. There are, however, minor instances reported where narrow stretches were ruined owing to hail, but the area thus affected is very small. It was anticipated that the farmers would experience a shortage of labour to handle their crops, but according to district reports such is not the case, as large numbers of harvest hands arrive daily in the city, and are distributed throughout the province where they are needed. Cutting was general by the third week in August, but nothing official is to hand respecting the anticipated average yield per acre.

Moosejaw.

August was marked by a scarcity of labour in Moosejaw as well as throughout the west. Building contractors are proceeding with half the required number of men and are searching everywhere to find them. A number of business blocks are under way and some have the foundations nearly completed, but the scarcity of men makes it improbable that any of them will be finished as soon as was expected.

Stonemasons, bricklayers and carpenters were especially active. Railway traffic is on the increase and at present when the service becomes a little disorganized through a wreck, the railway company has difficulty in handling its passenger trains out of Moosejaw. Bank clearings and the volume of trade, both wholesale and retail, have increased each month over the preceding one.

The demand for labourers has resulted in an increase in their rate of pay. \$3.00 per day seems to be the average wages demanded.

The tinsmiths in the city got together in the Oddfellows' Hall, Saturday night, and formed a union. Meetings will be held every two weeks. About thirty members were present at the meeting. The number of the local lodge is 414.

The large harvest this year has resulted in a demand for a great number of harvest hands, and as usual these have been brought in from Eastern Canada by excursions. The supply, however,

has fallen far short of the demand, and as a consequence there is a great rivalry between the farmers and contractors for men. Farmers are paying from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, and at that cannot secure the men they require. This shortage has made itself felt in Moosejaw with regard to the work of the Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific on their grading operations into the city. They cannot secure enough men to keep their full equipment in operation, and as a result the entrance of both these lines into Moosejaw is delayed and may not be accomplished this year.

Saskatoon.

The building trades have been as steadily employed as last month, and work in this line has been active.

Labourers had a good month, with an increasing labour market in the latter part occasioned by the demand for harvest hands.

Flour raised 20c per hundred on all grades in the city during the month. Eggs have also advanced to 35c per doz. since the 15th inst. Fresh meats hold firm.

Harvesting was commenced during the third week of the month, though in many localities the grain was green at that time.

There is a general optimism in agricultural interest. A fear, however, of a shortage of harvest hands is felt, and also of binder twine, although heavy shipments of twine recently are expected to relieve the twine situation to a great extent. Good prices are offered to harvest hands, and many city labourers are going out for the harvest.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

The labour market continued active, both for skilled and unskilled labour. The building trades were busy, and there is quite a lot of work with a good supply of men.

The strike of the carpenters was called off without any agreement being

reached. The C.P.R. shops are going up rapidly. Wholesale trade is active in the city.

Edmonton.

During August all classes of labour were fully employed. There was an increased demand for unskilled labour, and there is every indication that, given favourable weather, those engaged in outdoor work will enjoy a long season. Sash and door factories were especially active. The following figures show the percentage of increase in business during the month of July as compared with July, 1911:—

	July 1911	July 1912	In-crease
Bank Clearings.....	\$8,950,813	17,254,171	93 %
Customs Returns.....	47,565	110,581	132 %
Building Permits	474,909 (Strathcona)	1,494,330	168 %
Post Office (Stamps o'ly) (Strathcona)	9,453 795	13,840	35 %
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.	570,404	1,047,102	83½ %
Revenue.....	\$23,734	42,766	80 %
Homestead Entries....	629	651	3½ %

Wholesale and retail trade was active. The city and street railway employees have signed a new agreement which grants an increase in pay to the employees and provides for a nine and one-half hour day.

Harvesting was started during the latter part of the month, and the yield promises to be heavy. Railroad construction was very active. The Canadian Pacific Railway is pushing forward work on its terminals preparatory to the opening of traffic to the north side upon completion of the high level bridge.

Lethbridge.

The labour market remained much the same as during July. The supply in some cases has not equalled the demand; in other cases employment has ceased. Bricklayers have very little work in sight, while coal miners are in demand. The harvest has taken up all the men rendered idle by the completion of city work. The laying of gas pipes through

the city has given a great amount of work, while the opening of the street railway kept the men in that line very busy.

Development in the coal mining district was maintained in preparation for the fall output.

For some time the plumbing trade has been dull for want of supplies; this is now met and all are busy in that line.

Bank clearings for the week ending August 22nd totalled \$674,809, as compared with \$549,286 last year. Transportation has been heavy on account of the annual fair. The electric light department stated that \$175.00 worth of light was sold to booth holders as against \$40.00 last year. The retail and wholesale has been exceptionally busy during the month.

The wages offered to harvesters are on the increase, three dollars a day with board are common figures.

Farmers were busy harvesting a good crop. In some instances the cut worm has done great damage. The weather was ideal and the harvesting went satisfactorily. Coal mining was active; at two of the mines the men cannot be obtained to fill the number in demand. There were many alterations being made in the railway yard, giving employment to a number of men.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Conditions in the labour market show a favourable advance over those of last month and employment was steady. There was an increased activity in building and many new residences are under construction giving work to the trades affected. The two door and sash factories are rushed with orders, the two box factories are also running full time, with an increased demand boxes over previous years. A large increase in fruits kept two jam factories busy and a large staff of workers were employed.

The foundry is running day and night, employing two crews. The

municipal undertakings are brisk, a water pipe line has just been completed, which now gives an over-production of water; tenders are also being invited for a new fire hall, which will cost between five and thirty thousand dollars. The Canadian Pacific Railway have a large force of men at work on their tug boat, which will run from Nelson to Kootenay landing when completed.

New Westminster.

Employment was generally good during August, the condition of the building trades being slightly better than during July owing to a better supply of lumber from the mills. More men are coming in every day, however, and there are now more men than are required. Three large operations have been commenced during the last two weeks, a hospital \$180,000, a High School \$73,000 and a horse show building. The building permits for August total over \$400,000. Street grading, paving, sewer and drain laying are all being extensively carried on and the Great Northern Railway is employing a large number of men in putting in a cable track between New-Westminster and Vancouver. The British Columbia electric is also doing considerable extension work improving roads and laying new steel in the city.

Nanaimo.

The conditions of the labour market in this district show no change from those of last month there being a steady demand for labour of all kinds but enough men to meet the demand.

There is quite an activity in the brick and building trade which though an almost new one will soon be large enough to meet all demands locally and also ship to other parts, there being several new brickyards in the course of preparation.

Commercial shipping and passenger traffic show a steady advance especially the latter, wholesale and retail trade good. There was hardly any change in the cost of living.

Farmers were busy finishing their harvest and preparing for all work.

The sawmills of the district were working full time to keep up with the demand for lumber. The logging camps are also in full swing. The coal-mines of the city and district are working full time, and also doing a lot of development work for an increase of their outputs; there being a steady demand for coal. There is a good deal of railway construction work going on in the district as well as surveying for more new lines on the island.

Prince Rupert.

The labour market continued quiet, and although there was sufficient employment for all local supply of labour, there was no actual call for help in any line. The building trades have been busier, and there has been a resumption of activity in municipal street improvements though not to any large extent. Grading of the site for the landward works connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific drydock proceeds steadily and employs a considerable wharfage is also being rapidly proceeded with. Commencements of other expected large contracts were delayed. In the city a number of new residences are being built giving employment to many resident workers in the building trades. Plumbers and painters are satisfied with prospects at present. Retail trade is quiet, but real estate is reasonably prosperous and looking to an impetus from the sale of the provincial government lots remaining in the city. Wholesalers have been anxious regarding the railway labour trouble which threatened to affect the sending of supplies into the interior, also the demand for contractor's supplies. No changes are reported regarding labour rates, and the only dispute is the strike on the Grand Trunk Pacific grading contracts far inland which interests Prince Rupert but has not affected the city labour. Contractors claim that this strike is at an end. I. W. W. officials maintain that it con-

tinues. It started on July 20th and about 1,000 men passed through Prince Rupert southbound after it was declared. Clearing of the new townsite of "Port Edward" adjacent to Prince Rupert employs a number of men.

Two new townsites have been laid out in the district. One is at Port Ed-

ward, nine miles from Prince Rupert and the surveying and clearing for have employed a good deal of skill and unskilled labour. The other is at Port Granby some sixty miles distant where a new mining camp is being established by the Granby Mining and Smelter Company.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING AUGUST, 1912.

THE unanimous report was received on August 22nd of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with certain matters in dispute between the Halifax Electric Tramway Company and its employees.

Applications Received.

During the month of July two applications were received on behalf of certain gold miners in South Porcupine, the mines concerned being the McEnaney Mines Limited, McIntyre-Porcupine Mines Limited, Jupiter Mines Limited, Vipond-Porcupine Mines Limited, and the Plenaurnum Mines Limited. The number of employees affected was given as 265 directly and 2,000 indirectly. The matters in dispute related to wages and other conditions of employment.

The consent of all parties concerned having been obtained, a joint board was established by the Minister on August 1st, and was constituted as follows: Mr. Peter McDonald, Woodstock, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, and Messrs. H. E. T. Haultain, Toronto, and William C. Thompson, South Porcupine, appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies and of the employees respectively.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

The department was informed that Mr. Norman McKenzie, who had been appointed a member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with certain differences between the Inverness Railway and Company and its employees, was unable to act in this capacity. Honorable John N. Armstrong, North Sydney, was accordingly appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the company, but being unable to act was in turn succeeded by Mr. W. Ernest Thompson, Halifax, N.S.

In the August number of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Britannia Mines, Britannia Beach, and their mine workers and mill workers. W. J. Elmendorf, being an American citizen and therefore ineligible to act as a member of the Board, was replaced by Mr. W. Ernest Burns, Vancouver, on the recommendation of the plying company. The Board was completed on the 6th of August by the appointment of Mr. Jas. A. Harvey, F. Vancouver, as Chairman, the appointment being made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board. The member appointed on behalf of the employees was Mr. George Heatherton, also of Vancouver.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE HALIFAX ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister received on August 22nd the unanimous report of the Board which had been referred certain matters in dispute between the Halifax Electric Tramway Company and employees. The matters in dispute related to wages and other conditions of employment, the number of employees affected being about 125 direct and 50 indirectly.

The Board was composed of His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, K.C., Halifax, Chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board, Mr. George S. Campbell, Halifax, member appointed on behalf of the company, and Mr. T. Joy, Halifax, member appointed on behalf of the employees.

The Board's report showed that an agreement had been concluded between the company and its employees which disposed of all matters at issue. The agreement referred to contains a large scale with provision for overtime, etc. It requires the investigation of all charges against employees and gives to them an opportunity of presenting any complaints or grievances which may subsequently arise to the senior officials of the company, with the privilege of appeal, if necessary, to the company's Board of Directors.

Report of Board.

Halifax, N.S., August 19, 1912.

the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907.

The Board of Conciliation appointed in relation to the differences between the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Limited, and certain of its

employees met on Monday morning, August 5th, all the members of the Board being present.

After each member of the Board had taken the oath prescribed by Statute, an informal discussion took place regarding the feasibility of a prompt settlement of at least several of the items in dispute. It was finally considered by the Board to adjourn until Tuesday, August 6th, and then meet at half past two in the afternoon.

At the request of Mr. Joy, the Chairman was instructed to endeavour to secure from the Provincial Government a committee room in the Provincial building as a meeting place for the Board.

The Board met accordingly on Tuesday afternoon, August 6th, at half past two, all the members being present. There were also present representatives on behalf of the employees who had petitioned for the Board of Investigation, and officials of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Limited.

The alleged grievances of the employees were presented on their behalf very fully and a general discussion respecting various items in dispute took place.

The Board adjourned until the following day. The next meeting of the Board took place on Wednesday morning, August 7th, at 10 o'clock, at which some compromise propositions emanating from the employees were discussed, and, it was understood, would be submitted to the Company. A meeting of the Board again took place on Wednesday afternoon, all the members being present, and the Tramway Company's position in relation to the dispute was then explained by some of its officials and was exhaustively discussed.

On Thursday morning another meeting of the Board took place which was devoted to an attempt to devise, by

further modifications of earlier propositions, some method of amicable settlement of all matters in dispute between the two parties.

On Friday afternoon the Board met again and, although very earnest efforts in the meantime had been made to secure a working settlement that would be mutually satisfactory to the company and its employees, and considerable progress had been made in that respect, by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Joy, two of the members of the Board, who had reached a tentative adjustment in relation to several of the questions in dispute, it was, nevertheless, found that no arrangement mutually acceptable had been devised in relation to the important item of wages.

After a long discussion, in which the representatives of the employees and officials of the company and members of the Board participated it appeared impossible to reach any satisfactory solution of this question of wages and the Board resolved to adjourn until the following afternoon (Saturday) and then to sit from two o'clock until seven in the evening and hear evidence in the dispute between the Company and certain of its employees, not only upon the question of wages but upon all other differences, the settlement of which had been, to some extent, contingent on a satisfactory adjustment of the question of wages.

In accordance with this decision of the Board a stenographer was engaged and the Board met on Saturday afternoon, August 10th, at 2 o'clock. At the beginning of the meeting it appeared that further efforts had been made by Mr. Joy and Mr. Campbell in the direction of a satisfactory settlement of the question of wages, and certain propositions were submitted by Mr. Joy which it was considered might result in a satisfactory solution of the differences. These propositions were discussed very fully by the Board and by the representatives of the employees and of the company. The discussion finally resulted in both sides arriving at a tentative agreement

whereby it was understood that the propositions would be submitted to the Tram Company and to a mass meeting of the employees of the company for approval. In the meantime the Board decided not to take any formal evidence in relation to the various items in dispute, as it now appeared that there was at least a possibility of settlement of all such matters without the necessity of taking evidence.

The Board adjourned to meet again formally the following Tuesday morning at half past ten. In the meantime a large portion of Monday was devoted by the Board to conferences with both sides and to negotiations for the purpose of effecting a final settlement of the dispute.

When the Board met again on Tuesday morning, August 13th, Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the Company, stated that the directors of the Tram Company had approved of certain propositions which had been submitted at the previous meeting of the Board, a memorandum of which was read to him to the Board. Mr. Joy, on behalf of the employees, stated that the Board would consider these propositions at a meeting to be held on Tuesday night. To prevent misunderstanding, a general discussion as to the precise meaning and scope of these propositions took place between the Board and officials representing the company, and subsequently, a similar discussion. On each proposition took place between the Board and the representatives of the employees, the other parties to the dispute.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday morning, and then until Saturday morning, August 17th, when the Board was informed by Mr. Joy, who was empowered to make the settlement, that at a mass meeting of the employees aforesaid, and after a free discussion of the said propositions, a resolution was adopted ratifying the said propositions, on behalf of the said employees and declaring that all matters in dispute between the company and its employees were thereby settled.

The following is the agreement as approved by the company and as submitted to the men and ratified by them:

"1. All matters of dispute between the company and the men are hereby settled.

"2. The wage schedule shall relate back to and be in full force and effect on and from August 1st, 1912, and shall be as follows:—

"3. Motormen and conductors, per hour:

For first year's service.....20½c.
For second year's service.....21½c.
For third year and thereafter..23½c.

"4. *Sunday work*, motormen and conductors:

For first year's service.....24½c.
For second year's service.....25½c.
For third year and thereafter..27½c.

"5. *Overtime*. All time worked in excess of the regular scheduled run (not to include time when cars are late), shall be paid at the rate of four cents per hour over regular scale of wages.

"6. *Instrumental work*. All motormen and conductors instructing new men shall be paid four cents per hour over regular scale of wages.

"7. *Motor and truck repairmen*. Men heretofore receiving 17 cents per hour shall be paid 19 cents per hour; men heretofore receiving 20 cents per hour shall be paid 22 cents per hour; men heretofore receiving 22½ cents per hour shall hereafter be paid 23 cents per hour; armature winder shall be paid 22 cents per hour; car cleaners shall be paid 18 cents per hour.

"8. *Sweeper work*. When sweeper or leveller is in service clearing snow from tracks, men operating same shall be paid at the rate of 27 cents per hour.

"9. *Uniforms*. Effective on and after July 1st, 1912. Men under three years' service to pay one half price of uniform; over three years' service shall receive free uniform.

"10. *Grievances*. That all charges laid against employees will be fully investigated by an official selected by the company, and, after investigation, should the accused be found not guilty of the charge, he will be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

"11. That the proper officials of the company will be willing to treat at all reasonable times with any employee or any committee of its employees on any subject in the interest of the said employees. That all reasonable complaints or grievances will be heard by the proper officials of the company or committee of the employees failing to get satisfaction shall have the right to appeal at any reasonable time to the Board of Directors of the company."

The situation that was presented when first the Board approached the consideration of the questions in dispute was one of considerable difficulty, and, for a time, it seemed as if a strike of the employees of the company was imminent, as each side in the dispute had seemingly determined to adhere to the contentions made at the early stages of the inquiry, and there seemed to be no basis for an adjustment of the dispute that

would be regarded as mutually acceptable. The members of the Board felt that if the taking of evidence had once begun, the inquiry would not only have been a most protracted one, but would also have been liable to create and develop an antagonism between the disputing parties which would be quite opposed to the conciliatory spirit which is the essence of the beneficent legislation under which the Board was acting. The members of the Board therefore earnestly laboured to secure an amicable adjustment of the differences before any formal evidence was offered by either side, and the Board have now the

pleasure of reporting that their labour eventually met with success.

The Board wish to express its appreciation of the aid received from the representatives of the men and companies during the proceedings before the Board.

It was particularly gratifying to the Board to observe the good feeling which prevailed between the company and its employees throughout the whole of the inquiry now concluded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. B. WALLACE, *Chairman*.

G. S. CAMPBELL.

JNO. T. JOY.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, AUGUST, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE decline of two points in the Department's index number of wholesale prices for July, after a continuous rise for twelve months, was followed in August by another drop, the index number standing at 133.4 in August as compared with 134.8 the previous month and 127.2 in August, 1911. The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 255 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

The decline during the past month was due chiefly to decreases in the

groups, grains and fodders, and fruit and vegetables, there being slight increases in dairy products, fish, metals and implements, miscellaneous building materials and sundries, with slight decreases in the groups, animals and meats, miscellaneous groceries, textiles, hides, fuel and lighting, paint oils and glass. The chief features in the rise during the past year occurred in grains and fodders, animals and meat dairy products, fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries and provisions, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, metals and implements, fuel and lighting.

The following table of the Department's index numbers arranged in groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided shows the average price level for August 1912, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST, 1912, JULY, 1912, AND AUGUST, 1911.

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		August 1912.	July 1912.	August 1911.
<i>Grains and Fodders :</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	156.5	173.4	140.1
Western.....	3	129.6	144.7	146.2
Fodder.....	5	173.8	186.7	144.4
All.....	14	156.9	172.0	142.8
<i>Animals and Meats :</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	4	183.5	193.8	158.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	163.4	161.6	150.5
Sheep and mutton.....	2	107.9	115.2	104.9
Poultry.....	2	232.7	222.0	183.1
All.....	14	171.1	172.8	151.1
<i>Dairy products.....</i>	8	141.4	137.0	122.6
<i>Fish.....</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	136.0	132.1	146.4
Fresh fish.....	4	160.5	160.5	152.7
All.....	10	145.8	143.5	148.5
<i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	3	86.6	135.5	90.9
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	93.0	89.1	96.1
Dried fruits.....	3	132.4	132.4	145.4
Fresh vegetables.....	5	233.2	257.9	226.4
Canned vegetables.....	3	137.2	131.1	136.4
All.....	17	147.8	156.0	143.2
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	9	123.2	122.7	106.4
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	120.3	120.3	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	116.1	117.2	115.9
Condiments.....	5	99.9	99.9	95.0
All.....	24	116.1	116.2	112.1
<i>Textiles :</i>				
Woolens.....	5	126.9	127.2	120.8
Cottons.....	4	141.9	134.7	145.2
Silks.....	3	83.9	85.5	86.5
Jutes.....	2	164.5	165.1	136.9
Flax products.....	4	103.7	114.6	104.9
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	120.8	121.5	118.0
<i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	178.8	181.0	161.4
Leather.....	4	140.1	140.1	123.9
Boots & shoes.....	3	142.4	142.4	136.3
All.....	11	154.8	155.6	141.0
<i>Metals and Implements :</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	98.0	97.5	98.4
Other metals.....	13	134.5	134.8	117.0
Implements.....	10	104.8	104.5	105.1
All.....	34	114.0	113.9	107.5
<i>Fuel and Lighting :</i>				
Fuel.....	6	122.2	123.6	112.6
Lighting.....	4	84.8	84.8	84.9
All.....	10	107.2	108.1	101.5
<i>Building Materials :</i>				
Lumber.....	12	166.4	166.4	163.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	104.9	104.7	103.2
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	140.7	141.6	139.3
All.....	46	131.9	132.0	130.8
<i>House Furnishings :</i>				
Furniture.....	6	136.5	136.5	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	103.0	103.0	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.5	120.5	117.7
All.....	16	116.1	116.1	110.3
<i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	114.4	114.4	112.5
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>				
Furs.....	4	321.3	321.3	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	153.4	153.4	143.7
Sundries.....	6	108.3	107.8	104.6
All.....	16	178.5	178.3	170.3
Commodities.....	256	133.4	134.8	127.2

More detailed information as to the price movement during August as compared with the preceding month is as follows:

Grains and fodders. — Wheat, oats and barley were lower in Western Canada as well as in Ontario, on account of prospects of heavy crops in all North America. Wheat averaged only slightly lower at Winnipeg but at Toronto dropped in the first week of the month from 98c-\$1.00 to 96-98c when the new crop of winter wheat came on the market at 90c. Barley fell 10c at Toronto while oats dropped in the early part of the month but firmed up later both at Toronto and Winnipeg. Flax was also firmer. Unfavourable reports as to weather conditions in the west kept the grain markets firm offsetting an easier tendency. Corn advanced at Toronto from 81c to 82c and then to 84c. Peas and rye were lower. Hay was lower both at Montreal and Toronto, bran and straw were unchanged, while shorts declined \$1.00 per ton.

Animals and meats. — Cattle were lower both at Winnipeg and Toronto, although at the latter point prices recovered in the second week of the month but fell again. A great slackening in demand was reported due to the hot weather and to the prevailing high prices. Good supplies continued to come forward and some dealers reported that there were plenty of cattle, and with still higher prices for cattle and beef in the United States, some Alberta shipments went to Chicago. In the last week of the month hindquarters dropped 50c from \$14-\$15 per cwt. which had prevailed since early in June; being the highest price since 1890 at least, the previous high record being \$12-\$13.50 in the summer of 1910. Veal was steady. Hogs were higher and dressed hogs advanced 50c in the second week, while hams and bacon went up $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. in the third week. Pork, salt, Canadian mess, was steady and firm at an advance of \$1.00 above the previous month, while lard was $\frac{3}{4}$ c lower. Sheep firmed up in the

first two weeks but dressed mutton dropped in the middle of the month. Fowl advanced from 13c-15c to 15c on account of good demand and short supplies.

Dairy products. — Creamery butter began the month $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at Montreal but dropped $\frac{1}{4}$ c. At Toronto creamery butter was steady while dairy prints went up 1c in the middle of the month. Cheese was $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher at the beginning of the month and advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c in the last week. The continuance of good pasturage has caused heavy supplies on the markets but demand keeps good. Eggs were 3c higher at Montreal and advanced to a price 2c higher at Toronto. Supplies were reported scarce and some were imported from the United States.

Fish. — The new pack of B. C. sea eye canned salmon came on the market at an advance of \$1.25 per case, being the last of the three seasonal light runs, followed by a heavy run every fourth year, the catch was small and stocks were already very low. Coho and North River salmon were also higher, while pinks were the same as last year. Dry cod and haddock dropped in price again and the catch continued still heavy. The catch of mackerel was small and prices were steady. Salt herring advanced 12c per lb. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Fresh fish were reported somewhat scarce at Toronto.

Fruits and vegetables. — Canadian peaches came on the market at Toronto at \$1 per basket but soon declined to 60-75c, except for choice varieties. Supplies were good and a fair crop expected, conditions varying in different localities. Pears and plums were on the market at about the same price as last year. The raspberry season was somewhat prolonged by the weather. Verdelli lemons advanced from \$4 per box to \$5-5.25, and would have been scarce had the hot weather continued. Valencia oranges were 1c at \$4-4.50 as compared with \$4.75 last year. Dried fruits were unchanged. Beans were 10c per bushel higher and a fair crop is expected in the

Potatoes averaged about the same price as last month and imported new stock from the United States was replaced by home grown supplies. Turnips were the same price, being practically off the market. Canadian tomatoes dropped steadily as is usual in the summer and a good crop is expected, but the demand increases yearly. Canned corn was 5c higher and the opening prices of peas were higher than a year ago, a poor crop being reported. Canned tomatoes were slightly upward.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions. — Winter wheat flour was reduced 25c per barrel in the middle of the month but Manitoba flour was unchanged. Export demand was reported very slow. Oatmeal advanced to the higher level of June, stocks having been somewhat reduced. Sugar dropped 10c per barrel again at the middle of the month and maple sugar was $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower. Glucose was unchanged. Honey was practically off the market, and as the hard winter depleted the hives, and the summer was dry during the clover season a poor yield is expected.

Textiles. — The feature in this group was an advance in raw cotton from 11.65c to 13.00c due to unfavourable crop reports. Grey cottons, prints, and woven coloured fabrics also averaged higher. Italian and Japan raw silk was lower, while jutes and burlaps were higher. The wool market was steady. Flax fibre was higher, mixed tow was lower, while fine tow was unchanged.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes. — Hides advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c but calfskins dropped 2c per lb. Leather was steady. Men's pegged medium weight boots were advanced 5c while men's and women's welts were firmer. The leather manufacturers' section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association resolved to raise prices 10% on account of the advance in hides, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association to raise their prices 10-15%, on account of the advance in leathers, particularly sole and uppers. On cheaper lines, which were not advanced, it was

reported that economies could be made in manufacturing, such as using cheaper linings.

Metal and implements. — An advance in pig iron was the feature of the market. Canadian Foundry Iron was 50c higher, imported iron was also up, and in England there was an advance of 2s. Steel billets were also 50c higher. Demand for iron and steel has been heavy, and some manufactured lines were raised. Copper was unchanged and brass was 50c per cwt. lower. Aluminium was $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher, nickel rose 1c, and quicksilver advanced \$2 per flask. Bar silver was slightly higher. Lead was higher than in July, but was not so scarce in Montreal and Toronto, and was weaker on the primary market. Spelter was down at Toronto and also weaker on the primary market. Coil chain was advanced 10c per cwt.

Fuel and lighting. — An advance in Pennsylvania anthracite was the feature in the coal market. Ever since the suspension of operation in the mines last spring dealers have found it hard to get large shipments and stocks were then already much depleted by the severe winter and freight congestion so that stocks for next winter are reported to be unusually low. Connellsville furnace coke was lower. Gasoline and benzine were reported upward again at Toronto.

Lumber. — Lumber prices were upward. Birch and maple were scarce and some manufacturers were afraid of shortage. Americans were said to be in the market for it. In Eastern Canada the lumber trade is hampered by the high freight rates on the Atlantic, being \$4 per standard higher than a year ago. In Ontario spruce is said to be \$1.50-2.00 higher than a year ago, and shingles advanced 25c per M. at Ottawa. New Brunswick spruce and shingles were firm at the prices of the previous month.

Miscellaneous building materials. — Lead pipe advanced in sympathy with the high price of lead, also soil pipe and iron pipe on account of the scarce-

ity of iron. Extensive building operations have caused a great demand and seriously depleted supplies. Wire nails, base, were quoted 5c lower.

Paints, oils and glass. — Linseed oil dropped 5c, flax crops being very favourably reported, and a large acreage having been sown. Turpentine was also 2c lower in sympathy with weakness at Savannah. White lead was higher in sympathy with the high price of lead and advanced again early in August. The demand for paints during the past season was very heavy, and has been keeping up well.

Housefurnishings. — The advance in most lines of wooden furniture in July has been followed by an advance of 10% in wooden chairs. Springs are also upward. Iron and brass beds, however, are steady. Elm and ash were \$1-1.50 higher than last year and wages were also higher. Demand has been very good and improving, especially from Western Canada.

Drugs and chemicals. — No changes were recorded.

Miscellaneous. — Hops were nominal and steady at July prices. Raw rubber was 3c-4c higher at New York. Manilla rope was advanced again 1½c per lb. Some shortage in binder twine was reported to have been experienced in Western Canada, but prices were said to be unchanged. Pulp and paper were in good demand. Water has been low in the Eastern States. Sulphite was \$3-11.00 per ton higher, while ground wood pulp was \$1.00 lower. Newsprint and wrapping paper were unchanged.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	*Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1911	127.3	2,549	79.7	8.7,132	109.2
1912					
Jan.	131.4	2,613	81.8	8.9,493	112.4
Feb.	134.3	2,667	82.9	8.9,578	112.2
March	134.2	2,791	84.4	8.9,019	115.7
April	135.4	2,693	85.0	9.1,010	120.5
May	135.9	2,687	85.3	9.2,746	122.7
June	136.9	2,705	85.5	9.1,896	120.4
July	134.8	2,746		9.0,557	116.9
Aug.	133.4	2,722		9.1,000	

*Unrevised.

In the issue of August 3rd the *Economist* says:—

"Prices are advancing at an accelerated rate. . . It will be seen that the fall in the general level of prices which followed the coal strike (owing mainly to the drop in coal) was replaced in June by a rise of 18 points upon the level prevailing at the end of May. The figure for July, however, is higher by 41 points than the figure for June, and is but a short distance below the high-water mark reached during the coal strike. The decline in the value of coal has now stopped for the time being, and there has been a hardening tendency during the last month. . . The iron and steel industries in England and abroad are working at high pressure, and prices are rising, while the decline in stocks in this country at any rate, has not yet been checked. . . . The price of copper, too, is higher than for five years past. . . For "prompt" lead there is stated to be great scarcity, and fancy prices are now being paid, while forward lead has also moved up. . . Textile prices are, as a group, as strong as if not stronger than those of minerals. The chief feature is the increased value of cotton. . . Cereals and meats have, during the past month, been less active than any other group. . .

"If we look at the general index number, we see that the level of prices has risen about 25% above the average level of the years 1901-5. The

figure at this time last year was 2493, or $113\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the average of 1901-5, so that the rise in the last year has been only a little less than in all the previous years. This suggests that the trade "boom," or rather that an expansion of credit accompanying the "boom," is mainly responsible for the present rapid increase of prices. How near we are to the summit of the "boom," and how soon we must look for a contraction of credit, it is, of course, impossible to predict, but in view of the present conditions, bankers, merchants and manufacturers should be cautious."

The decline of 24 points at the end of August was due to a fall in cereals and other foods and in textiles. Minerals were marked up sharply.

Bradstreet's Price Index Number for August is half of 1% higher than that of July 1, and though 1.2% below May 1st, is third highest number ever recorded. It is 6.6% above July, 1911, and 2.6 above July, 1910. Seven groups of commodities advanced, four receded and two were unchanged. Breadstuff's moved lower, but meat-producing animals and provisions advanced. — *Bradstreet's*, Aug. 10, 1912.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the comparative steadiness of prices in many of the cities, with a continuance of the decline in the price of potatoes as the new crop came on the market, and a general upward movement in the price of eggs. Butter was also upward on the whole although in many localities there were declines, especially in dairy butter. Coal was upward in several cities and higher prices for winter are expected, due to the short supplies to be obtained since the suspension of work at the mines last spring. Mutton, lard, bacon, and salt pork showed an easier tendency, while beef and fresh pork, with fluctuations, were upward. Sugar was downward, while rolled oats and flour were upward. Supplies of this season's farm products have been good

but the demand has been very heavy. All prices were unchanged at Quebec, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., Windsor, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — The price of sirloin steak was higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sorel, Que., Orillia and Brantford, Ont. Declines occurred at Sydney, N.S., and Kingston, Ont. Medium shoulder roast was also lower at Sydney and Kingston, but was higher at Charlottetown and at New Westminster, B.C.

Veal advanced in price at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., Three Rivers, St. John's and Montreal, Que., Orillia, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and New Westminster, B.C. The price fell at Sydney, N.S., Kingston, Ont., and Guelph, Ont., on account of better supply.

Mutton was lower at Sydney, N.S.; at Kingston, Belleville, Orillia, Guelph, London and St. Thomas, Ont. The price was higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at St. Hyacinthe, and Montreal, Que., at Winnipeg, Man., and Prince Rupert, B.C.

Pork. — The price of fresh pork advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Montreal, Que., Belleville, and London, Ont., declining at Peterborough, Ont. Salt pork was lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. Hyacinthe, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont., but higher at Sydney, N.S., and Montreal, Que.

Bacon declined at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Moncton, N.B., Montreal, Que., at Kingston, Belleville, and Orillia, Ont., advancing at Brockville, Peterborough, Niagara Falls and London, Ont.

Fish. — The price was higher at Montreal, Que., Orillia, Ont., and at Woodstock, Ont., where salmon trout was very scarce, but prices were lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and London, Ont.

Lard advanced at Sorel, Que., London, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta., declining at Charlottetown, P.E.I.,

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
Sydney.....	20	14	10	16	18	18	23	5-16	20	32	30	9	28	34	20	....	1	5	3½	4
Westville.....	18	12	8	15	15	15	22	7 15	18	25	..	7	25	32	20	20	3	4½	3½	5
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	26	24	7	25	28	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
Halifax.....	24	14	10	18 20	..	14	22	5-7- 15-24	18	30	28	7	25 30	30	18	16	1½	4½	3½	5
<i>Prince Edward</i>																				
<i>Island—</i>																				
Charlottetown..	20	16	10	16	15	14	17	4	15	24	22	5	20	25	15	14½	2	4	3	3½
<i>New</i>																				
<i>Brunswick—</i>																				
Moncton.....	20	14	....	16	....	16	23	6	20	26	....	7	26	32	....	20	2	4	3½	4½
St. John.....	24	14	12	16	16	16	22	6-16	20	30	28	7	24 28	30	....	20	1½	5½	3½	4½
Fredericton..	25	12		14	14	14	22	7-16	18	30	28	7	28 22	30	25	20	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
Quebec.....	16	14	14	14	15	16	18	8	20	26	....	8	24 28	28 30	16 18	15	6	3½	3	5
Three Rivers.	17 20	15 15	15 15	15 15	17	15	20	8-15	15	28	25	7	27	30	20	20	6	3½	3	4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	15	13- 14	16	20	8-10	18	30	....	6	25 28	30	....	20	1	5	3½	5
Sorel.....	20	13	10	15	16	15	20	8-10	18	28	....	6	27	28	20	18	6	3½	3	4
St. Hyacinthe.	22 16	14 12	14 10	16 15	18 15	12	22	6-10- 12 10-12 -18	16	25	....	5	30	30	20	20	6	2½	3	5
St. Johns.....	20	16	14	18	17	15	18	10-12 -18	16	30	28	7	28	30	18	16	2	3	3	6
Montreal.....	20	12	16	18	17	19	22	18	17	37	30	8	29	30	22	20	1½	4	4	4
Hull.....	18 20	13 14	13 14	20	16	16	20	8	18	27	20	7	27	30	18	17	3	3½	2½	4

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING AUGUST, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 32.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha. per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	6	15	15	7	6	30	60	40	2.25	10	10	7.25	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	16.00
5	5	13	10	6½	6	30	25	35	1.05	8	10	.....	3.20	4.00	3.50	19	17.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6¼	6	30	30	40	1.20	8	10	7.25	4.60	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
6-8	6	.....	12	6¼	5½	30	50	40	1.50	10	10	7.50	5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	10.00
5	5	.....	12-16	5	5½	28	..	40	1.05	40	12	6.75	4.25	.....	.....	5.00	8.50	.....
6	6	13	13	6	5¼	35	40	40	1.80	10	10	7.50	5.25	5.50	....	20	15.00	.....
6	6	16	14	6	5½	40	50	40	1.80	10	12	7.50	5.10	8.00	4.00	20	9.00	9.00
6	5	13	12	6	6	35	50	40	1.35	10	10	8.50	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	6	13	12	6	5	35	5	40	1.20	20	10	8.00	4.50	6.00	4.50	13	16.00	.....
5	5	12	12	6½	6	30	25	30	1.50	15	8	6.90	5.00	7.00	5.50	18	18.00	.....
5	6	16	15	6	5½	40	40	40	1.70	15	8	6.90	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	8.00	5.00
5	6	13	10	6½	5½	25	30	30	3.00	10	8-10	7.35	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	12.00	8.00
5	6	13	10	6½	5½	25	30	30	1.80	10	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	15.00	8.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	5	30	30	40	3.70	5-7	8	8.00	5.00	5.50	4.50	18	9.00	.....
5	5	13	13	6	5½	30	35	30	1.50	15	10	7.00	5.50	6.00	4.50	22	12.00	8.00
7	6	13	12	5½	6	35	35	40	1.50	18	7	7.50	6.50	8.35	4.85	23	15.00	9.00
5	5	12½	12½	6	5½	35	35	40	1.50	10	8	7.25	5.00	5.50	4.00	20	15.00	10.00

1. Company houses \$6.00, privately owned houses \$8.00.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Pork.		Salt, per lb.	Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.			
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.		Butt, hindquarter, per lb.	Fresh roasting, per lb.					New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.	Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Roll'd Oats, per lb.
Ontario—																				
Ottawa.....	20	15	12½	15	18	15	25	8	18	30	.....	7	27	34	24	18	3	3½	4	5
✓ Brockville....	20	15	12½	15	15	17	25	10	17	25	.....	6	28	32	18	18	1½	3½	3½	3½
✓ Kingston.....	25	18	13	15	17	15	20	12½	17	25	.....	6	.....	32	20	20	3	4	4	5
✓ Belleville.....	20	12½	13	15	15	.....	24	..	18	25	.....	6	28	32	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
✓ Peterborough..	22	14	12½	18	16	15	25	15	20	25	.....	6	20	27	20	18	1½	5	3	3½
✓ Orillia.....	25	16	16	17	16	.....	22	12½	20	27	25	7	25	30	20	18	3	3½	3½	3½
Toronto.....	20	12½	12½	15	16	12	18	16	20	20	.....	9	25	34	20	17	3	3½	2½	3
✓ Niagara Falls.	25	13	13	18	18	14	22	15	17	32	.....	7	27	35	25	18	1½	4	3	4
23	15	15	20	20	16	25	15	20	30	.....	7	27	33	33	25	18	1½	4	3	4
✓ St. Catharines.	22	16	18	18	20	20	22	20	18	28	.....	7	24	30	22	18	3	4	4	4
✓ Hamilton.....	23	12	15	18	20	16	20	15	16	30	.....	8	30	32	22	18	1½	3½	3	4
✓ Brantford....	25	15	12½	18	17	17	23	13	20	27	.....	8	.....	32	25	20	1½	3½	3	5
✓ Guelph.....	22	14	16	23	19	16	22	15	17	26	.....	7	25	31	20	20	3	4	3	4
✓ Berlin.....	23	15	18	18	18	18	22	15	17	26	.....	7	25	31	20	20	3	4	3	4
✓ Woodstock....	22	13	12½	15	20	20	22	15	18	24	.....	7	30	32	22	18	1½	4	2½	3½
✓ Stratford.....	20	14	15	17	22	20	24	15	16	23	.....	7	26	28	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
✓ London.....	23	15	15	15	18	22	25	15	18	26	.....	7	28	31	22	19	1½	4	3	5
✓ St. Thomas ..	23	14	12½	17	18	14	20	15	18	25	.....	7	25	29	25	20	1½	3½	3½	4
✓ Chatham.....	20	15	15	15	20	18	23	10	16	22	.....	7	28	32	18	18	1½	4	3½	4
✓ Windsor.....	18	12	12½	15	18	16	22	15	20	25	22	8	30	32	24	20	1½	4	3	5
✓ Owen Sound..	23	12½	13	15	17	15	20	12	15	25	23	7	25	23	25	20	1½	4	3½	4
Cobalt.....	25	15	15	25	20	20	22	14	20	30	.....	10	..	30	20	.....	3	4	3½	5
Sault Ste Marie	22	18	18	25	20	20	25	15	18	30	26	9	27	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
Port Arthur ..	25	12½	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	30	30	10	30	35	20	20	2	4½	3½	3½
Fort William..	25	15	15	22	22	20	22	12½	17½	30	.....	10	.....	35	..	20	2	4½	3½	3½
Manitoba—																				
Winnipeg	25	16	19	25	20	18	25	12½	18	35	28	10	25	25	23	20	1	5	3½	5
Brandon.....	22	15	12	20	18	.....	25	20	30	30	.....	9	25	30	23	23	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
Regina.....	25	18	20	25	22	20	35	15	20	30	.....	10	25	30	20	.....	1½	4½	4	5
Moosejaw.....	25	16	23	25	20	18	23	20	20	35	30	10	28	35	..	25	1½	4½	3½	5
Saskatoon....	25	15	20	20	22	20	25	20	30	30	.....	10	30	35	25	..	1½	6½	4	5
Alberta—																				
Calgary.....	25	12½	18	20	20	20	23	12½	18	35	.....	10	22	33	22	22	2	3½	2½	4½
Edmonton....	25	15	20	20	20	35	20	30	30	30	.....	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	4	4½
Lethbridge....	22	17	22	25	22	..	30	15	20	40	.....	10	30	35	25	25	1	6½	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
Nelson.....	25	17	16	25	25	22	28	15	22	50	35	15	27	38	20	20	1½	6½	4	5
New Westminster	25	20	20	22	20	16	33	10	18	45	35	11½	35	40	25	25	1½	5	4	6
Victoria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanaimo.....	20	15	16	23	20	20	25	10	18	35	30	10	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	5
Prince Rupert	27	15	17½	20	25	25	25	10	17	55	40	20	.....	40	25	25	1	6½	4	5

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1912.—Concluded.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 32

Rice, medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 rooms dwelling in wk'ng m'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	6	12½	15	6	5½	40	35	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	13.00	10.00
5	5	15	12½	6½	6½	40	35	40	1.50	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	18	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.67½	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	7	..	10	6½	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	7	15	15	6½	5½	60	40	40	1.50	10	10	7.50	5.50	7.00	5.00	20	13.00	9.00
5	5	13	10	5½	5½	25	25	25	1.50	10	7	7.95	5.50	6.50	4.50	15	12.50	10.00
5	15	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	40	1.50	10	7	7.80	5.50	6.50	4.50	20	12.50	10.00
5	7	..	10	6½	6½	30	30	28	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	8	15	6½	5½	50	50	50	2.25	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.50	7.50	20	15.00	10.00
5	5½	12	13	6½	6½	50	50	50	1.50	10	10	7.25	5.25	8.00	6.00	22	14.00	11.00
7	5	.....	12½	6½	5½	25	25	35	2.40	10	9	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	2.10	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00
5	6	15	12½	6	5½	25	30	25	1.25	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	22	15.00	12.00
5	7	.....	12½	6½	5½	50	40	40	1.80	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	10	12	7	5½	25	25	30	2.25	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	.....	15	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.50	10	8	7.50	6.00	8.00	6.00	15	12.00	9.00
5	7	10	10	6½	5½	25	25	25	1.10	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	.....	12½	6½	6½	35	35	30	1.50	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	15	14.00	10.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	15.00	12.00
5	5	18	15	6½	6	35	30	40	1.75	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.00	4.00	15	10.00	8.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	25	30	35	2.00	10	10	9.50	.....	5.50	5.00	25	25.00	20.00
5-7	5	18	18	7	5	40	40	40	2.10	10	10	7.50	.....	5.50	4.25	25	25.00	22.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	25	2.00	10	10	8.25	5.50	5.75	4.00	25	25.00	15.00
5	6½	12½	12½	6½	6½	60	50	40	2.00	10	8	8.50	5.50	6.00	5.00	25	25.00	18.00
7	7	12	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.90	10	8½	10.50	9.00	7.00	5.50	25	30.00	18.00
7	7	17½	12½	7	7	35	35	35	.75	15	10	11.50	9.25	8.00	5.50	30	25.00	15.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.65	15	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	30.00	20.00
6	6	17½	20	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.62½	15	15	12.85	8.10	8.00	.....	35	30.00	20.00
8	8½	20	17½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.87½	15	10	13.50	8.50	7.50	6.50	..	45.00	35.00
6	6	17½	12½	7½	..	30	35	35	2.25	15	10	7.00	6.75	6.75	5.50	35	25.00	.....
8	7	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.50	20	12½	8.75	4.00	.....	8.50	30	35.00	25.00
8	6	15	15	8	7½	40	40	40	2.25	20	15	.....	5.00	.....	3.50	35	30.00	14.00
8½	8½	16	12½	7½	6½	50	45	30	1.50	25	12½	13.00	.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	15.00
8½	6	15	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	1.20	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
..
8	7	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	32.25	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	18.00	12.00
8	8	15	15	7½	6½	30	30	30	32.50	20	10	11.00	8.50	.....	7.00	35	49.00	25.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	50	..	..	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	50.00	35.00

2. At Calgary, Alberta, granulated sugar 5c single pound, 14 lbs. for \$1.00 and 20 lbs. for \$1.30; yellow sugar 4½c per lb.

3. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually contains 100 lbs.

4. Delivery extra, 75c-\$1.50.

Montreal, Que., and at Toronto, Ont., where demand was less, as is usual during the summer months.

Eggs. — Fresh eggs were higher in price in twenty-one of the cities and packed eggs were off the market in most of these. Both packed and fresh eggs were higher at Sydney, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John and Fredericton, N.B., Three Rivers and St. John's, Que., but declined at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Packed eggs were higher at Halifax, N.S., as supplies from Prince Edward Island were scarce.

Milk. — The price was raised from 6c to 7c per quart at London, Ont., by the farmers.

Butter. — Both dairy and creamery butter were higher at St. John, N.B., St. John's, Que., Orillia, Toronto, Hamilton, Stratford, and Chatham, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Nelson, B.C. Dairy butter alone was higher at Sorel and Hull, Que.; at Woodstock, St. Thomas, and Owen Sound, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but declined at Belleville, and Peterborough, Ont.; and at Moose Jaw, Sask. Creamery butter alone advanced at Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke, Que.; at Ottawa, Belleville, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, and London, Ont., while the price fell at St. Thomas, Ont. Increased production was reported from some localities while in others the sale of cream, and storing for winter reduced the supply.

Cheese. — Prices were higher at Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and St. Thomas, Ont.; at Winnipeg, Man.; and Moose Jaw, Sask., but lower at Berlin, Ont., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Cheese boards obtained somewhat higher prices at sales.

Bread. — No changes were reported.

Flour was higher at Sydney, N.S., St. John's, Que., Orillia and Chatham, Ont. and at Saskatoon, Sask.

Rolled oats advanced at Sherbrooke, Que., Toronto, and London, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C., declining at

Niagara Falls, Ont. Low stocks were reported at Toronto.

Rice was lower at Sherbrooke, Qué.

Beans advanced at Fredericton, N.B., and Niagara Falls, Ont.

Evaporated apples. — The price was higher at St. John, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Moose Jaw, Sask. and Prince Rupert, B.C., declining at St. Thomas, Ont.

Prunes declined at Sorel and Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Belleville, and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C., but were higher at St. John's, Que.

Sugar. — Both granulated and yellow sugar were lower in price at Moncton, and Fredericton, N.B.; Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, Que.; Niagara Falls and Berlin, Ont. Granulated sugar was lower at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask., while yellow sugar was cheaper at Sorel, Que., and Toronto, Ont.

Tea and coffee were steady.

Potatoes were lower in twenty-two of the cities although in many of these new potatoes had replaced the old, while in seven cities prices were higher, the new potatoes being in good demand. Most localities reported good crops and plentiful supplies.

Vinegar and starch were unchanged.

Coal. — Anthracite coal was higher at Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Fredericton, N.B., Sherbrooke, and St. John's Que., Peterborough, Toronto, Brantford, Guelph, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the price fell from the high prices prevailing since the winter. Shortage in local supplies and difficulties in getting large shipments from the mines since the strike last spring were reported. Stores for the winter being small, higher prices are expected in some cities. Soft coal advanced at St. John's, Que., Berlin, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta. The market was reported easier at St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Wood. — Hard wood was higher at Moncton, N.B., Woodstock, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask. Soft wood also was higher at Woodstock and Saskatoon and at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Coal oil. — Higher prices were re-

ported from Sorel, Que., and Sault Ste. Marie.

Rentals. — At Toronto, Ont., on account of the scarcity of medium sized houses, and the increasing population rents were up \$2.00-3.00 per month.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE first session of the Thirteenth Legislature of the Province of Ontario which commenced on February 7th was prorogued during April. About one hundred and sixty acts were passed during the session, some of which were of considerable importance from the viewpoint of industry and labour. Among these may be mentioned amendments to the Mining Act,¹ The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Act² and the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act,³ statutes providing for the disposition of the aid received from the Dominion Government for agricultural purposes and for the incorporation of various railway companies. More detailed information in regard to the work of the session of interest to industry and labour is given in the following statement:—

The Mining Amendment Act.

An important measure assented to on April 16th was that amending the Mining Act of Ontario.⁴ Employment in mines was regulated by a section prohibiting the employment of any boy or girl under the age of fourteen years from being in or about a mine, and the employment of any boy under the age of seventeen years below ground in any mine⁴; the previous legislation in regard to this matter prohibited any boy under the age of fifteen years from being employed below ground in any mines and any boy under the age of

seventeen years from being below ground for the purpose of employment on Sunday or for more than eight hours in any one day.⁵ Under the amendment act no woman is to be employed at mining work except as a stenographer, book-keeper or in a similar capacity,⁶ the previous form of the statute prohibiting women from being employed at mining work except in the case of mica trimming works.⁵

No person, under the age of twenty years is to have charge of any hoisting engine by means of which persons are hoisted or lowered, nor is any person under eighteen to have charge of any hoisting engine or hoisting apparatus in a mine.⁷

Important additions were made providing for the care and use of explosives with a view to protecting workmen using the same in the course of their employment.

Cases containing explosives must not be opened in the magazine and only implements of wood, brass or copper is to be used in opening cases. A clause was added requiring the firing in sinking shafts or winzes to be done by electric current, the application of this regulation being confined to patented or leased claims. Prohibition was made in the use of explosives unless the package contains the name and place of business of the manufacturer and the strength and the date of its manufacture. No boiler is to be installed in any building within fifty feet of

¹Statutes Ontario, 1908, c. 21.

²Statutes Ontario, 1907, c. 18.

³Statutes Ontario, 1907, c. 31.

⁴Statutes Ontario, 1912, c. 8, s. 157.

⁵Statutes Ontario, 1908, c. 21, s. 157.

⁶Statutes Ontario, 1912, c. 8, s. 158.

⁷Statutes Ontario, 1912, c. 8, s. 160.

the mouth of any shaft. The minimum depth of shafts for which provision must be made by suitable means of communication by signals from the bottom of the shaft was changed from one hundred to fifty feet. Clauses were added making more stringent regulations for protection of workmen from machinery. Every stair and staging used for oiling and other purposes more than five feet from the floor must be provided with hand railing, provision must be made at every entrance to any elevator or hatchway for a suitable trap-door, guard-rail or automatically closing gate. Loose outer clothing was prohibited in the case of persons engaged in dangerous proximity to moving machinery. Every car used for hauling material above or below ground has to be equipped with a gong, bell or whistle to be sounded when starting and at such other times as warning of danger may be required. Aid to persons injured in mines was provided for by clauses calling for the keeping of properly constructed stretchers and articles for rendering of first aid.*

Railway Legislation.

Amendments were made to the Temiskaming and Northern Railway Act during the session. An agreement was ratified between the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway by which the Commission granted the latter the joint and equal right of using the terminal yards of the Commission at North Bay and that portion of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway extending from such terminal yards to the crossing of the railway by the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway. In consideration of these privileges the Grand Trunk Railway agreed to pay the Commission the fixed yearly sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and from time to time further sums equal to four and one-half per cent. of one-half of all expenditures for betterment of the joint section made after July

1st, 1911. The agreement called for the maintaining in thoroughly efficient working condition by the Commission the joint section referred to and at a standard equal to a specified portion of the Grand Trunk Railway. The joint section is to be subject to the general control of the Commission and to be in charge of superintendents acceptable to and approved by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Neither of the parties concerned is to have any claim or right of action against the other by reason of any interruption or delay to traffic on the joint section by damage to any of the tracks covered by the agreement. The Commission also agreed to lay out and construct an extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from the southeasterly limit of the above-mentioned joint terminals to the limit of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Nipissing Junction.⁹

Other railway legislation during the 1912 session includes the following:—

An act respecting the Berlin and Bridgeport Electric Street Railway.

An act respecting the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway Company.

An act respecting the Dunnville, Wellandport and Beamsville Electric Railway Company.

An act respecting the Iron Range Railway Company.

An act respecting the Lac Seul, Rat Portage and Keewatin Railway Company.

An act respecting the Midland Terminal Railway Company.

An act respecting the Monarch Railway Company.

An act respecting the Morrisburg and Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

An act respecting the Mount McKay and Kakabeka Falls Railway Company.

An act respecting the Niagara Welland and Dunnville Railway Company.

An act respecting the North Midland Railway Company.

*Statutes Ontario, 1912, c. 8, s. 164.

⁹Statutes Ontario, 1912, c. 13.

An act respecting the Ottawa, Smith's Falls and Kingston Railway Company.

An act respecting the Simcoe Railway and Power Company.

An act respecting the Toronto Suburban Railway Company.

The following acts of incorporation were passed:—

An act to incorporate the Glengarry and Stormont Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Humber Valley Electric Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Kawartha Transportation Company.

An act to incorporate the Lindsay and Minden Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Porcupine Rand Belt Electric Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway Company.

Hours of Labour for Street Railway Employees.

An important amendment was made to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act by which the Board was given powers to regulate the hours during which conductors and motormen employed by a street railway company may be required or permitted to work. Under the amended statute no such employee is permitted to work more than six days in a week or ten hours per day and wherever practicable and reasonable

such ten hours work must be performed within twelve consecutive hours.²

For Encouragement of Agriculture.

Legislation was enacted making it lawful for the Minister of Agriculture of the Province to settle by negotiations with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada the terms of acceptance by the Province of any subsidy granted by the Dominion Government for the encouragement of agriculture and to prescribe the objects for which such subsidy may be expended. The legislation is the outcome of an act passed in the House of Commons last session to which reference was made in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

An act was passed respecting the compulsory school attendance of persons between fourteen and seventeen years of age. Where a by-law passed under this act is in force, every person who has in his employment any adolescent to whom the by-law applies shall give notice to the Board of such employment and shall state the hours thereof.¹⁰

The use of poison in spraying fruit trees while in bloom is prohibited by legislation enacted to promote the bee industry,¹¹ an act was also passed for the suppression of foul brood among bees.¹²

¹⁰Statutes Ontario, 1912, c. 77.

¹¹Statutes Ontario, 1912, c. 72.

¹²Statutes Ontario, 1912, c. 73.

QUEBEC LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

PROROGATION of the fourth session of the twelfth legislature of the province of Quebec which assembled at Quebec on January 9th took place on April 3rd. One hundred and fifty acts were assented to, copies of which were received in the Department by the courtesy of the King's Printer. A review of such as are of special interest

to industry and labour are given in the following article.

Female and Child Labour.

An act was passed to regulate the hours of employment of boys under eighteen years of age and women and girls working in cotton or woollen factories, such measure enacting that per-

sons of this description shall not be employed for more than ten hours in any one day or more than fifty-five hours in any one week.¹ This act replaces one passed during 1909 which provided that no boy under eighteen, nor females be employed for more than ten hours in any one day or for more than sixty hours in any one week except in cases where an accident preventing the working of any industrial establishment happens to the motive power or machinery or when any stoppage in the working of the factory occurs from any cause whatever.²

For Encouragement of Agriculture.

As a result of an act passed during the last session of the House of Com-

mons granting a subsidy to the provinces for the encouragement of agriculture, legislation was passed making it lawful for the Minister of Agriculture and Roads of the Province of Quebec under authorization of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to enter into negotiations with the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada in order to settle the terms of acceptance by the province of such subsidy and to prescribe the objects for which it may be expended.³ A subsidy so granted was to form a special fund distinct from the consolidated revenue fund of the province to be expended for the objects agreed upon as if the proceeds of the subsidy had been voted by the Legislature of the province.⁴

¹Statutes Quebec, 1912, c. 36.

²Statutes Quebec, 1909, c. 27, s. 3.

³Statutes Canada, 1912, c. 3.

⁴Statutes Quebec, 1912, c. 18.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS WAGES— EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1, 1912.*

Rules.

ARTICLE 1.

Telegraphers, levermen other than those handling gates only, telephone operators who handle orders or messages in connection with train movement, and station agents specified herein shall be considered as Telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule, and nothing in this Article is to be considered as meaning that persons holding positions enumerated below, shall be ineligible for promotion to any agency or other position in the Company's service, for which he may be considered qualified.

ARTICLE 2.

Telegraphers will be regarded in line for promotion, and where ability is sufficient seniority will prevail. In making transfers and promotions, seniority will govern, provided ability to fill the position is sufficient. Seniority will date from the last time of entering the service and will extend over each Superintendent's Division. Telegraphers employed in Detroit terminal shall be eligible for positions on the East, Bay City and Toledo Divisions and vice versa. Transfers from one division to another will be at the discretion of the General Superintendent, and will be made when a position cannot be filled on account of lack of ability among the Telegraphers on the Division on which the vacancy exists. The Superintendent of the division on which the vacancy exists, or the Superintendent of Telegraph, will be the judges as to the ability of the applicant.

*During the month of March last a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, to which had been referred certain matters in dispute between the M.C.R. Company and the station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, towermen, etc., in Canada, presented a report. See the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1912, p. 966.

Temporary vacancies on any Division will be filled by transfer from the general extra list by the Superintendent of Telegraph. Telegraphers transferred from one Division to another will carry their seniority with them.

ARTICLE 3.

Vacancies will be promptly bulletined to all offices on each Division and will be filled by the Division Superintendent, or Superintendent of Telegraph, in accordance with Article 2. A vacancy will be filled as soon as practicable. Applications for the vacancy must be filed within six days after the issuing of the bulletin. When a Telegrapher is transferred or promoted, and after a fair trial is found incapable, he will take his place on the extra list, but will retain his seniority rights. Telegraphers declining to accept promotion or transfer to any position do not forfeit their rights to it or another position when vacancy occurs.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of any position shown in the wage scale being abolished, the Telegrapher who shall be displaced will be entitled to the position held by the junior man permanently located, provided his seniority entitles him to such position and he is properly qualified.

ARTICLE 5.

The General Chairman of Telegraphers' Committee shall be furnished a seniority list of persons included in this schedule upon application to the head of the respective departments.

ARTICLE 6.

Seniority will only be effective when vacancies occur or new positions are created.

ARTICLE 7.

When new positions are created compensation will be arranged in conformity with positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

ARTICLE 8.

Telegraphers will not be suspended or discharged without just cause. When they consider they have been unjustly treated, they will have a right to appeal to the Division Superintendent, General Superintendent and General Manager in the order named. In case a Telegrapher has been disciplined or discharged and after investigation found not at fault he will be reinstated and paid for all time lost. Such investigation is to be held within ten days after the request of the party designated. Telegraphers may be accompanied by one or more co-employees from their department at any or all investigations if they so desire.

ARTICLE 9.

Telegraphers absent from regular duty on business of the Company, whether attending court, or on other assigned duties, will be allowed their regular pay and authorized expenses while away from home.

ARTICLE 10.

One hour will be allowed for dinner, when consistent, between the hours of 11:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M. If less than one hour is allowed for dinner, one hour overtime pro rata, but not less than twenty-five cents will be paid.

This applies to those performing telegraph or telephone service only.

ARTICLE 11.

Where but one operator performing telegraph or telephone service is employed, 12 consecutive hours including meal hour, shall constitute a day's work. Where more than one operator is employed, 10 consecutive hours including meal hour will constitute a day's work. At stations where the 24-hour period is covered by three persons performing telegraph or telephone service, 8 hours shall be assigned to each.

ARTICLE 12.

At stations where but one operator is employed, performing telegraph or telephone service, and who works 10 hours or more per day, such operators will, after a continuous service in the telegraph department of four years or more, be given 15 days' vacation yearly under full pay or be paid in lieu thereof 15 days' extra pay at the rate applying to their station. Vacations can be granted only up to the ability of the Company to provide relief, and applications will be granted according to the seniority of the applicants and all applications to be filed during the months of January, February and March for vacations during the current year. Unless applications are made as provided and their receipt acknowledged, payment will not be made in lieu of vacation.

ARTICLE 13.

Sec. 1: When Telegraphers are required by the Train Dispatcher to remain on duty longer than the number of hours constituting a day's work, they will be paid overtime.

Overtime will be based on the regular salary. The rate per hour will be determined by dividing the monthly rate by the number of hours required for the month's work, provided that the rate per hour will in no case be less than twenty-five cents. Allowance will be made for the actual time of service computed to the nearest five minutes.

Sec. 2: When Telegraphers are called to the office by proper authority outside of their usual hours for duty, the compensation for one hour's work or less shall be twenty-five cents when the call is within three hours after the appointed time for relief, otherwise it will be fifty cents. If held more than one hour overtime will be paid as per Section 1.

Sec. 3: Day Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service, are expected to report at an appointed

hour on Sunday, but if held by the Dispatcher for work, they will be allowed overtime. Day Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service are expected, however, to know that their relief reports for duty Sunday night.

Sec. 4: When day Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service are required to work Sundays over time as per Section 1 (this Article will be allowed).

Sec. 5: Night Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service will be paid one day extra at the scheduled daily rate for each Sunday they are required to work.

Sec. 6: At three trick telegraph offices, the second and third trick men will be considered as night operators.

ARTICLE 14.

Sec. 1: Telegraphers will not be required to scrub waiting rooms, offices or out buildings, clean or disinfect stock cars.

Sec. 2: When Telegraphers are required to attend pumps, they will receive five dollars (\$5.00) per month extra compensation.

Sec. 3: When Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service are required to attend switches or work interlocking levers in interlocking towers they will be paid five dollars (\$5.00) per month extra compensation. This extra compensation paid for attending to switches will include attending to the lamps pertaining to said switches.

Sec. 4: Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service required to attend to pumps and switches will be paid \$7.50 extra pay per month.

Sec. 5: Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service will be allowed four dollars (\$4.00) extra compensation for taking care of six (6) switch or semaphore lamps or less, and fifty cents (50c) for each additional lamp per month will be paid, it being understood that in cases where the day and night operators share in the performance of the work the compensation shall be equally divided.

ARTICLE 15.

Sec. 1: Regular Telegraphers transferred or promoted, or extra Telegraphers assigned to regular positions will be furnished free transportation for themselves, family and effects.

Sec. 2: Regular Telegraphers transferred or promoted will not suffer any loss of pay on account of the time lost in making the transfer but will be paid at the rate of the position left until they go on duty in the new position.

ARTICLE 16.

Telegraphers will be granted leave of absence from time to time for the purpose of attending their meetings, provided such leave of absence does not interfere with the business of the Company, and they will be granted the necessary transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad.

ARTICLE 17.

Telegraphers will not be discriminated against on account of their serving on Boards of Adjustment, representing the Telegraphers, and will be furnished transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad, and relieved without unnecessary delay for that purpose.

ARTICLE 18.

In case Telegraphers are dismissed or should resign and should be reinstated or re-employed within one (1) year they shall retain their rights; after one year they shall be considered as new men.

ARTICLE 19.

Telegraphers shall receive the same rate of pay as Agents or Telegraphers relieved. Nothing in this article shall be considered as meaning that Telegraphers shall suffer a reduction in their pay while temporarily relieving an Agent or Telegrapher.

ARTICLE 20.

Nothing in these articles will relieve Telegraphers from responsibility under the rules.

ARTICLE 21.

These rules and rates will be effective August 1st, 1912, and will remain in effect subject to thirty days' notice, given by either party.

Scale of Wages.

Telegraphers Straight and Joint as Agents.

CANADA DIVISION.

Station.	Position.	Rate per month.
Windsor Depot...	D. Opr. and T. Agt.	\$ 65.00
Windsor Depot...	N. Opr. and T. Clerk.	58.00
Maidstone Cross...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Amherstburg...	Agt. and Opr.	65.00
Essex...	D. Opr.	52.50
Essex...	N. Opr.	50.00
Woodslee...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Ruscomb...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Leamington...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Comber...	Agt. and Opr.	62.50
Tilbury...	Agt. and Opr.	60.00
Tilbury...	N. Opr.	50.00
Fletcher...	Agt. and Opr.	60.00
Buxton...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Charing Cross...	Agt. and Opr.	57.50
Fargo...	D. Opr. and Leverman...	52.50
Fargo...	N. Opr. and Leverman...	52.50
Mull...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Ridgetown...	D. Opr.	52.50
Ridgetown...	N. Opr.	52.50
Highgate...	Agt. and Opr.	57.50
Muirkirk...	Agt. and Opr.	52.50
Rodney...	Agt. and Opr.	65.00
West Lorne...	Agt. and Opr.	60.00
West Lorne...	N. Opr.	50.00
Dutton...	Agt. and Opr.	60.00
Iona...	Agt. and Opr.	50.00
Iona...	N. Opr.	50.00
Shedden...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
St. Thomas...	Chief Opr.	100.00
St. Thomas...	D. Opr. (3)	75.00
St. Thomas...	N. Opr. (2)	70.00
Kingsmill...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Aylmer...	Agt. and Opr.	62.50
Springfield...	Agt. and Opr.	52.50
Springfield...	N. Opr.	50.00
Brownsville...	Agt. and Opr.	57.50
Tilsonburg...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Tilsonburg...	N. Opr.	50.00
LaSallette...	Agt. and Opr.	62.50
LaSallette...	D. Opr. and Leverman...	52.50
LaSallette...	N. Opr. and Leverman...	52.50
Windham...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Waterford...	D. Opr.	60.00
Waterford...	N. Opr.	57.50
Villa Nova...	Agt. and Opr.	55.00
Hagersville...	D. Opr. and Leverman...	52.50
Hagersville...	N. Opr. and Leverman...	52.50

Station.	Position	Rate per month
Edward.....	D. Opr.....	50.00
Edward.....	N. Opr.....	50.00
Canfield.....	Agt. and Opr. and Leverman	52.50
Canfield.....	N. Opr. and Leverman....	52.50
Attercliff.....	Agt. and Opr.....	55.00
Perry.....	Agt. and Opr.....	52.50
Perry.....	N. Opr.....	60.00
Welland.....	D. Opr.....	62.50
Welland.....	N. Opr.....	60.00
Stevensville.....	Agt. and Opr.....	55.00
Niagara Jct.....	D. Opr. and Leverman....	52.50
Niagara Jct.....	N. Opr. and Leverman....	52.50
Bridgeburg.....	D. Opr.....	52.50
Bridgeburg.....	N. Opr.....	52.50
Chippewa.....	Agt. and Opr.....	55.00
Montrose.....	D. Opr.....	62.50
Montrose.....	N. Opr.....	60.00
Victoria Park.....	Agt. and Opr.....	60.00
Niagara Falls.....	D. Opr.....	65.00
Niagara Falls.....	N. Opr.....	55.00
Suspension Bldg. D. Opr.....		65.00
Alvinston.....	Agt. and Opr.....	60.00
Inwood.....	Agt. and Opr.....	55.00
Oil City.....	Agt. and Opr.....	55.00
Oil Springs.....	Agt. and Opr.....	55.00
Petrolia.....	Agt. and Opr.....	80.00
Brigden.....	Agt. and Opr.....	55.00
Courtright.....	Agt. and Opr.....	75.00
Nia-on-the-Lake.....	Agt. and Opr.....	55.00
St. Davids.....	Agt. and Opr.....	55.00
Buffalo "WH".....	D. Opr.....	60.00

AGENTS NOT OPERATORS IN CANADA.

Station.	Rate per month.
Windsor	\$100.00
Essex	70.00

Station.	Rate per month
Fargo	65.00
Ridgetown	65.00
Tilsonburg	75.00
Waterford	75.00
Hagersville	75.00
Welland	95.00
Bridgeburg	55.00
Niagara Falls	85.00
St. Clair Springs	70.00
Relieving Agents	95.00

LEVERMEN—CANADA TOWERS.

Station.	No. Men.	Rate per month.
Windsor—Tower 1	2 men.....	\$57.50
Windsor—Tower 2	2 men.....	57.50
Windsor—Tower 3	2 men.....	57.50
Windsor—Tower 4	2 men.....	57.50
Essex	2 men.....	45.00
St. Thomas	3 men.....	55.00
Air Line Xing	2 men.....	45.00
Apin Xing	2 men.....	45.00
Yarmouth	2 men.....	52.50
		(60.00)
Welland Draw	3 men.....	(60.00
		(57.50)

During navigation 3 levermen. During
closed navigation 2 levermen.

Welland GT Xing	2 men.....	60.00
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The scale of wages shown herein is the flat rate paid the position and does not include the extra compensation provided for in the agreement, for overtime, emergency calls, special services designated, etc., except where specially provided.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Toronto Street Railway Employees.

AN AGREEMENT between the Toronto Railway Company and a committee of the employees of the Company, appointed at a meeting open to all employees of the Company, effective from June 16th, 1912, provides as follows:

(1) *Disputes.* — All matters in dispute between the company and its employees are hereby settled.

(2) *Wages.* — The wage schedule shall relate back and be in full force and effect on and from the 16th day of June, 1912, until the end of the term of this agreement, and shall be as follows:—

Motormen and Conductors:

For 1st year	23½ cents an hour.
For 2nd year	25½ " "
For 3rd year and after ..	27½ " "

The rate of wages for motormen and conductors engaged in train work on Sunday shall be 4 cents per hour platform time in excess of week day rate.

Shed Men:

Foremen	27½ cents an hour.
Assistants	24½ " "

Car Washers:

.....	23½ cents an hour.
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Motor and Truck Repair Men:

For 1st year	23½ cents an hour.
For 2nd year	25½ " "
For 3rd year	27½ " "

(3) *Agreement.* — Agreement shall be for a term of three years, from 16th of June, 1912.

(4) *Uniforms.* — The company will pay half the cost of the uniforms of the

motormen and conductors who have been in the company's service for a period of one year, and will provide free uniforms for motormen and conductors who have been in the company's service for a period longer than two years, it being the understanding that no employee shall be required to pay for more than one uniform and a half. Regulations from time to time will be made by the company to provide for protection against loss in this matter from employees leaving the company's service.

(5) *Discipline.* — The following regulation is agreed upon as to discipline: Any employee against whom charges may be received will be required to report when off duty to the superintendent. His case will then be considered by the proper officials of the company and will be dealt with upon the following principle: For minor cases he is to be warned. For serious cases, including drunkenness, drinking in uniform or drinking on cars, destruction of property, accidents through carelessness or neglect, missing fares through neglect, or carrying friends free, using stools on portion of route not allowed by company, incivility to passengers and profanity on cars, he may be suspended or dismissed at the discretion of the proper official.

(6) *Appeal to Superintendent.* — Any employee against whom any charges may be received shall have the right of appeal in person to the general superintendent, and, except as to a charge of dishonesty, may bring with him in his interest a deputation or any committee of his fellow employees.

Attendance in such capacity shall not operate to an employee's disadvantage. Any employee attending on such deputation or committee shall give due notice to his car starter or foreman, and, if he be a motorman or conductor, shall take his car upon reporting to his car starter and shall not be required to report in the usual course to the head roadmaster.

(7) *Motormen's Seats.* — The company will provide seats for motormen upon closed cars, and will also provide

seats for motormen upon open cars which are not already equipped with stools. Such seats and stools to be used without interfering with the use of the front seat of open cars by the public. Motormen to have the right to use such seats upon certain portions of the system, notices governing which will be issued by the company from time to time.

(8) *Reporting Time.* — All motormen and conductors required to take cars at the car house shall, at the first time reporting for the day, report to the car starter at least 10 minutes before scheduled time, and in the event of them not reporting 10 minutes ahead of time the car starter shall fill the runs with other men.

When the relief point is not at the car house, men shall at their first time reporting for the day report to the car starter 15 minutes ahead of schedule time as at present.

(9) *Leave of Absence.* — The company will, upon application to the car starter or foreman, give leave of absence to employees for a reasonable period of time when their services can be spared, and in the event of the refusal of the car starter or foreman, the matter to be settled by the superintendent.

(10) *No Discrimination.* — The company will not discriminate against employees by reason of their being members of any organization.

(11) *Exchange Fare-boxes.* — On the lines where no office of the company is passed or close by, an officer of the company will collect and exchange fare-boxes at points appointed for the purpose.

(12) *Shopmen Saturday Half Holiday.* — It is understood that only the men in the shops required for the necessities of the service shall be compelled to work on Saturday afternoons, excepting when, in the opinion of the management the services of all the men, or any of them, are required on Saturday afternoon to meet the necessities of the business.

(13) *Shopmen's Tools.* — Tools necessary for work in the motor shop shall be supplied employees. The men shall not take tools away from the shops, and shall be responsible for breakages or loss occasioned by their negligence, and must return said tools in good condition; in default of doing so, they must pay for some.

The company will provide boxes in the shops in which shopmen may put their clothes and lunches, but this shall not mean single compartments for each man.

(14) *Shopmen Washing Time.* — The men in the motor shop and its branches shall be given five minutes in which to wash before leaving work, and any employee abusing this privilege, in the opinion of the management, shall be subject to dismissal.

(15) *Committee of Employees.* — The general superintendent or manager shall receive a committee of employees at any reasonable time to discuss any matters arising out of this agreement.

(16) *Privileges Continued.* — All rights, privileges, and immunities now enjoyed by, and obligations of the employees shall continue.

(17) *Cars Equipped.* — All cars shall be properly equipped before being taken out each morning; but this shall not relieve any conductor from his obligation to see that his car is properly equipped.

(18) *Change Slip.* — The change slip pertaining to the fifth off-day shall be discontinued and men who are entitled to five off-days per month shall be allowed same.

On behalf of the Company:

(Signed) ROBERT J. FLEMING.
General Manager.

On behalf of the Employees:

(Signed) H. C. JOHNSON.
JOS. GIBBONS.
THOS. DULAN.
R. B. BROWN.
W. D. ROBBINS, *Secretary.*

Agreement between Local 124, International Association of Operative Plasterers and Contracting Plasterers of Ottawa.

Clause 1. We, the undersigned contractors, agree to pay forty-five cents (45c) per hour on and after the 1st of August, 1912.

Clause 2. Men over 60 years of age and young men who have not served their full apprenticeship to be exempt from demanding the above rates.

Clause 3. No journeyman to work more than nine hours on any one day and not more than five hours on Saturday.

Clause 4. All overtime from 6 p. m. till 11 p. m. to be paid at the rate of time and one-half and also Saturdays from 1 p. m. and all time from 12 a. m. to 6 p. m. to be paid at the rate of double time; also Dominion Day, Labour Day and Victoria Day to be paid at the rate of double time.

Clause 5. All men to be paid every second Saturday and not later than 12.30 p. m. and on job where they are working, and walking time to be allowed if they have to go to office, and all time after 12.30 to be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

Clause 6. None but International men to be employed, except in cases where union men cannot be procured. When others may be employed they should be induced to become members of the union.

Clause 7. All work outside of the city where men cannot come home every night to receive the same wages as when working in the city and all expenses, including board.

Clause 8. Only one apprentice to be employed at the one time except in the last six months of the first one's apprenticeship and the said apprentice

not to be over 17 years of age at the time of starting.

Clause 9. This agreement to apply within the radius of 40 miles of the city of Ottawa.

Clause 10. This agreement to go into effect at once and to stand binding for one year. Three months' notice to be given by either party to this

agreement before it can be dissolved and said notice to expire on Aug. 1st.

—(Signed) John R. Murphy, George Morrow, John J. Green, E. Nauard Cayer, J. Sutherland and Son, E. Normand, J. O. Leblanc, Hammond Bros., Frank Hunt, Lethbridge and Bros., G. Rochefort, Thomas Brethour, J. A. Parker.

TOXICITY OF WHITE LEAD.

A PAPER read before the Paint and Varnish Society of England was received in the Department of Labour through the courtesy of the author, Mr. Charles A. Line, in which is contained interesting information regarding the toxicity of white lead. It is a well known fact that workers in occupations where the use of lead is necessary are subject to poisoning therefrom. Lead poisoning of the most serious nature is produced by the repeated absorption in the human body of minute quantities over a lengthened period. Poisoning is engendered by the entrance of lead through the skin, the lungs and the alimentary canal. The presence of the metal itself, such as shots or bullet in the body has resulted in lead poisoning years after the date of injury. The symptoms of lead poisoning include pallor, sallowness, distaste for food, sickness, constipation, lassitude, and several other minor ones.

Under the provisions of the Factory Act all medical practitioners are required to notify the Home Office of cases of poisoning whom they are attending, if believed to be suffering from lead poisoning or anthrax, phosphorus poisoning, arsenic poisoning, or mercury poisoning. In some cases, and typically in the case of house painters, who are outside the provisions of the Factory Act, no duty of notification arises and nothing can be done by the factory inspectors to

amend the conditions which cause the risk of lead poisoning. Statistics of the Medical Inspector contained in the annual report for 1909, of the chief inspector of factories shows that during ten years there had been a reduction of over fifty per cent. in the number of cases reported, the principal decrease occurring in those processes in which exhaust ventilation, for removing dust, had been applied. On the other hand, in lead smelting and in industries using paint, where hitherto local exhaust could not be applied, there had been a slight increase in plumbism. During ten years nearly 7,000 cases had been reported as occurring in eighteen trades, of which about four per cent. were reports of fresh attacks in the persons previously reported upon. Conditions have been improved considerably by abolishing female and child labour and by observing the Home Office regulations. In the industries, however, which do not come under the provisions of the Factory Act, a more serious state of things exists. These industries include house and coach painting, ship painting and colour-mixing trades. The causes of excessive lead poisoning among painters may be traced to a variety of removable conditions as well as to others which will inevitably exist as long as carbonate of lead is used for paint, and red lead for making gas joints. The author of the paper bears witness to the incredulity with which painters view the seriousness of the dangers to which they are exposed. Such lack of care was instanced as

holding between the teeth a tool to which lead paint adheres; taking of meals without properly cleaning the hands and various other practices which would result in lead entering the system. Efforts have been made recently to find a finished substitute for poisonous material. So far, it is understood, nothing has been discovered which would be satisfactory in this respect, though it was generally admitted that zinc pigments might replace lead for interior work. Objections have been raised to this, however, such as its lack of opacity and other tendencies. In the opinion of the author of the paper most of the objections which have been urged to the adoption of zinc paints are not insuperable.

Several countries have instituted proceedings to carry out investigations as to the respective influences of lead and zinc paints. The French government commenced a series of such experiments, which resulted in a commission of six being nominated to carry out experimental comparisons as long ago as 1902. This commission report-

ed that the colouring and polish of zinc white equal those of white lead, and that the covering power and drying are practically the same. After a year had elapsed the commission reported that no appreciable differences in regard to the results of the action of atmospheric influences, whether for inside or outside work. In 1908 the International Association for Legislation which, met at Lucerne, brought forward a resolution urging several governments to undertake tests to determine whether white lead should or should not be prohibited for interior painting and red lead for all painting work. Consequent upon this several governments have decreed either the complete or partial suppression of the use of lead in paints. At the end of five years from July, 1909, in France, house-painting with white lead is to be discontinued, except by special permission. Investigations have also been made and either severe restrictions or prohibition adopted in Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Denmark, tending towards the condemnation of white and red lead in painting processes.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the months of April, May and June, 1912, was 175,341, as compared with 153,118 for April, May and June, 1911, the increase being 15%. Of the total

arrivals for the three months 121,998 were at ocean ports as against 109,316 during the corresponding period of last year. There was also an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States, the totals for the period in question being 53,343 for 1912 and 43,802 for 1911. The following is a resumé of official returns received in the Department during August:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1924, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12, SHOWING OCEAN PORTS AND UNITED STATES ARRIVALS SEPARATELY.

	1911-12.				1912-13.				INCREASE				DECREASE				Percentage	
	Male		Female		Children		Totals		Male		Female		Children		Totals		Inc.	Dec.
<i>Ocean Ports—</i>																		
April.....	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	28,807	5,294	41,437	4,017	922	1,215	6,154						17	
May.....	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	29,228	7,693	48,421	2,001	77	283	2,361						5	
June.....	11,005	8,766	5,702	27,973	16,610	6,425	32,140	2,605	838	724	4,167						15	
Totals.....	66,312	25,813	17,191	109,316	74,935	19,413	121,998	8,623	1,837	2,222	12,682						12	
<i>U.S.A.—</i>																		
April.....	10, 21	3,015	2,761	16,397	14,121	3,604	21,494	3,500	754	843	5,097						31	
May.....	10,103	2,733	2,534	15,370	11,758	2,919	18,101	1,655	691	383	2,731						18	
June.....	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,035	8,891	2,011	13,748	1,155	479	79	1,713						14	
Totals.....	28,460	8,115	7,227	43,802	34,770	8,534	53,343	6,310	1,924	1,307	9,541						22	
Grand Totals.	94,772	33,928	24,418	153,118	109,705	27,947	175,341	14,933	3,761	3,529	22,223						15	

BRITISH EMIGRATION

During the month of July, 1912, the number of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY.						Total British Subjects.	
	English.		Welsh.		Scottish.			Irish.
	1912		1912		1912			
July.....	11,152		164		2,494	610	14,420	

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JULY, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	July 1912		July 1911.	
	No. of Patents	No. of Acres	No. of Patents	No. of Acres
Assignment of Mortgages.....	1		4	
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	20	8,964.00	25	15,318.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	5	637.60	2	1,168.36
British Columbia sales.....	3	258.86	6	548.90
Coal lands sales.....	4	220.85	2	398.92
Commutation grants.....	1	107.05	1	29.59
Homesteads.....	1,539	255,797.944	1,349	214,042.619
Hudson's Bay Co.....			5	80,805.189
License of occupation.....	1		1	
Mineral rights (589.33 acres).....	3		21	
North West half-breed grants.....	4	479.00	8	1,096.33
Parish sales.....			1	100.50
Quit claim, special grants (160 acres).....	1		6	
Railways:—				
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	28	1,070.88		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....			15	1,324.36
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	7	203.62	45	154.09
Kootenay Central Railway.....	1	4.25		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....	13	2,736.37		
Sales.....	57	5,806.03	48	4,427.98
School land sales.....	27	3,608.67	28	4,879.483
Special grants.....	26	1,202.75	11	512.95
Total.....	1,741	281,117.87	1,584	325,807.27

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1911.

AGENCY.	Mani'toba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....			254	297				
Brandon.....	2	10						
Calgary.....					355	402		
Dauphin.....	84	87			651	633		
Edmonton.....			96	132	81	105		
Estevan.....								
Grand Prairie.....			157	195			44	33
Humboldt.....					59	57		
Kamloops.....					170	161		
Lethbridge.....			197	142				
Medicine Hat.....			477	515			2	
Moose Jaw.....					56	50		
New Westminster.....			234	206				
Peace River.....			35	59				
Prince Albert.....					163	185		
Regina.....								
Red Deer.....			236	358				
Saskatoon.....			467	405				
Swift Current.....								
Winnipeg.....	216	192						
Yorkton.....			116	135				
Total.....	347	289	2260	2416	1535	1593	46	33

Number of entries for July, 1911..... 4361
 Number of entries for July, 1912..... 4197

Net decrease for June, 1912..... 164

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January	196	114	803	612	678	568	8	6
February	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March	264	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
April	175	305	2263	2183	1684	1785	29	37
May	318	333	1948	2328	1534	1612	36	35
June	239	356	2243	2516	1479	1771	28	37
July	347	289	2269	2416	1535	1593	46	33
Total	2057	1748	11609	12855	8871	9178	170	171
From Jan. 1911	23,952							
" " 1912	22,707							
Net decrease for seven months	1,245							

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario	11	156	115	5	287
" Quebec	1	51	32		84
" Nova Scotia		4	5	1	10
" New Brunswick			1	1	6
" Prince Edward Island			8		9
" Manitoba	78	59	4		141
" Saskatchewan		281	26		307
" Alberta		12	121		133
" British Columbia		4	3		7
Persons who had previous entry	46	150	181	5	382
Newfoundlanders		1			1
Canadians returned from the United States		26	3		29
Americans	21	676	462		1166
English	23	301	179	8	511
Scotch	8	36	53	4	101
Irish	3	15	23	1	42
French	8	28	5		41
Belgians	6	15	1		22
Swiss	1	4	6		11
Italians	1	3	1		5
Rumanians		11			11
Syrians		6			6
Germanians	8	43	40	1	92
Austro Hungarians	70	139	77	2	288
Danes (other than Icelanders)		10	9		19
Icelanders	2	10	12	1	25
Swedes	9	1	1		11
Norwegians	21	51	40	5	117
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	9	83	59	2	153
Mennonites	19	92	59		170
Doukhobors					
Chinese					
Japanese					
Persians		1			1
Australians					
New Zealanders			2		2
Brazilians	2				2
Hindoo		1			1
Routenegro		1			1
Bulgarians		2			2
Spanish			1		1
Total	347	2269	1535	46	4197

Number of souls represented by above entries—9596

TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1912.

THE influence of labour disputes upon industrial conditions during August was not so serious as during July; fewer disputes being reported as in existence. An improvement, too, is seen over July conditions in the fact that of the seventeen disputes which came into existence during August a definite termination occurred in the case of eleven. Transportation in different sections was considerably interfered with by strikes; these were, however, of short duration in most cases and conditions were generally normal towards the end of the month. Most of the new disputes were of brief duration and few of them were of great magnitude.

Analysis of Trade Disputes

Number and magnitude. — The number reported to have been in existence in Canada during August was forty-two, a decrease of four compared with July, and an increase of twenty-eight compared with August, 1911. About 360 firms and 9,500 employees were involved in these disputes, of which number about sixty firms and 3,000 employees were involved in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during August was approximately 106,000 working days, compared with 270,000 working days lost during July, and 203,200 working days lost during August, 1911.

Trades affected by trade disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes, and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Building trades	5	469
Metal trades	3	82
Clothing trades	2	61
Railway Service	2	1,600
General Transport	2	290
Miscellaneous trades	1	70
Unskilled Labour	2	348
Total	17	3,025

Localities affected by new disputes. — The new disputes of the month took place in the following provinces:—

Province.	No. of disputes
Nova Scotia	1
Quebec	3
Ontario	11
Manitoba	1
Saskatchewan	1
Total	17

Causes of disputes. — The following were the principal causes of the disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For higher wages	13
For higher wages and other changes	2
Non-payment of wages	1
For better working conditions	1
Total	17

Methods of settlement. — Of the forty-two disputes in existence during August a definite termination occurred in the case of fifteen, while in five cases industrial conditions ceased to be disturbed, the strikers' places having been filled. About half of the disputes were left unterminated at the end of the month.

Results of disputes. — Of the fifteen disputes reported to have been definitely ended during August the demands of the strikers were wholly or partially acceded to in the case of eight. In three cases the men either returned to work under pre-existing conditions or sought employment elsewhere. The terms of settlement of the remaining disputes were not reported to the Department.

Disputes Beginning Before August.

The trade disputes of previous months which were still in existence during August were strikes of bricklayers

stonemasons and plasterers at Preston, Hespeler and Galt, Ont.; stonemasons and stonecutters at Calgary, Alta.; carpenters and machinists at Milltown, N. B.; carpenters at Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Quebec, Port Arthur and Calgary; plumbers at Windsor and Walkerville, Ont.; painters at Kingston; iron moulders at Montreal, Hamilton, Peterborough and Ottawa; coremakers and moulders at Walkerville, Ont.; electrical workers at Ottawa; printers at Woodstock, Ont.; tailors at Toronto; cloak and garment workers at Toronto; machinists and boilermakers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Westfort, Ont., and Edson, Alta.; freight handlers at Montreal and Port Arthur; gasworkers at Toronto, and railway construction labourers on the Grand Trunk Pacific lines in British Columbia.

Bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers, Preston, Hespeler and Galt. — It was reported to the Department during August that twelve of the bricklayers, etc., who were on strike at the above mentioned points for an increase in wages were still out, their places having been taken by non-union men.

Stonemasons and stonecutters, Calgary. — No termination of this dispute which commenced on the 4th of June was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Carpenters, Sherbrooke. — In regard to this dispute which commenced on June 4th, the cause being a demand for higher wages and shorter hours, it was reported to the Department during August that, although all the employers had not signed the agreement, none of the men were out of work, as those who belonged to the union were employed by firms who had signed the agreement.

Carpenters, Winnipeg. — A strike of carpenters occurred at Winnipeg on June 29th, the men demanding an increase in wages from forty-five to fifty cents per hour, and a decrease in working hours from fifty-three to fifty per week. Two thousand men were affected by this dispute, which terminated on August 10th, the men obtaining an in-

crease in wages and a reduction in working hours.

Carpenters, Quebec. — No definite termination of this dispute which commenced on July 6th was reported to the Department during the month. The men demanded an increase in wages with other changes.

Carpenters, Port Arthur. — In regard to a strike of carpenters which occurred at Port Arthur on the first of July for an increase in wages and shorter hours, it was reported to the Department at the end of August that the strike was still on against those contractors who have refused to sign the schedule. With the exception of three all the contractors have signed the schedule, and most of the carpenters are at work at the rate of fifty cents per hour for nine hours a day with Saturday afternoons off.

Carpenters, Calgary. — A strike involving about 1,200 carpenters occurred at Calgary on July 5th on account of the refusal of the employers to sign a schedule providing for an increase of five cents per hour. Individual contractors signed the agreement from time to time and at the end of July there were only about three hundred men out of work. A termination of the dispute occurred on the 3rd of August when all the employing contractors were reported to have signed the agreement, although the Builders' Exchange had not done so.

Plumbers, Windsor and Walkerville. — No termination of this dispute which commenced on June 24 was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Painters, Kingston. — No change was reported to the Department in regard to a strike of painters at Kingston, which occurred on July 2nd, for an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours.

Iron moulders, Hamilton. — In the case of thirteen iron moulders at Hamilton who went on strike on March 1st against a reduction in wages, it was reported to the Department during August that conditions were no longer affected

by this strike, the men having obtained work elsewhere.

Iron moulders, Peterborough. — No change in the state of this dispute, particulars of which have been given in previous issues of the *Gazette*, was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Iron moulders, Ottawa. — No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during August. About five firms and thirty men were affected by this dispute, which commenced on June 6th.

Coremakers and moulders, Walkerville. — A strike of coremakers and moulders in the employ of the Kerr Engine Company, Limited, at Walkerville, occurred on July 11th on account of the refusal of the company to grant a demand for a nine hour day and recognition of the union. A communication from the company received in the Department at the end of the month stated that non-union men were at work in the places of the strikers.

Electrical workers, Ottawa. — No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Printers, Woodstock. — In regard to a strike of printers employed in the Sentinel-Review office at Woodstock, which occurred July 4th, it was reported to the Department at the end of August that no settlement had been effected. Some of the printers have left the town and others are looking for work elsewhere. The main cause of the dispute at the present time appears to be in regard to the reinstatement of the men whose places have been filled, the company refusing to take back some of the strikers.

Tailors, Toronto. — No change in this dispute which commenced on March 4th was reported to the Department during the month.

Cloak and garment workers, Toronto. — No termination of this dispute was

reported to the Department during the month.

Machinists and boilermakers, G.T.P. — Conditions in regard to this dispute were unaltered, as far as the Department was aware, at the end of August.

Freight handlers, Montreal. — No report of a termination of this dispute was received in the Department during the month.

Freight handlers, Port Arthur. — Two hundred and fifty coal handlers in the employ of the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company struck work on July 29th, alleging discrimination against union men and demanding better rates of pay on the boat and coal loading machines. The strike ended on August 5th, when the men discriminated against were reinstated and those working in boats were granted an increase of two cents per hour. Other increases were granted as follows:—Hoisting engineers half a cent per hour, stationary engineers ten dollars a month, firemen five dollars a month, repair gang two and one-half cents per hour, two cable road men, blacksmiths, electricians, cable splicers a similar increase.

Gas workers, Toronto. — In regard to this dispute which occurred on June 18th, most of the men have either gone back to work or secured other employment without any definite settlement having been effected.

Railway labourers on G.T.P. lines. — A strike of 2,800 railway labourers in the employ of Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart, contractors engaged in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific lines between Prince Rupert and New Hazelton, occurred on July 15th, alleging poor conditions on the line. A communication received from the company stated that the strike ended on the 15th of August. The company also stated that about one thousand men went to other sections of the country.

Note. — In regard to a strike of railway labourers on the Canadian Northern

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE AUGUST.											
Building Trades— Bricklayers, Stone- masons & Plasterers Stonemasons and Stonecutters Carpenters & mach. Carpenters “ “ “ “ Carpent'rs & Joiners Carpenters	Preston, Hespeler, et Galt Calgary	For increase in wages Dispute over right to certain work	11		20				May	20 Aug.	Twelve men out at end of month, their places having been taken by non-unionists No termination reported at end of month
	Milltown, N.B. Sherbrooke	For increase in wages For high wages & shorter hrs.	1		60 15 12				June April June	4 6 4 Aug.	No termination reported at end of month “ “
	Ottawa	For higher wages and other changes	7		50				“	“	No definite termination reported, men who belong to the Union are working for contractors who have signed agreement
	Winnipeg Quebec	For inc. in wages & red. in hrs. For increase in wages and other changes	200		2000				“	“	No termin'n rep. at end of mth Increased granted & hrs. reduced
	Port Arthur	For inc. in wages and shorter hours	30	12	25 200				July “	6 “	No settlement reported at end of month “
	Calgary	“ “ “			300				“	“	No definite termination, most of the contractors have signed the agreement providing for a nine hour day with Saturday after- noon off and an inc. in wages
	Windsor and Walkerville Kingston	For increase in wages and other changes For increase in wages and shorter hours	8 3		50 30				June July	24 2	3 Demands granted Strike still in progress at end of month No termination reported at end of month
	Montreal Hamilton Peterborough	Sympathetic Against reduction of wages. For shorter hours	1 1 2		40 13 10				Feb. Mar. May	5 1 Aug. 13	“ “ “ Strikers employed elsewhere No termination reported at the end of the month “
	Ottawa Walkerville	“ “ For shorter hours and recog- nition of Union	5		30				June	6	“
	Iron moulders “ “ “ Core-makers & Mould'rs Electrical Workers	Montreal Hamilton Peterborough Ottawa Walkerville Ottawa	For high wages & shorter hrs.	1		27 20			July	11 Aug. 19	Strikers replaced by non-unionists No termination reported at the end of the month

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, NO. 138

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1912

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
				Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females			
			Di-rectly	Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE AUGUST—Continued.										
<i>Print. & Allied Trades</i> Printers.....	Woodstock.....	For "closed shop" and other changes.....	2	23				July 4.....		No definite termination reported at end of month. Some of the men left the city, others were looking for work elsewhere.
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Tailors.....	Toronto.....	Failure to reach new agreement.....	21	120				Mar. 4.....		No termination reported at the end of the month.
Cloak & garl. wrks Railway Service— Machinists and Boilermakers.....	".....	Against changes in method of finishing garments.....	1					Feb. 14 Aug.		Most of the strikers have returned to work.
	West port, Ont.; Edson, Alta.....	Failure to reach new agr'm't. working conditions.....	1	300				Oct. 10/11.....		Strike still in progress at end of month.
<i>General Transport—</i> Freight Handlers.....	Montreal.....	For higher wages and better working conditions.....	2	160				July 12.....		No termination reported at end of month.
	Port Arthur.....	Alleged discrimin't'n against Union men and for higher wages.....	1	250				" 29 Aug.	5	Men discriminated against reinstated and increase granted.
<i>Misc. Trades</i> Gasworkers.....	Toronto.....	Against discharge of employees.....	1					June 18 Aug.		Most of the men have returned to work or obtained employment elsewhere.
<i>Unskilled Labour</i> Railway labourers.....	Between P. Rupert & New Hazelton.....	Alleged poor conditions.....		2800	200			July 15 Aug.	15	Company state about one thousand left for other parts of the country.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING AUGUST.

Building Trades— Granite cutters. Plasterers.	Quebec Ottawa	For increase in wages. For increase in wages and for payment weekly instead of fortnightly	1	65				Aug.	19 Aug.	Agreement reached
Plumbers	Bramford	For higher wages and other changes	13	50	66	9		"	1	5 Increase granted
Builders' labourers.	Berlin	Alleged non-paym't of wages	8		26			"	1	No termination reported at the end of month
"	Brandon	For increase in wages.	1		28			"	7	"
Metal Trades— Iron moulders.	Montreal	"	20		175	100		"	13	21 Increase granted
"	Lachine	"	1		20			"	12	Comp'ny claim to be not affected at end of month; Union states strike still on
"	Hamilton	"	1		12			"	22	25 Agreement signed
Clothing Trades— Shirt Ironers. Boot and Shoe Workers.	Hamilton.	"	1		150			"	26	28 Agreement reached
Railway Service— Freight handlers.	Berlin	For better working conditions	2		24	18		"	3-6	13-16 Part increase granted
"	Port Arthur	For increase in wages.	1		19			"	9	12 Demand conceded
"	Fort William.	"	1		1000			"	19	24 No terminat'n rep. at end of m'th
General Transport— Teamsters.	Ottawa	"	2		40			"	20	24 Men returned to work under old conditions
Dock labourers.	Fort William.	"	1		250			"	16	No termination reported at end of month
Miscellaneous— Musicians Unskilled Labourers.	Toronto	"			70			"	7	13 Part increase granted
Railway Labourers	Saskatoon.	"			250			"	17	No termination reported at the end of the month
	Richmond, N.S.	"	1		98			Aug.	Aug.	Increase granted
		"						"	22	23 Strikers secured employment elsewhere

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Railway lines in British Columbia which was recorded in the August issue of the *Gazette* as being in existence at the end of July, the company having the contract for the construction of the line claimed not to have been affected after the middle of June. A large number of strikers had at that time returned to work and the places of the others had been filled.

Disputes Beginning During August.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of granite cutters at Quebec; plasterers and teamsters at Ottawa; plumbers at Brantford; builders' labourers at Berlin and Brandon; iron moulders at Montreal and Lachine; iron workers at Hamilton; shirt ironers at Hamilton; boot and shoe workers at Berlin; railway labourers at Richmond; freight handlers at Port Arthur and Fort William; dock labourers at Fort William; musicians at Toronto, and unskilled labourers at Saskatoon.

Granite cutters, Quebec. — A strike of granite cutters in the employ of Messrs. M. P. & J. T. Davis occurred on August 19, on account of a demand by the workmen for an increase in wages from forty-five cents to fifty cents per hour. At the end of August the company informed the Department that an agreement had been reached between the employees and the Granite Cutters' Association for a wage of forty-five cents per hour, and that forty-eight men out of sixty-five who struck were then at work.

Plasterers, Ottawa, Ont. — A strike of plasterers occurred at Ottawa on August 1st, the men demanding an increase of five cents per hour, and also payment weekly instead of fortnightly. The dispute ended on August 5th, when an agreement was signed providing for the increase demanded, the men waiving their demand for weekly payment. Thirteen firms employing sixty-six men were directly affected by this dispute.

Plumbers and steamfitters, Brantford. — Twenty-six plumbers and steam-

fitters in the employ of ten firms struck work at Brantford on August 1st, on account of the refusal of employers to raise the minimum rate of wages and to make other changes. No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Carpenters and builders' labourers, Berlin, Ont. — A strike of carpenters and builders' labourers occurred at Berlin on August 7th, the men alleging non-payment of wages due to them. Twenty-eight men were affected by this dispute, which was left unterminated at the end of the month.

Builders' labourers, Brandon. — A strike of builders' labourers occurred at Brandon on August 13th, on account of the refusal of some contractors to pay twenty-seven and a half cents per hour demanded by the union. Twenty firms and one hundred and seventy-five men were directly affected by this dispute, which ended on August 21st, when the contractors conceded the demands of the men and signed an agreement to be effective till March 31st, 1912.

Iron moulders, Montreal. — Twenty men in the employ of the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company went out on strike on August 12th, following a demand for an increase of ten per cent. in wages. The company informed the Department at the end of the month that the shop was running satisfactorily and that the strikers who left were not required.

Iron moulders, Lachine. — A strike of iron moulders also occurred at Lachine, twelve men in the employ of the Railway Signal Company going out on August 22nd, after demanding a signed agreement for a minimum wage of \$3.25 per day. The strike lasted until August 26th, the demand being conceded and an agreement signed with the union.

Iron workers, Hamilton. — One hundred and fifty men in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton stopped work on August 26th, following a demand for an increase in wages. Af-

ter a conference the company and men arrived at an agreement and work was resumed on August 28th.

Shirt ironers, Hamilton. — A strike of shirt ironers of the Van Allan and Regal Shirt Factories at Hamilton occurred during the month, the cause being a demand for an increase from fifty-two to sixty cents per dozen shirts. Twenty-four employees of the first named factory stopped work on August 3rd and resumed on August 13th, eighteen employed in the Regal Shirt Factory struck on August 6th and went back to work again on August 16th. In both cases the men were granted an increase of five cents per dozen shirts.

Boot and shoe workers, Berlin, Ont. — A strike of lasters in the employ of the Kimmel Felt Boot Company at Berlin occurred on August 9th, the cause of the dispute being due to the firm not giving the men insoles and outsoles at the same time. Nineteen men were affected by this dispute, which was terminated on August 12th, the firm granting their demands.

Railway labourers, Richmond. — A strike of railway labourers employed by the Intercolonial Railway at Richmond, N.S., occurred on August 22nd, the men demanding a flat rate of twenty cents per hour instead of \$1.60 per day. The company did not accede to their demands, and the strikers have secured work elsewhere. Ninety-eight men were involved in this dispute.

Freight handlers, Port Arthur. — Freight handlers employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company struck work at Port Arthur on August 19th. The men demanded thirty cents per hour in place of twenty and one-half cents as

before. The company offered an increase of two cents, which was refused by the men, who reduced their demands to twenty-seven and one-half cents per hour, forty cents for overtime and thirty cents for handling cement. The strike was terminated on August 24th, when the men accepted the company's offer of an increase of two cents per hour.

Freight handlers, Fort William. — Sixteen hundred freight handlers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William struck work on August 20th, demanding higher wages. Work was resumed on August 24, the men going back under conditions existing before the strike.

Teamsters, Ottawa. — Teamsters to the number of seventy went on strike at Ottawa on August 16th after a demand for an increase in wages. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department.

Dock labourers, Fort William. — About two hundred and fifty employees of the Fort William Stevedore Company went on strike on August 7th for an increase of five cents per hour. A compromise was effected on August 13th and the men returned to work.

Labourers, Saskatoon. — Several labourers employed at Saskatoon ceased work demanding an increase in wages. About two hundred and fifty resumed at a higher rate, and many others were reported to have left for the harvest fields of the west.

Musicians, Toronto. — Theatrical musicians in Toronto went on strike on August 17th for higher wages. This dispute, in which involved seventy employees, was left unterminated at the end of the month.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JULY 1912.

	July 1912	July 1911	Increase.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	\$ 144,420	\$ 126,860	\$ 17,560	13.8
Halifax.....	46,694	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC—				
Montreal.....	1,748,550	1,057,761	690,789	65.3
Maisonneuve.....	755,000	60,900	694,100	1139.7
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	353,350	262,575	90,775	34.5
Kingston.....	73,350	36,139	37,211	102.9
Peterborough.....	44,210	24,340	19,882	81.7
Toronto.....	2,299,574	2,786,520	486,946*	17
St. Catharines.....	54,850	27,600	27,250	98.7
Welland.....	46,421	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	370,900	285,500	85,400	29.9
Brantford.....	92,495	76,287	16,308	21.4
Galt.....	26,725	8,130	18,595	228.7
Guelph.....	16,000	28,695	12,695*	44.2*
Berlin.....	56,750	23,955	32,795	136.9
London.....	204,794	93,726	111,068	118.5
Chatham.....	19,435	64,625	45,190*	69.9*
Windsor.....	63,843	43,640	20,203	46.3
Owen Sound.....	58,500	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury.....	17,025	.....	.....	.....
North Bay.....	92,380	14,500	77,880	537.1
Fort William.....	2,7625	225,175	12,450	5.6
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	3,346,500	2,869,600	477,000	16.6
Brandon.....	157,400	132,230	25,170	19.1
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	1,068,819	602,115	466,704	77.5
Saskatoon.....	924,295	667,975	256,320	38.4
Moosejaw.....	408,280	333,742	74,538	22.3
Prince Albert.....	300,550	79,225	221,325	279.4
Yorkton.....	122,900	.....	.....	.....
Weyburn.....	314,300	.....	.....	.....
Swift Current.....	69,600	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA—				
Edmonton.....	1,494,330	557,559	936,771	168.0
Calgary.....	1,350,516	817,980	532,536	65.1
Medicine Hat.....	662,620	85,275	577,345	667.0
Red Deer.....	17,500	5,910	11,590	196.1
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Victoria.....	702,840	335,375	367,465	109.6
Vancouver.....	2,074,012	1,108,378	965,634	87.1
South Vancouver.....	297,019	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	95,100	105,962	10,862*	10.3
Point Grey.....	775,620	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo.....	88,330	9,100	79,230	870.7
Nelson.....	8,600	15,475	6,875*	44.4

*Decrease. Note.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Toronto, Guelph, and Chatham, Ont., and New Westminster and Nelson, N.B.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1912, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	2	17	19
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	5	9	14
Mining.....	8	9	17
Railway construction.....	3	7	10
Building Trades.....	11	31	42
Metal Trades.....	7	65	72
Woodworking Trades.....	2	13	15
Printing and Allied Trades.....		1	1
Clothing.....			
Textiles.....		1	1
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	5		5
Leather.....			
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	25	53	78
Electric Railway Service.....	2	9	11
Navigation.....	4	6	10
Miscellaneous.....	3	19	22
Public Employees.....		23	23
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	7	13	20
Unskilled Labour.....	9	24	33
Total.....	82	305	383

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 393 individual work people in Canada during the month of August, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 88 were fatal and 305 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were 108 fatal and 272 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 380, and in August, 1911, there were 109 fatal and 151 non-fatal accidents, a total of 260. The number of fatal accidents recorded in August, 1912, was therefore 20 less than in the preceding month and 21 less than in August, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in August, 1912, was 33 more than in the preceding month and 154 more than in August, 1911. Altogether there were 3 more industrial accidents recorded in August, 1912, than in the preceding month and 133 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

A reference to the accidents recorded during the month of August, involving the death of more than one workman, is as follows:—

Death of Five Railway Employees at Mattawa, Ont.

Five railway employees were killed and ten badly injured as the result of a collision between a through freight train and a work train running van first on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Mattawa, Ont., on August 31st.

Death of Two Structural Iron Workers at Calgary, Alta.

On August 17th, at Calgary, two structural iron workers were killed and one badly injured by being crushed by falling material, due to the giving way

of a pillar which supported the work on which they were working.

Death of Two Workmen at Sydney, N.S.

On August 6th, two workmen in the employ of a fertilizer company at Sydney, N.S., were crushed to death by a pile of slag falling upon them, owing to the breaking of the cable by which the slag was being hoisted.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were two fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of August, 1912, as compared with four fatal and ten non-fatal accidents recorded during July, and five fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents during the month of August, 1911. The two fatalities were caused by falls. Of the non-fatal accidents, five each were caused by live-stock and falls; four by farm machinery; two by falling material, and one by being crushed by a wagon.

Fishing and hunting. — There were no accidents recorded as having occurred during August; as compared with one fatal accident in July, and two fatalities in August, 1911.

Lumbering. — There were five fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of August, compared with seven fatal and five non-fatal accidents during July, and four fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during August, 1911. Two each of the fatal accidents were caused by electrocution and mill machinery; and one by a falling tree. Of the non-fatal accidents, six were caused by machinery; and one each by falling material, flying material and tools.

Mining. — There were eight fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during August, as compared with seven fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in July, and five fatal and four non-fatal accidents in August, 1911. Four of the fatal accidents were caused by fall-

ing material, two by mine cars, and one each by a fall and an explosion of a miss-fired charge. Of the non-fatal accidents, three were caused by flying material, two each by suffocation, and falling material; and one each by an explosion of gas and a fall.

Railway construction. — There were three workmen killed and seven injured during August, as compared with six killed and seven injured in July, and five killed and one injured in August, 1911. Two of the fatalities were caused by falling material and one by a derailment of a train. Three men suffered injuries as the result of being overcome by gas in a trench; two by falling material, and one each by a derailment and by being crushed by cars.

Building trades. — There were eleven men killed and thirty-one injured during August, as compared with seven killed and twenty-nine injured in July and thirteen killed and ten injured in August, 1911. Nine of the workmen were killed as the result of falls, and one each by electrocution and falling material. Twenty-one men were injured as the result of falls, nine of which were due to the collapse of scaffolds; five by falling material, two by electricity; and one each by machinery, scalding and by being crushed by a car.

Metal trades. — There were seven men killed and sixty-five injured during August, as compared with thirteen killed and sixty-six injured in July, and seven killed and nineteen injured during August, 1911. Four of the fatalities were caused by electrocution, and one each by being run over by a locomotive, flying material and machinery. Twenty of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, eighteen by falling material, eight by falls, six by electricity, three by being crushed by cars, two each by tools, flying material and molten metal; and one each by live stock, explosion of gas, stepping on a nail, and by being cut with a piece of tin.

Woodworking trades. — There were two fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents recorded during August, compared with two fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in July, and one fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in August, 1911. One of the fatal accidents was caused by burning as the result of an explosion of a coal-oil lamp, and one by blood poisoning resulting from getting a sliver of wood in hand. Eight of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, two by falling material, and one each by flying material, a fall, and burning zinc.

Printing and allied trades. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded during August, compared with two non-fatal in July and two non-fatal in August, 1911. The accident was caused by machinery.

Clothing. — There were no accidents recorded during August, as compared with one non-fatal accident in July, and none in August, 1911.

Textile. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded during August, as compared with one fatal and two non-fatal accidents during July, and two non-fatal accidents during August, 1911. The accident was caused by being pierced in the finger with a piece of wire.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were no fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during August, as compared with five non-fatal in July, and one fatal accident in August, 1911. Two each of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls and machinery, and one by the explosion of coal gas.

Steam railway service. — There were twenty-five fatal and fifty-three non-fatal accidents recorded during August, compared with twenty-four fatal and thirty-seven non-fatal accidents during July, and seventeen fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents during August, 1911. Ten of the fatal accidents were caused by collisions, six by being run over, two each by being crushed by cars and being struck by trains; and one each by jumping

from a locomotive, a fall, falling material, by being buried under coal in the tender of an engine, presumably while same was being filled; and electrocution. Twenty-four employees were injured as the result of collisions, eight by derailments, four by being run over, two by jumping from cars, falling material, and machinery, and one each by being crushed by cars by being struck by object while passing same, getting hand caught in mail catching apparatus on side of car; tools, by being struck by cars; an explosion of gasoline, and a fire in express car.

Electric railway service. — There were two fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during August, compared with two fatal and four non-fatal accidents in July, and one fatal and four non-fatal accidents in August, 1911. One of the fatal accidents was caused by falling from running board of street car and the other by being run over. Of the non-fatal accidents, four were caused by collisions, and one each by a fall, derailment, machinery and a runaway.

Navigation. — There were four fatal and six non-fatal accidents recorded during August, compared with four fatal and six non-fatal accidents in July and twenty fatal and four non-fatal accidents in August, 1911. Two workmen met death by drowning as the result of falling overboard, one by falling from a mast-head, and one by scalding. Of the non-fatal accidents, two were caused by falls, and one each by scalding, falling material, machinery, and by being crushed.

Miscellaneous transport. — There were three fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents recorded during August, as compared with five fatal and twenty-nine non-fatal accidents in July, and eight fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents during August, 1911. One of the fatal accidents was caused by the kick of a horse, one by being struck by a train, and one by falling material. Six of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls from vehicles, five by collisions with street cars and automobiles; three

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer.....	Forest, Ont.....	Aug.	1	Fall from barn
".....	St. Nazare de Vaudreuil.....	" 21	1	Fell into a well
<i>Lumbering :—</i>				
Sawmill employee	Kingsville, Ont.....	" 13	1	Electrocuted
".....	Derby Junction, N.B.....	" 2	1	Caught by belt of machinery
".....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 12	1	Caught by belt of machinery
".....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 1	1	Electrocuted
".....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 28	1	Struck by a falling tree
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 9	1	Struck by falling ore
".....	".....	" 20	1	By a fall
".....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 19	1	Crushed by mine cars
".....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 22	1	Crushed by a falling car of ore
".....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 22	1	Crushed by falling mine roof
".....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 15	1	Explosion of a miss-fired charge
".....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 27	1	Crushed by cars
Quarryman.....	Wentworth, N.B.....	" 27	1	Crushed by falling rock
<i>Railway Construction :—</i>				
Labourer.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 15	1	Derailment of train
".....	Montréal, Que.....	" 24	1	Fall of tub of material during hoisting operations
".....	Cowichan, B.C.....	" 27	1	By falling "donkey" engine
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Contractor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	1	Crushed by a house; supports gave way
Bricklayer.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 26	1	Fell from building
Carpenter.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 5	1	Fell from a scaffold
".....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell down hoist shaft
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	1	Fell from roof of building
Mason.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	Fell from a scaffold
".....	".....	" 22	1	" "
Ironworkers.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 17	1	By a fall
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 6	1	Electrocuted; caught a live wire
".....	St. Jonquieries.....	" 3	1	Fell from a building
<i>Metal Trades :</i>				
Steelworkers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 2	1	Electrocuted
".....	Sydney, N.B.....	" 26	1	Run over by locomotive
".....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 16	1	Struck by piece of burst emery wheel
Machinist.....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 15	1	Struck on head by machinery
Electrician.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 2	1	Electrocuted
".....	Capleton, Que.....	" 19	1	"
Lineman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	1	"
<i>Woodworking Trades :</i>				
Carriage Maker.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 3	1	Fatally burned in a fire
Wood Worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	1	Blood poisoning resulting from sliver in hand
<i>Steam Railway Service :</i>				
Conductor.....	Mattawa, Ont.....	" 31	1	Rear-end collision

TABLE O FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality
Engineer.....	Tweed, Ont.....	Aug. 4	1	Rear-end collision
".....	Richmond, N.S.....	" 19	1	Head-on collision
".....	St. Lambert, Que.....	" 29	1	Collision
Fireman.....	Riddell, Ont.....	" 8	1	Jumped from engine
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Run over by train
".....	Coaticook, Que.....	" 4	1	Head-on collision
Brakeman.....	Bellefleur, Ont.....	" 11	1	Run over by an engine
".....	Lennoxville, Que.....	" 15	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Run over by cars
".....	Coaticook, Que.....	" 4	1	Head-on collision
".....	Port McNicoll, Ont.....	" 7	1	Crushed by cars
Electrician.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 13	1	Electrocuted
Foreman (Stock yard).....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 29	1	Struck by a train
Bridgeman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck on head by a falling tool
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 12	1	Fell from bridge
Labourers.....	Mattawa, Ont.....	" 31	1	Rear-end collision
".....	Sillery, Que.....	" 2	4	Run over by cars
Dining car Waiter.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 3	1	Struck by a train
Baggagemaster.....	Norton, N.B.....	" 10	1	Run over by a train
Freight Checker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	Run over by a train
Coalman.....	Moosejaw, Sask.....	" 26	1	Buried under coal
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	1	Fell from street car
".....	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	" 30	1	Run over by cars
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Engineer (yacht).....	Quebec, Que.....	" 7	1	Scalded; pipe burst
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	Drowned; fell overboard
Mate (schooner).....	Summerside, P.E.I.....	" 26	1	Fell from mast head
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Drowned; fell from bridge
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
Cartier.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 7	1	Kicked by a horse
Teamster.....	Pettitcodiac, N.B.....	" 2	1	Struck by a train
Cartier.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	By falling steel beam
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Clerk (Timekeeper).....	Townsend, B.C.....	" 3	1	Struck by a tramcar
Employé (Brick Wks).....	La Prairie, Que.....	" 10	1	Caught in machinery
Diver.....	Gleichen, Alta.....	" 15	1	Drowned
".....	Port Burwell, Ont.....	" 15	1	Drowned
Hotel Employé.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Well Driller.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 28	1	Struck by machinery
"Zoo" Attendant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	1	Fatally mauled by a bear
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Moosejaw, Sask.....	" 13	1	Cave in of a trench
".....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 6	2	Crushed by falling material
".....	South Vancouver, B.C.....	" 17	1	By a falling tree
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	1	Crushed between wall and wagon
".....	Jonquiere, Que.....	" 1	2	By cave in of trench
".....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed by falling earth
".....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 9	1	Struck by a car

each by being run over and falling material; and one each by being crushed and by being struck by a train.

Public employees. — There were twenty-three civic employees injured during August, as compared with two killed and sixteen injured in July, and one killed and eleven injured in August, 1911. Eleven firemen were overcome by ammonia fumes during the progress of a fire; six were injured by falls, five by falling glass, and a constable was bitten by a prisoner.

Miscellaneous trades. — There were seven fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents recorded during August, as compared with four fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in July, and five fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in August, 1911. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by machinery and two by drowning. One each was caused by being struck by a car, a fall, and

by being bitten by a bear. Four of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, two by elevators, and one each by a cave-in, falling material, live stock, by being scalded by steam, burned by pitch and burned by acid, and by being struck by an automobile.

Unskilled labour. — There were nine fatal and twenty-four non-fatal accidents recorded during August, compared with nineteen fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in July, and fourteen fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in August, 1911. Four of the fatalities were caused by falling material, three by cave-ins; and one each by being crushed by a wagon, and by being struck by a car. Ten of the non-fatal accidents were caused by cave-ins, six by falling material, four by being struck by lightning, two by falls, and one each by flying material, and by being run over.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Militia and Defence, which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

HIGH WATER WHARF, FREDERICTON, N.B.

High water wharf at Fredericton, N.B. Names of contractors, C. and R. Forbes, Nashwaak, N.B. Date of contract, August 5th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$19,700.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman Carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours
" mixing concrete	2.00 " 9 "
" laying concrete.....	2.25 " 9 "
" stone crusher.....	2.00 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 9 "

BREAKWATER, TROUT COVE, CENTREVILLE, N.S.

New breakwater, Trout Cove, Centreville, N.S. Name of contractor, Ed-

ward R. Reid, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 8th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$44,500.

Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, August 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,143.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours
Engineman for pile-driver	2.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.0 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.2 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.7 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.3 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.0 " 10 "

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act) 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like them as if such moneys were payable rights in respect of moneys so owing to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanics, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

PILE WHARF, EDMONTON, ALTA.

Pile wharf, Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractor, Smith Brothers, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, August 16, 1912. Amount of contract, \$9,299.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$0.50 p. hr., 8 hrs. pr. day
Carpenters.....	0.45 " 8 " "
Blacksmiths.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0.30 " 9 " "
Engineman for pile driver.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	0.45 " 9 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	0.60 " 9 " "

SORTING CASES FOR POST OFFICES.

Supply of sorting cases for post-offices generally. Name of contractors, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, August 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$11,911.

SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, FAIRVILLE, N.B.

Supply and installation of fittings, post-office Fairville, N.B. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company,

WHARF AND RETAINING WALL, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Wharf and retaining wall, Owen Sound, Ont. Names of contractors, R. W. Bishop and M. Buchanan, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, August 21st, 1912. Amount of contract, \$54,-785.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.50 per day of 10 hours
" mixing concrete.....	2.50 " 10 "
" stone crushers.....	2.50 " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	2.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Engineman for pile-driver....	3.00 " 10 "
Timekeeper.....	2.00 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, KEMPTVILLE, ONT.

Public building, Kemptville, Ont. Name of contractor, The Dominion Concrete Company, Ltd., Kemptville, Ont. Date of contract, August 21st, 1912. Amount of contract, \$18,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	3.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Joiners.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Lathers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00 " 9 "
Plumbers and Steamfitters....	3.00 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.75 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, GANANOQUE, ONT.

Public building, Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractor, E. A. Bleakney, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 23rd, 1912. Amount of contract, \$29,-973.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Stonecutters.....	\$3.50 per day of 10 hours
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	3.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Joiners.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Lathers.....	1.75 per m.
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00 per day of 10 hours
Plumbers and steamfitters....	2.25 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.75 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, REED'S POINT, LORNEVILLE, N. B.

Extension to breakwater at Reed's Point, (Lorneville, N.B.) Name of contractor, John Burns, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 27th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$34,900.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate,
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of August, 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Towards the construction of a line of railway from a point at Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver and the mouth of the Fraser River, not exceeding 525 miles. Date of Agreement—August 7th, 1912. Amount of subsidy—\$12,000 per mile. Company—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate :
tonecutters	\$ 5.00 per day of 10 hrs.
asons	5.00 " "
ridge carpenters	4.00 " "
uarrymen	3.00 " "
ock drillers (hand)	2.75 " "
" " (steam)	3.25 " "
lasters (powdermen)	3.50 " "
racklayers	3.00 " "
abourers	2.75 " "
ook	\$ 60.00 p. mo. & board
ooke	40.00 " "
lacksmiths	75.00 " "
lacksmiths helpers	40.50 " "
eam shovel engineers	125.00 " "
" " crane-man	85.00 " "
" " firemen	60.00 " "
ationary engine engineers	85.00 " "
" " fireman	50.00 " "
asters (one horse)	35.00 " "
" (two horses)	40.00 " "
ocomotive engineers	4.00 per day of 10 hr.
" brakemen	2.75 " "
" firemen	2.75 " "
river with 1 horse and cart	5.00 " "
river with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " "

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Superintendent	\$200.00 per month
Foreman	150.00 " "
Bookkeeper	85.00 " "
Timekeeper	75.00 " "
Structural steel workers	0.45 per hour
Engineers	0.45 " "
Bridge carpenters	0.40 " "
Blacksmiths	0.40 " "
Labourers	0.30 " "
Driver, team and wagon	0.65 " "
Driver, team and scraper	0.65 " "

Supply and installation of a hot water heating system in new wing of general office building at Moncton, N.B. Amount of contract, \$5,899. Date of contract, August 21st, 1912. Contractor, Sumner Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Mason	\$2.50
Concrete mixers	1.75
Plasterers	2.50
Painters and bronzers	2.00
Boilermakers	2.50
Pipefitters	2.00
Carpenters	2.00

Dredging the Murray Canal. Date of contract, August 20th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$10.50 per hour. Contractors, The MacDonald Contracting Company, Ltd.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate
Tug captain	\$65.00 per mon. & board, 12 hrs. per. day
Tug engineer	60.00 " "
Dredge engineer	110.00 " "
Dredge crane-man	70.00 " "
Stationary engineer	2.25 per day of 10 hs.
Stationary fireman	1.50 " "
Labourers	1.50 " "

Towards the construction of a railway bridge over the Saskatchewan river connecting Stratheona and Edmonton. Date of agreement, August 1st, 1912. Amount of subsidy, 15% of the cost of the bridge not exceeding \$26,000. Company, Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Lessees of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company).

Delivery of a steel steam screw tug for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Date of contract, August 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$12,750. Contractors, Polson Iron Works, Ltd.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Boilermakers.....	\$2.75
" helpers.....	1.75
Riveters.....	2.75
Blacksmiths.....	3.00
" helpers.....	2.00
Pipefitters.....	3.75
Machinists.....	3.00
Carpenters.....	3.00
Labourers.....	2.00

Post Office Department.

During the month of July orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the

Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 890
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	99 20
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	525 09
Making and repairing Post Office Scales	229 00
Supplying mail bags.....	1,238 15
Repairing mail bags.....	2,546 56
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	853 10
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes, and repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel receptacles and Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes.....	343 10
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	20 15
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	15,102 23

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during August, 1912:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Commission of Conservation.

Report of the third annual meeting of the Conservation Commission of Canada, held at Ottawa January 16th, 1912. John Lovell & Son, Limited, Montreal.

THE third annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation of Canada was held in Ottawa on January 16th, 1912, when reports of the work done by the Commission were submitted. A paper was read by Dr. J. W. Robertson, chairman of the committee on Lands, with suggestions as to the adoption of systems and methods followed on the best ten per cent. of the farms examined last year for the Commission. The information collected by the Commission

comprised the systematic rotation followed by the farmers and show that in New Brunswick systematic rotation is only followed by a few; the same conditions prevailing in Nova Scotia and Quebec. In some parts of Ontario the farmers followed a rather irregular rotation and some a systematic one. The diseases of plants, prevalence of weeds, after-harvest cultivation, and care of machinery were all studied by the Commission. Extended investigations will be made in the future and farms will be selected as illustration farms which will enable farmers in general to make further progress in systematic farming. A summary of the agricultural conditions found by the Commission where the agricultural survey was conducted was given by the agriculturists of the Commission.

A paper on housing and town-planning was read by Dr. Hodgetts, medical adviser to the Public Health Committee

of the Commission, in which the primary objects of town planning were set forth under three heads:

1. To encourage and facilitate thorough co-operation in the providing of housing accommodation for town dwellers whereby they will have sufficient light, air and space.

2. To ensure the exercise of foresight in reserving plenty of space for the development of main thoroughfares when required; and

3. To take into account everything that helps to make town life worth living.

Comparison with the schemes in practice in Germany, Austria, Belgium, and the United States, showed that much good work had been done in the direction of housing and city planning in Canadian cities.

The mining engineer of the Commission submitted a resumé of his work during 1911, laying special stress upon the waste of valuable mineral resources and the safe-guarding of human life.

A good deal of the attention of the Committee on Forests was concentrated upon the prevention of forest fires. Investigations carried on in the field, by skilled woodsmen during 1910, showed that about thirty-four per cent. of all forest fires, for which causes could be assigned, were due to railway locomotives. The Commission recommended to the Dominion Government that legislation be passed penalizing the railways for forest fires set by them. A forest fire legislation was drafted and subsequently passed by Parliament as an amendment to the Railway Act.

The Commission was urged as to the necessity for greatly enlarging the forest reserves on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Department of Agriculture.

Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1912. Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage. King's Printer, Ottawa, 1912.

The season of 1911 was notable for the not dry weather that prevailed in the greater part of the northern hemisphere,

which seriously curtailed the production of milk in many countries. A shortage was thus created in the supply of butter and cheese in the markets of the world, which caused prices to rise to the highest points ever reached in this country. Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions, the export figures, when considered with the estimated growth in home consumption, show that production is still on the increase. The season was not as favourable for milk production as that of 1910, and there was a decline in the quantity of cheese exported, but the shrinkage was balanced by an increase in the quantity of butter exported. The home trade in dairy produce has not attracted as much attention as its volume would seem to warrant, for the reason that much of the supply for home consumption passes directly from the producer to the consumer. Of late years a new feature has developed as a result of the enormous increase in population of the western provinces which creates a demand outstripping the local production. The demand for milk to supply the city of Winnipeg and other towns in Manitoba is having a notable effect on the supply of milk at the cheese factories and creameries in that province. Similar experience is felt in the Fraser Valley by reason of the great demand of the city of Vancouver. There is considerable activity in dairy production in Nova Scotia. The creamery industry is growing steadily in some parts of the prairie provinces, and an increase in the quantity of creamery butter manufactured in Ontario is also reported. The report draws attention to the fact that the supremacy of Canadian cheese on the British market is threatened through the practice of shipping immature cheese. Arguments are brought forward in favour of holding the cheese for a reasonable time in the factory. A movement having for its object the improvement of dairy herd was considerably extended during the year under review. A review of the fruit season of 1911 is given, the most notable feature of the year in this connection being the phenomenal crop of apples in Nova Scotia.

which nearly doubled any previous record. A feature of the season was the absence of fungous pests, it being many years since the apple crop was as "clean" as that of 1911.

In regard to cold storage, it was reported that the number of applications for creamery cold storage bonuses received during the year was sixty-five, as compared with twenty-seven during the previous year. Of these sixty-five applications only forty-seven were recommended for the full bonus of \$100, the other eighteen not having complied with the conditions. This brings the total number of creameries that have received the full bonus of \$100 since 1897 up to 466. A large amount of correspondence covering a wide range of technical subjects as well as routine matters is carried on by this branch of the Department of Agriculture.

BRITISH REPORT.

Factories and Workshops.³

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1911.

The new legislation in 1911 affecting the Factory Department was the Factory and Workshop Act, which empowered the Secretary of State to make regulations in regard to humidity and ventilation in cotton weaving sheds. Important changes in the legal requirements affected by the regulations were made in the Act. An amendment was also made which directed that if a contravention of certain requirements (sections 90 to 96) is repeated within twelve months after notice thereof has been given by the inspector the occupier shall be liable to prosecution. The period of time previously stated in this section was twelve months. Material modification of the Factory Acts as to hours of employment and education of children was proposed by the Education Bill of 1911, which, however, failed to pass. By-laws as to means of escape from fire in factories and workshops in which not more than forty persons are employed were made in 1911 by four more author-

ities, thus raising the total to twenty-one authorities. The position as regards international prohibition of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches remains as stated in the last annual report, except that Tasmania, Gambia, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone have declared their adhesion to the Berne convention. In the Australian states, other than Tasmania, legislation along these lines is being considered. Representations were made by lace manufacturers in favour of extending to two years the period (14 months) in which limewashing of factories is required by section 1, chiefly on the ground that delicate machinery was exposed to injury from the limewash; this has been allowed by an order in the current year. A request for similar exemption in factories using electric light, but without any definite period of limewashing, was not granted. Several applications for other special exceptions were considered. The regulations for the smelting of lead material, &c. render obsolete the Special Rules for Lead Smelting, for the manufacture of red and orange lead, and for the manufacture of yellow lead. Draft regulations for the manufacture and decoration of pottery and processes incidental thereto were issued in September, 1911. The proposed regulations for the manufacture of patent fuel (briquettes) formed the subject of a public enquiry by the Commissioner in 1911, who recommended that the enquiry should be adjourned for a year in order that experiments might be made on certain points which needed further investigation. The statistics of accidents showed that the increase in 1910 was continued in 1911 corresponding with the increased volume of manufacture, which is shown by returns published by the Board of Trade. The report of the Medical Inspector on industrial diseases shows that 669 cases of lead poisoning occurred in 1911, as compared with 505 in the preceding year. The number of deaths, however, resulting from such poisoning were more in 1910 being 38 as compared with 37 in 1911. Twelve cases of mercury poisoning were reported in

1911 as compared with 10 in 1910. Cases of arsenic and anthrax poisoning were more in 1911 than in the previous year. In all 755 cases of poisoning were reported in 1911 as compared with 573 in 1910. The number of deaths, however, resulting from such poisoning in the year under review exceeded the number of the previous year by one only. Accidents reported during 1911 totalled 100,182 fatal and 147,763 non-fatal, with 966 dangerous occurrences.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada. — Report and Correspondence of the Ottawa Improvement Commission relating to the Improvement and Beautifying of Ottawa. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Department of Mines. Memoir No. 28. The Geology of Steeprock Lake, Ontario. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Department of Mines. Memoir No. 24-E. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Ontario. — Department of Agriculture. Fruit Branch. Bulletin No. 201. Peach Growing and Peach Diseases. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Department of Agriculture. Women's Institute Branch. Bulletin No. 204. Decay of the Teeth; Its Causes and Prevention. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Department of Agriculture. Bulletin

No. 203. Cabbage and Cauliflower. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Department of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 202. Grape Growing in the Niagara Peninsula. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Annual Reports of the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Ontario, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Saskatchewan. — Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the Financial Year ended February 28th, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Great Britain. — National Insurance Act, 1911. Unemployment Insurance. London: Darling & Son, Limited, 1912.

National Insurance Act, 1911. Orders, Regulations, Reports, Etc. London: Darling & Son, Limited, 1912.

National Health Insurance. Official Representations by the British Medical Association regarding the Administration of Medical Benefit and the Reply of the Joint Committee thereto. London: Darling & Son, Limited, 1912.

Imports and Exports at Prices of 1900. Tables showing for each of the Years 1900-1911 The Estimated Value of the Imports and Exports of the United Kingdom at the Prices prevailing in 1900, with an introductory Memorandum. London: Darling & Son, Limited, 1912.

Pauperism (England and Wales). Half-yearly Statements. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Miners Sentenced for Removing Tally from Coal-car.

IN the Sydney, N. S., County Court recently, two miners employed in one of the Dominion collieries were tried on a charge of removing a tally from a car of coal belonging to two other miners and replacing it with their own tally. The men pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to three months in gaol with hard labour. The judge in sentencing the men added that more severe punishment would be administered to others who might come before him on a similar charge.

QUEBEC CASE.

A fine of \$100 was inflicted by Mr. Recorder Weir at Montreal on a prisoner caught in the act of having cocaine for sale on Dorchester street. When captured by the detectives, it was found that the prisoner had large quantities of the drug on his person as well as a hypodermic syringe.

ONTARIO CASES.

Negligence. — Servant Disabled.

The plaintiff was injured while in the employ of the defendant company in its factory in the City of Hamilton, Ont., on January 13th, 1911. On that date he was engaged in moving an iron beam when the hooks by which it was suspended slipped and the falling of the beam inflicted severe injuries. An action was brought to recover \$2,000 damages which was dismissed in the Trial Court. The plaintiff's damages were assessed, however, at \$1,500 in the event of his be-

ing able to recover. The trial judge was of the opinion that the hooks used were made of the proper material and were in good order, and that in strength, shape and grasp they were sufficient for the work. His impression as to the cause of the accident was that the hooks had slipped, not from any defect in them, but that they had not been properly attached to the beam.

The Divisional Court allowed the appeal and entered judgment for plaintiff for \$1,500 and costs, holding that the evidence pointed to the use of the small hooks as the only cause of the accident and that the exchange of the larger hooks for the smaller was negligence. The Court of Appeal dismissed appeal from above judgment with costs. (*Smith vs. Hamilton Bridge Co.*)

Sunday Observance on the Electric Railways.

An Action under the Ontario Railway Act of 1906 was brought against The London and Lake Erie Transportation Company to recover \$1,200 penalties for the operation of their cars on Sunday. Defendants operate a line of electric railway wholly within the province, but as at the date of incorporation it was contemplated that a line of lake steamers should be operated in connection therewith connecting with Cleveland, Ohio, the work was declared one for the general advantage of Canada, and incorporation obtained by Dominion Statutes, 1909 and 1910, wherein the company was empowered to hold, maintain and operate the railway subject to the provisions of the Railway Act of Canada.

Mr. Justice Boyd in rendering judgment in this case took a general survey of the whole field of pertinent legislation, Imperial, Canadian and Provincial, and held that the Dominion had permitted the province to legislate as to Sunday work on local railways, such legislation enacting that for six days only

should the road be worked for profit and that the executive of the Dominion, under sanction of the Dominion Parliament, had approved and confirmed this provincial law. It had been left to the province to decide whether any condition should be imposed upon local electric railways in regard to the working of the road on Sundays. The response made by the province was that Sunday as a secular institution was the fittest day for rest from labour, and this salutary rule might be legally imposed upon corporations which owe their existence to provincial power which so legislated. The legislation was not to be regarded as a section of the criminal law of Canada, but as a particular penal law intended for the regulation of local electric railways within the province. Taking this view, the judge held that the plaintiff was deserving of the penalties claimed. (*Kerly vs. London and Lake Erie Transportation Company*).

Negligence. — Engineer on Steamer Killed.

An action was brought by the widow of William King, alleged to have been employed by the Northern Navigation Company as chief engineer on the steamer *Ionic* for \$1,000 for his death caused by falling through an open hatchway on the defendant's steamer *Huron* in March, 1911 while crossing over its deck to get access to the *Ionic*. The dead body of the plaintiff's husband was found in the hold of the steamer, which was laid up at the dock for the winter. The deceased had been employed during the previous season and had been engaged for the next season as engineer on their steamer laid up alongside the one in which his body was found and which he would have to cross to reach the other. He had apparently, in attempting to cross, fallen from the main deck through the hatch which had been left open and unprotected. No one saw him fall and the exact cause of death was not proved, but no suggestion of any cause other than a fall was made. The Divisional Court held that the jury were justified

in finding that his death was due to a fall, but held upon the evidence that the deceased was not on the steamer in the course of employment, nor was he to be regarded as a licensee, and he was therefore a trespasser, and the defendants owed him no duty and were not liable for negligence in leaving the hatch open and unprotected. In the Court of Appeal the judgment of the Divisional Court was maintained; the Court holding, however, that the deceased was not a trespasser, but a bare licensee, which did not alter his legal position as there was no evidence of active negligence on the part of defendants. (*King vs. Northern Navigation Company*).

Breach of Contract.

An action was brought by the plaintiffs for an order compelling defendants to supply them with gas for use in their private dwellings for domestic purposes, free, and for damages for breach of their contract to do so. The plaintiffs, who were the original owners of certain gas wells situated at Attercliffe Station, Ont., had sold their interests to certain predecessors in title of defendants taking from them an agreement to supply them with gas free "for ordinary purposes and for use in their private dwellings at or adjacent to Attercliffe Station." Defendants and their predecessors in title had supplied plaintiffs with gas free down to April, 1911, but ceased on this date, claiming that as the operation of Attercliffe Station gas field was no longer profitable or possible, from a commercial standpoint, any obligation to plaintiffs was at an end. Mr. Justice Sutherland held "that when a party, by his own contract, creates a duty or charge upon himself he was bound to make it good, notwithstanding any accident or inevitable necessity, because he might have provided against it by his contract," and that therefore the commercial failure of the gas wells did not absolve defendants from their obligation to plaintiffs. Judgment was given for plaintiffs for \$60 and High Court costs, same to be without prejudice to plain-

tiff's right to bring other actions for future damages. (*Sundy vs. Dominion Natural Gas Company, Limited*).

Compensation for Injury.

An action for negligence and under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Plaintiff was an employee of defendants, and had been such for some time prior to 5th October, 1911, when he met with an injury complained of. The result of this injury was the plaintiff's inability to work, as he says, from 5th October, 1911, to early in March, 1912, and the more serious injury, the loss of the index finger of his left hand with consequent loss of power and inconvenience. Plaintiff earned \$9 per week during his employment with defendants. Nothing was shown as to his earnings prior to that time.

The plaintiff was engaged in running a barrel machine or 'trusser,' used in shaping and completing barrels and forcing tight the hoops on them. A barrel was placed on end on a stand. The operator touched a lever setting machinery in motion (driven by electric power) which brought down with great force an iron disc ring on the top of the barrel, the staves just fitting on its interior, thus driving down tight the hoops on the barrel. It was then released, the barrel turned with the other end up and the operation repeated. A hammer was used to straighten the ends of the staves in case they were uneven or irregular.

On the occasion in question the machine had come down and up again. Bettes, the operator, with hammer in his right hand, put his left hand to draw the barrel away when the machine came down again on the barrel, catching his hand, crushing it, and causing the injuries sustained and complained of.

The plaintiff based his claim on two grounds

1. By reason of the orders of the foreman, Kingdom, given specifically, to which he was bound to conform, and did conform, and by reason of such conformity the injury resulted.

2. By reason of defective plant and machinery.

As to the first ground, the plaintiff employed by Edwards, to work under him. Kingdom gave the plaintiff charge of the machine in question, showing him its working, and instructing him in its management. He told him to work the lever with his left hand and change and remove the barrel with the same left hand, holding the hammer in his right, the reason given that by so doing he would save time. Plaintiff did as he was directed all the time that he was there and it is stated such was the method pursued by previous operators. Plaintiff followed the foreman's instructions, and sustained the injury as the result.

As to the second point of complaint the plaintiff said that on various prior occasions the belt running this machine had for some reason slipped over from the loose to the tight pulley and thus started the machine automatically. He stated that he notified the foreman on more than one occasion of this, calling his attention to this defect, which he said was the result of defective or worn babitting on the shaft. The foreman said that he did not remember this but the judge held that apart from the plaintiff's own evidence there was corroboration which he credited and found accordingly. Defendants contended that the injury must have been caused by plaintiff not stopping the lever at dead centre on the top—allowing it to go a little too far forward. If he did not stop exactly at dead centre it would go on, causing another revolution and another plunge downward of the heavy 'trusser.'

The court held that the machine must on this occasion have started automatically, as it was shown to have done on prior occasions and probably as the result of poor babitting, as contended. This was such a defect as to render defendants liable.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff for \$500, and costs of the action. (*Bettes vs. Quaker Oats Company*).

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Contract. — Payment for Substituted Work.

The plaintiff in this case undertook to sink a well for defendant at a certain price per lineal foot, the latter agreeing to find a sufficient amount of casing when required. The plaintiff commenced operations and sunk a hole to a depth of 210 feet, when a section of the casing broke and blocked up the hole. Further operations resulted in other sections of the casing being destroyed and the whole was rendered useless as a well. The plaintiff alleged that the breaking of the first section of the casing was due to poor material, but also maintained that he began another hole close to the place where he put the first one, taking this step with the knowledge and consent of the defendant. After sinking this latter hole to a depth of 365 feet without obtaining water he ceased operations. The defendant had paid \$175 during the sinking of the first hole, but refused to pay a further sum. In the trial court, Mr. Justice Johnston gave judgment for the value of the work done in digging the second hole, but refused to allow the plaintiff the balance claimed for digging the first hole, although he allowed him to retain the \$175 he had received therefor. It was from this judgment that the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court, no cross appeal having been made as to the \$175 paid on account of the work having been done on the first hole.

In the higher court, Mr. Justice Lacomt maintained the judgment previously rendered, stating that the agreement only provided for the digging of one well. The digging of it should be, in his opinion, considered as a substitution of the first, if it was, as the plaintiff alleged, sunk under the original contract and not as a result of a new agreement. The appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Wright vs. Edwards*).

**Employment of White Female Labour.
—Breach of Saskatchewan Law
by Orientals.**

Basing the definition of a white woman on the nationality of one of the three great races of the universe, judgment in the case of two Japanese and a Chinaman, charged with contravening the law of Saskatchewan, forbidding the employment of white women was given against the defendants by Magistrate Brown in the Saskatoon police court on the grounds that the nationality of the help hired in the three different restaurants were Russians and Germans, and were therefore members of the Caucasian or white race.

In rendering the decision the Magistrate said that there were different points to be taken into consideration in the three cases. The only similarity in them was that the defendants were found guilty of employing white help. In the case of one of the Japanese, Yoshia, the question taken into consideration was whether the help hired were members of the Caucasian race. There had been no information in the evidence to indicate that the women in the employ of the defendant were white women. He had, therefore, to reach a decision by settling this question; this being done by taking his own opinion; whether he was justified in doing it or not, according to the law, he was not able to say. He had consulted a number of authorities on the case and found that a judge may or may not put his own views in place of the evidence. He had carefully looked into the matter and found that the names of the help employed in the restaurants were stipulated and the girls answering to the names in the information placed in the witness box as white women. He had, therefore, come to the conclusion that where Orientals were found contravening the law and it was brought to the attention of a judge he has a right to ascertain whether the help hired is a white woman. Had the names of those working in the restaurants not been in-

served in the information he would not have been able to make a conviction.

In the second case where the charge was identically the same, Magistrate Brown said it was very clear that the proprietor of the restaurant was guilty. He imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

In the case of the Chinamen, the magistrate said the two points considered were whether or not the help hired was white women and whether the legislature had the right to pass such an act. He said that the conviction was made in this case by deciding that the nationality of the help hired were members of the white race. He did not think it necessary to go into the classification of the

white race, but as an illustration said that Germans and Russians were members of the Caucasian race.

In answer to a question from Crown Attorney McKenzie, Magistrate Brown said he thought it was his duty to uphold the provincial legislature in the enactment of the act under which the information in these cases were laid.

Defendants' counsel said that the decision would be appealed and in the meantime contended that there was no need to do anything towards collecting the fines.

It was decided that an allowance of 20 days be given in which the fines be paid.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

OCTOBER, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
SEPTEMBER, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

A FEATURE of the month from a labour standpoint was the exceedingly active demand for men in nearly all branches of industry. Harvesting operations were somewhat late, and were hindered by reason of an insufficient number of men being available for handling the crops. An improvement over August was seen in weather conditions and the grain crop in the west was harvested under fairly good circumstances and is likely to prove of high grade quality. The root crops in the eastern provinces were in a flourishing condition; hay and grain crops, however, in some localities were badly damaged by the rain. Fishermen had a fairly good month, though the wet weather interfered considerably with drying operations. Lumbering was briskly carried on and mining operations continued active. The manufacturing industry was exceedingly busy and factories of all kinds were working to full capacity with a shortage of labour being still felt. Railway construction made considerable progress during the month; the work in hand, however, was not advanced so far as would have been the case had more men been procurable. Freight traffic by land and water was heavy and the usual fall passenger traffic was well up to the average. Building operations were advanced briskly, preparations being made for the carrying out of indoor work during the winter. Shortage of men in this line, too, was keenly felt. Unskilled labour

was in far greater demand than the supply would satisfy and any new arrivals were rapidly employed. Trade generally was good.

The Department's index number, which shows a comparison between wholesale prices at the present time and the average of those prevailing during the ten years 1890-1899, dropped again during September to 132.5 as compared with 133.4 in August and 128.0 in September, 1911. The decline was chiefly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, while some important commodities, notably hogs, dry fish, hides, iron, lead, anthracite coal and white lead, were higher.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was a considerable decline in the number of industrial disputes reported to have been in existence during September, thirty-two being reported to the Department as compared with forty-two during August. Few disputes of importance occurred during September, a strike of miners at Ladysmith and Cumberland throwing 3,000 men out of work, while carpenters at Moose Jaw to the number of 450 and bookbinders at Montreal numbering 150 struck work.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes during September, 1912, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia. — Ship brokers' warehouse at Halifax, loss \$50,000; fishing schooner burned, due to an explosion of gasoline; machine shop at Yarmouth, loss \$5,000.

New Brunswick. — Haberdashery store at Moncton, loss \$5,000; building containing grocery store and offices at Richibucto, loss \$3,000; portion of business section of Sackville, loss \$75,000; wood-working establishment at St. John, loss \$5,000.

Quebec. — Hotel at Bryson, loss \$15,000; saw-mill and lumber at l'Anse aux Cousins, loss \$140,000; cargo of steamer *Wakanui*, while lying at Montreal, burned, loss \$13,000.

Ontario. — Shoddy mill at Almonte, loss \$40,000; bank premises at Blyth; tire and rubber manufacturing plant at Bowmanville; dry goods and butcher shops at Bridgeburg, loss \$10,000. Canadian Pacific Railway station at Cartier burned; flour mill at Elmira, loss \$12,000; *Times* publishing plant at Fort Frances, loss \$10,000; steel wire manufacturing plant at Gananoque, loss \$10,000; dry goods store at Goderich, loss \$45,000; planing mill at Leamington; railway offices and restaurant at Niagara Falls; hotel stables at Paris, loss \$3,000; veneer and basket factory, kilns and shed, at Parry Sound, loss \$100,000; garage and taxicab at St. Thomas, loss \$3,000; bedding manufacturing factory at Toronto, loss \$10,000; show-case factory at Toronto, loss \$10,000; also planing mill, loss \$2,500; barns with contents consisting of hay and farm machinery in Thurlow Twp.; hardware store at Windsor, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba. — Paper manufacturing establishment at St. Boniface, loss \$50,000; pavillion, also excursion, steamer and two barges connected with a summer resort at Winnipeg, loss \$125,000.

Saskatchewan. — Furniture warehouse at Saskatoon, loss \$50,000; also plumbing shop, loss \$2,000.

Alberta. — Haberdashery store at Calgary, loss \$10,000; garage and storage house, loss \$3,500.

British Columbia. — Sawmill at Hazelmead, loss \$40,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement concerning the more important changes in wages and hours of labour which were reported to the Department during September:—

Agriculture. — The demand for farm help was exceptionally keen, and good wages were paid. Western farmers were paying \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day with board for experienced men.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons (50) in Brandon received an increase of five cents per hour on September 9th. The minimum wages of carpenters (450) at Moose Jaw were raised from forty-five to fifty cents per hour on September 18th; their working hours

were reduced on the same date from ten to nine per day. By an agreement made last May, painters (70) in Saskatoon received an advance of five cents per hour, the change going into effect on September 2nd. Stone cutters (50) in Ottawa received an increase of five cents per hour on September 1st.

Metal trades. — Sheet metal workers (60) in Saskatoon received an increase in wages of five cents per hour on September 13th, the minimum wage being raised from forty-five to fifty cents.

Printing and allied trades. — Bookbinders in Montreal received an increase in wages.

Municipal employees. — Firemen (6) in South Vancouver were given an increase of \$5.00 per month; the salary of the chief was raised to \$100 per month.

Conditions in the Industries, Trades, Employment, etc.

Conditions of employment during September in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

A continuance of unsettled weather tended to hinder operations in the agriculture line. The cold weather at the end of August gave way to warm and showery weather during the first part of September and harvesting in the west was carried on under good conditions. At the end of the second week from eighty to ninety per cent. of the western wheat crop had been cut and the quality was reported as being generally good. It is estimated that the crop will be as high as 180,000,000 bushels. The final estimate of last year's wheat crop is slightly over 177,000,000 bushels. Serious interruption was made by the wet weather to farming progress in Eastern Canada, Quebec and Ontario being partic-

ularly affected by bad conditions. Reports show that many acres of oats and barley were almost ruined. Grave fears were at one time entertained for the potato crop, but latest information shows this to be in a healthy state in most parts. Root crops are also good nearly everywhere. The hay crop was spoiled in many districts, and a scarcity is expected during the winter. Dairying received an impetus by reason of the weather conditions and a considerable increase is noted in the output of the cheese factories. The quality is also satisfactory. Fruit and vegetables were marketed in large quantities and prices were generally lower than last year.

The fruit crop report No. 5, published by the Department of Agriculture during September, states that the lack of sunshine during August, though detrimental to crops in general, had not a relatively deterring influence on the fruit crop. Such conditions, however, promoted the growth of fungous diseases, which constituted the chief drawback. The apple crop suffered by reason of the high winds, but is generally good in the eastern provinces. In British Columbia it is excellent. The same conditions are noted in the pear, peach and plum crops. Tomatoes are plentiful throughout the country, though somewhat late in reaching maturity. The big demands of the canners will prevent the market being overstocked with this commodity.

The latest crop statistics published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture show a decline in production of fall wheat and peas as compared with 1911. In both cases, however, a considerable increase is estimated in the yield per acre. The production of spring wheat, barley, oats, beans, rye, hay and clover is estimated to be greater than during 1911, with a generally increased yield per acre.

The world's stocks of wheat this year are estimated at considerably less than those of 1911. Increased ocean freight rates and unfavourable conditions in Europe appear to indicate that

market values will be well maintained during future months.

It was announced that the Ontario Department of Agriculture, with a view to promoting the interest in agriculture in the province has arranged with three universities in the province to establish a new degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, the courses for which will cover four years, two at the university and two at the Guelph Agriculture College.

As a result of the appointment of a committee to investigate the sheep industry in Canada with a view to encouraging it, there promises to be a revival in this industry which has been declining of late years. The committee noted great prospects for the industry in British Columbia while great interest was taken in the work of the committee in the Maritime Provinces.

Fishing.

Fishing was carried on with fair results. Large mackerel catches along the Shelburne and Yarmouth shores have been made. Light catches were made around Halifax. In the St. John district little success was met with in regard to the herring catch. No large herrings have been taken and even small ones were not plentiful. Cod and haddock were taken in great quantities on the Nova Scotia coast. The wet weather, however, interfered considerably with the drying operations. Good catches continued to be made by the whaling steamers operating off the west coast of Vancouver Island. About 450, including ten sperm whales, had been taken at the end of September.

The return of the Lunenburg fleet showed an average catch of about 800 quintals to the vessel, which means a total catch of 100,000 quintals or about one-half of last year's catch.

The shell-fish commission held sittings in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island during the month at which much important testimony was submitted.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
2—Westville	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
4—Amherst	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
7—St. John .....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Fredericton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
11—Three Rivers	Active	.....	.....	V active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
13—St. Johns & Iberville	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
14—Sorel	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
16—Hull	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
18—Brockville	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active
19—Kingston	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
20—Belleville .....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
21—Peterborough	Active	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
22—Orillia	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
23—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
25—St. Catharines	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
26—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
28—Guelph	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
29—Berlin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
30—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
31—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
32—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
33—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
34—Chatham	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
35—Windsor	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
36—Owen Sound	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
37—Cobalt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	V active	V active
38—Sault Ste. Marie	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
43—Moosejaw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
44—Saskatoon	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
45—Medicine Hat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
46—Calgary	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
47—Edmonton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	V active	V active
48—Lethbridge	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
49—Nelson	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	V active	V active
50—New Westminster	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair
51—Vancouver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
52—Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
53—Nanaimo	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
54—Prince Rupert	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

[illegible]

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades.	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
1—Sydney	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
2—Westville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
3—Halifax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
6—Moncton	Fair	Active	.....	V active	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
7—St. John	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
8—Fredericton	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>Quebec</i> —									
9—Quebec	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	Quiet	Active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
14—Sorel	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
15—Montreal	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16—Hull	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ontario</i> —									
17—Ottawa	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18—Brockville	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....
19—Kingston	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
20—Belleville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	V active	Active
21—Peterborough	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
22—Orillia	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
23—Toronto	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
25—St. Catharines	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Active
27—Brantford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
28—Guelph	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active
29—Berlin	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
30—Woodstock	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
31—Stratford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
32—London	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
33—St. Thomas	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....
34—Chatham	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
35—Windsor	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....
36—Owen Sound	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active	Fair	.....	Active	Active
37—Cobalt	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
38—Sault Ste Marie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39—Prt Arthur & Port William	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba</i> —									
40—Winnipeg	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —									
42—Regina	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Active	.....	.....
43—Moose Jaw	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
44—Saskatoon	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
<i>Alberta</i> —									
45—Medicine Hat	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Calgary	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V active
47—Edmonton	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
48—Lethbridge	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia</i> —									
49—Nelson	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
50—New Westminster	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
51—Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52—Victoria	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
53—Nanaimo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....
54—Prince Rupert	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quie

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous *					Un- skilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
2—											
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
4—											
5— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
6—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8—V active	V active				V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
9— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
10— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
11— Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
13— Active					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
14— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
15—V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
16— Active										Active	
17—							V active				Active
18— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
19—V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
20— Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	Active
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
22—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
23— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
24— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
25—V active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
26— Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active
27— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
28— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
29— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	V active
30—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
31— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
32—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
33—V active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
34— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
35—V active	V active		V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
36—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37—						Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active
38— Active						Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
39— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
40— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
41— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
42— Active	Active	Active			Active	V active	V active	Active		Active	Active
43— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
44— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
45—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
46— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
47—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
48—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	V active
49— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
50— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
51—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
52—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
53—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
54— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active		Active	Active

The Prince Edward Island Fish and Game Association, at a meeting held during the first week in September, had an interesting discussion as to the reason of the falling off of the trout fishing during the past year, after which it was decided that a memorial be presented to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Shell-Fish Commission asking that the Warden system be abolished and a more efficient system be adopted for the protection of fish.

The report of the Australian Trade Commissioner to the Department of Trade and Commerce states that, owing to the limited quantity of canned salmon made available in 1911 for export from British Columbia and Alaska the 1912 pack will arrive in Australia to practically a bare market. British Columbia Sockeye continues in strong favour because of its uniformly high and even quality having developed a taste for this better grade fish in preference to all other varieties.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations were carried on briskly. The engagement of men for the camps has already commenced and in some cases the men have departed for the winter. The industry was brisk in Prince Edward Island, with mills running to full capacity. New Brunswick reports state that the supply of men is not equal to the demand. Wages in that province run from \$25 to \$34 per month, about the same rate as last year. In the various Quebec districts the saw mills were running actively, and many of them, owing to a late start caused by the high water in the early part of the season, will not be able to complete their cut this season. British Columbia mills were all working actively during September. Local and foreign trade was good.

With regard to a request preferred by the Lumbermen's Association to the railway commission for action in regard to the recent increase in lumber freight rates by American roads, it is

understood that the Commission, while not actually refusing the request, stated that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, advising the lumbermen to await the action of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission to which the matter has been referred by the United States shippers.

Mining.

Reports from all parts of the Dominion show the mining industry to have been in a very healthy condition during September. Increased outputs were maintained in the Nova Scotia Coal Mines, the shipments of the Dominion Coal Company for August being 43,000 tons in excess of those of the corresponding month last year. Comparatively large increases were noted in the case of the other coal mines of the province. In Queen's County, N.B., extensive developments have been made recently and a much greater output is anticipated in the near future. A number of miners' homes are being built by the Companies operating in the district. Asbestos mining was carried on extensively in the Thetford district, and mines which were formerly closed down for the winter will continue operations this year. In Ontario the mines in the Cobalt district were actively engaged, while an increased activity was noted in the Larder Lake district. Porcupine gold for the first six months of the year amounted to \$92,000 more than that for the corresponding period of last year. A great deal of tale was mined in the northern part of Hastings county. The British Columbia coal mines show increased activity, the metalliferous mines in the same province continued to maintain extensive outputs. Ore production in the Kootenay district is on the increase.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments had a busy month. In many cases a continuance of overtime work was made and the same keen demand for men as

characterized conditions during August continued to prevail. Boot and shoe establishments were especially busy, while woodworking plants were running to full capacity to supply materials for building purposes.

The annual meeting of the Laurentide Company, Limited, was held recently when a satisfactory financial statement was presented. The profits for the year, after deducting \$254,970 for interest charges and betterment to plant amounted to \$753,573. Out of this was paid dividends of \$540,000 with \$20,000 set aside for depreciation, leaving a surplus for the year of \$193,573, or about equal to 2.7 per cent. on the capital stock. Total profits for the previous year, after deductions for interest and other charges amounted to \$713,540.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company was held during the month. The earnings of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1912, were equal to 2.11 per cent. on the common stock after all charges, save dividends, had been provided for. Two quarterly dividends of one per cent. each, making a total of \$199,990 were paid during the year, giving a total surplus for the year's operations of \$11,200. Last year a deficit of \$37,381 was reported. The fixed charges of the present year, however, were \$204,000 more than the previous one, while the amount written off to organizing expenses was \$7,000 less this year than a year ago.

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Locomotive Company for the year ending June 30, 1912, shows income from manufacturing profits and interest on investment bonds to be \$326,380. Current assets were shown to be \$1,298,624 and current liabilities \$189,710, giving an excess of assets over liabilities of \$1,108,914. The report of the president of the Company states in part that the prospects for the coming year are very bright. The capacity of the plant will be considerably greater; the company, however, have actually contracted for their en-

tire output to the close of the year 1913.

Railway Construction.

Construction work on the various new lines and extensions was advanced during September; a shortage of labour, however, prevented progress to some extent. The Canadian Pacific Railway have started construction on the new terminals at North Transcona. Grading work on the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of this line is nearly finished and it will probably be in operation shortly. The Grand Trunk Railway have over two thousand miles of construction in progress in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The main line of this railway has reached a point 1,100 miles west of Winnipeg. With the completion of this line to Hazelton, the western point on the Prince Rupert Division, the western section of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be finished. Work on the Canadian Northern Railway is proceeding rapidly in Alberta. The branch between Edmonton and Athabasca has been completed, and a regular freight and passenger service was inaugurated during September. Large numbers of men are working on the line westward from Edmonton towards Port Mann. The first section of the Toronto-Hamilton will be under way before the winter.

Transportation.

Both freight and passenger traffic was heavy by land and water. Increased railway earnings in the case of the large companies operating in the Dominion show September to have been a good month from this point of view. The movement of the grain crop was later than that of 1911. Statistics issued from the Department of Railways and Canals show Canada canal traffic from the opening of navigation to the end of July to have exceeded by approximately 3,000,000 tons the traffic for the corresponding period of last year. That through the Sault Canal shows a particularly large increase, being about ninety-four per cent. of the total increase.

The National Steel Car Company was recently incorporated to operate a plant at Hamilton for the manufacture of wood and steel freight cars.

The Quebec Central Railway accounts for the year ending June 30 show gross receipts to have been 1,366,555 and working expenses \$943,976, giving net receipts of \$422,579. After the payment of interest of first and second debenture stocks a surplus of \$282,285 is shown.

The Trades.

Building. — Wet weather continued to hinder operations somewhat in outdoor branches of this industry. Much progress was, however, made, and work generally was pushed forward rapidly in preparation for the indoor activity of the winter. There was a good demand for all classes of workmen in the building line, and contractors in many cases found difficulty in supplying their needs. A shortage of material was also felt.

Metal and woodworking trades. — Activity prevailed generally in these trades.

Printing and allied trades. — Reports from all parts indicate a healthy condition in these trades.

Clothing trade. — The advent of the fall season gave an impetus to the tailoring and garment working industry, and clothing establishments were generally busy.

Leather. — The leather trades had an active month.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Activity prevailed among bakers and confectioners; tobacco workers were also busy.

Unskilled labour. — A shortage of unskilled labour was keenly felt all over the country, particularly in the west, where its influence on harvesting and railway construction was exceedingly noticeable.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade.—During August, 1912, there was an increase of 6,250,979 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911, the amounts being respectively \$58,459,925 and \$52,208,946. For the five months ending August, 1912, the value of imports shows an increase of \$58,617,645 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during July, 1912, amounted to \$29,304,435, an increase of \$2,686,271 over the same month of 1911. The value of domestic exports during the five months ending August was \$136,613,371, as compared with a value of \$105,322,280 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During August there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, forests, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of fisheries and animals and their produce. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

Canadian Trade, August, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of August		5 Months ending August	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods.....	30,713,558	37,880,860	123,897,919	176,447,886
Free goods.....	16,692,033	20,118,932	75,475,032	90,885,952
Total.....	47,405,591	57,999,792	204,372,971	267,333,838
Coin and Bullion.....	4,803,355	460,133	16,694,959	1,892,544
Grand Total.....	52,208,946	58,459,925	215,067,930	269,226,382
Duty collected.....	7,965,031	9,949,170	33,390,833	45,939,231

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of August				5 Months ending August			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	3,466,365	12,985	5,210,983	21,533	15,409,130	89,356	21,795,085	52,408
The Fisheries	1,391,199	4,571	1,346,585	8,091	5,289,428	60,859	5,095,031	29,763
The Forest	5,312,823	134,457	5,383,962	149,005	18,597,015	157,494	18,888,940	266,408
Animals and their produce	6,204,770	129,617	5,579,758	195,748	21,000,592	375,687	19,200,272	343,058
Agriculture	7,233,394	1,341,574	8,603,843	314,946	31,692,039	4,818,390	55,825,765	2,607,081
Manufactures	2,937,802	496,193	3,170,362	877,969	13,295,040	2,452,883	15,829,471	3,432,853
Miscellaneous	3,811	95,705	8,932	233,721	39,296	360,609	29,797	1,036,650
Total merchandise	26,618,164	2,208,302	29,304,435	1,791,023	105,322,280	8,315,278	126,613,371	7,768,221
Coin and Bullion		335,212		459,521		1,696,938		5,050,774
Grand Total Exports	26,618,164	2,543,544	29,304,435	2,250,544	105,322,280	10,012,216	126,613,371	12,818,995

In the weekly reports of trade commissioners and commercial agents to the Department of Trade and Commerce, the damage to the hay crop in Great Britain is estimated to be of serious consequence and will necessitate large imports. Canadian exporters will probably find a good market there. The Commissioner General at Paris reports that cattle from Canada have arrived and that buyers are well satisfied. In the case of cattle imported from Canada an expert is appointed to declare to the customs authorities if the animals are intended for fattening or can be handed over to be killed. This is in view of the customs duties which vary according to whether the animals are fat or lean.

Domestic trade. — Wholesale trade generally was good in all parts of the country and recent briskness was well maintained. The drawing to a close of a successful harvest season assured a good crop of high grade wheat which inspired confidence in business circles. Merchants report good winter orders and consider prospects favourable for a good business during the remaining months of the year. Fall orders have been in for some time and attention is being turned to spring orders. The various fall fairs in progress during September stimulated

retail trade. There was a steady movement in groceries with no special change in prices. Collections showed improvement towards the end of the month.

The outstanding feature of the bank statement for August is the decrease in the volume of current loan business. In July the commercial loans showed an expansion of more than \$4,000,000 over the previous month while the August figures fall short of the July ones by about \$11,000. In connection with this matter, however, it may be noted that the banks have increased their current loans during the year by more than \$117,000,000. The statement showed an increase of \$677,793 in paid-up capital over the previous month, the total at the end of August being \$114,098,525. Notes in circulation amounted to a value of \$101,501,270 as compared with \$95,827,534 in July. Deposits in Canada, payable on demand, amounted to \$360,575,425 a decrease of \$11,436,769, as compared with July. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$852,045,624 as compared with \$852,256,651 during the previous month.

The following are the clearing house returns for August, 1912, as compared with August of the previous month:—

	1911.	1912.	Ch'g. p.c.
St. John	\$ 6,436,767	7,837,351	21.7
Halifax	7,538,044	8,158,190	8.2
Quebec	12,203,645	12,976,297	6.3
Montreal	187,190,431	250,933,718	36.1
Ottawa	16,932,356	21,106,208	24.6
Toronto	152,777,991	167,989,004	9.9
Hamilton	10,276,454	13,870,307	34.9
Brantford	2,072,795	2,250,882	8.5
London	5,736,532	6,691,850	16.6
Winnipeg	87,518,651	108,553,442	24.0
Brandon	2,310,490	2,503,703	8.5
Regina	5,982,818	9,401,192	53.8
Moose Jaw	3,780,857	5,118,419	35.3
Calgary	22,483,951	22,486,030	0.0
Edmonton	9,543,494	18,306,531	91.8
Lethbridge	2,314,986	2,671,035	15.3
Saskatoon	5,401,743	9,122,020	68.8
Vancouver	47,232,335	55,929,314	18.4
Victoria	11,394,981	16,254,589	42.6
Total	599,129,321	742,165,082	24.5
Fort William		3,002,987	—

Canadian revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of August, 1912, amounted to \$14,445,849.42, compared with \$11,727,444.31 in August, 1911. The total revenue from April 1 to August 31, 1912, amounted to \$66,903,176.26 as compared with \$52,036,616.09 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total expenditure on capital account during August, 1912, was \$4,803,811.09 as against \$4,338,359.29 in August, 1911. The total expenditure on capital account from the end of the fiscal year 1911 to the end of August, 1912, was \$8,701,167.22 compared with an expenditure of \$8,983,158.43 in the corresponding period of 1911. The expenditure during August, 1912, comprised \$2,862,068.27 on public works including railways and canals and \$1,941,742.82 on railway subsidies.

The revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year 1912-1913 amounted to \$81,378,650, an increase of \$17,309,126 over the same six months period of the previous year. By this increase, which has been at the rate of twenty-seven per cent., the highest previous figures have been exceeded.

The revenue for the half year is made up as follows: Customs, \$56,455,146; excise, \$10,152,014; post office, \$4,850,000; public works and railways, \$6,720,518; miscellaneous, \$3,200,911. The corres-

ponding figures for the six months in 1911 were: Customs, \$42,284,535; excise, \$8,799,535; post office, \$4,150,000; public works and railways, \$5,873,637; miscellaneous, \$2,961,816.

The expenditure upon consolidated fund for the six months was \$43,931,539, as against \$35,933,456 in the corresponding period. Expenditure on capital account was \$11,671,983, as against \$12,318,027 in 1911. In capital expenditure there has been a noteworthy reduction in public works, including the Transcontinental, from \$12,317,250 in 1911 to \$9,383,857 in 1912, or nearly \$3,000,000. \$2,288,426 has been paid in railway subsidies this year, as against less than a thousand dollars paid out on this account in the corresponding period of 1911.

The net debt on September 30, 1912, stood at \$313,508,376, a reduction of nearly ten and a half millions from September 30, 1911, when it was \$323,938,768. During the month of September there was an apparent reduction of about three millions.

During September the revenue was nearly fourteen and a half millions, the exact figures being \$14,475,483. In September, 1911, it was \$12,032,908. The increase thus was nearly twenty per cent. Customs stood at \$9,903,658, excise at \$1,778,111; post office at \$1,050,000; public works and railways at \$1,004,583; and miscellaneous at \$739,128. The corresponding figures last year were: Customs, \$7,803,126; excise, \$1,691,295; post office, \$900,000; public works, \$1,116,893; and miscellaneous, \$521,693. There thus is a drop of about \$112,000 in receipts from public works and railways.

Notes.

Mr. A. D. Gordon, Prince Albert, has been appointed correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for Prince Albert, Sask., and district. Mr. Albert Cort Day has been appointed successor to his father, the late Edward A. Day, in the position of correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for St. Catharines, Ont., and district.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

A LABOUR Bureau has been established in the city of Calgary, Alberta, with the following objects in view:—

(1) To give reliable information as to openings in employment for men, women, girls and boys.

(2) To provide a common meeting ground for employer and employee.

(3) To take measures to assist in minimizing the number of unemployed during the winter months.

The Bureau has the co-operation of the leading officers of the Associated Boards of Trade, the United Farmers of Alberta, and the labour unions. Applications from all parts of the province can be dealt with either by telephone or telegram direct to the Bureau. Application forms have also been printed and will be distributed through the Mayor's offices, Boards of Trade, and branches of the United Farmers of Alberta.

*Provincial Workmen's Association —
Annual Meeting of Grand Council.*

The annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association was held in Halifax during September. The work of the past year was reviewed and approved. In connection with the movement for improving conditions under the law the chief activity of the Association during the past year was in the direction of securing riding raikes and better travelling roads in the collieries.

The following resolution approving of the principles of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act and the administration of the same was passed and a copy forwarded to the Honourable the Minister of Labour:—

"Whereas, the Provincial Workmen's Association fully approves of the principle of the Canadian Disputes' Investigation Act, and looks upon the Act as a reasonable means of settling labour disputes, thereby securing as far as possible a continuity of that relationship which gives the best results to the employer and the employee, and leads to greater stability of trade and industry:

"And, whereas, it has come to our notice that efforts have been made to mis-apply the Canadian Disputes' Investigation Act;

"Be it hereby resolved, that the Grand Council now in session is of the opinion that the Minister of Labour should have full authority to exercise the widest discretion in granting boards of reference, so that the object of the Act ought to be preserved, and that its beneficial provisions should not be used to promote rather than avert disputes between employees and employer."

The Trades Union Congress of Great Britain.

The forty-fifth Annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held at Newport on Monday, September 2nd, and the five following days. The standing orders of the Congress provide that it shall consist only of representatives of trade unions who are actually working at their trades at the time of their appointment, or who are permanent paid officials of the unions they represent. Trade unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof, but many of the larger unions do not send the full number of delegates to which they are entitled. Voting on important questions is by card, on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented.

The following analysis into groups of trades from the Labour Gazette of the British Board of Trade shows the composition of the Congress:—

Groups of trades.	1911			1912		
	No. of Organi- sations.	No. of Dele- gates	No. of Members	No. of Organi- sations.	No. of Dele- gates	No. of Members
Building.....	3	6	39,907	4	7	44,988
Mining and Quarrying.....	8	154	565,513	9	132	566,800
Engineering.....	10	16	43,835	12	18	54,988
Shipbuilding (including Boilermakers).....	3	10	76,346	3	10	80,263
Other Metal Trades.....	4	35	66,750	4	35	71,664
Textiles.....	13	101	234,846	13	88	304,619
Clothing.....	8	20	60,517	7	16	64,131
Transport (Land and Water).....	16	58	171,064	15	61	311,270
Chemical, Gas and General Labourers.....	8	18	67,922	8	19	138,031
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.....	10	21	58,893	11	23	65,715
Pottery and Glass.....	4	5	6,446	4	5	8,194
Woodworking, Furnishing, etc.....	8	10	28,639	7	9	31,047
Baking and Cigar making.....	3	7	8,317	3	6	12,606
Enginemmen.....	5	23	53,093	5	27	53,399
Post Office Employees.....	3	5	56,290	4	7	63,846
Miscellaneous.....	21	31	107,129	18	31	115,793
Total.....	127	520	1,645,507	127	494	1,987,354

The membership represented comprised nearly two-thirds of the total membership of all trade unions, and showed an increase of 20.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Each group of trades showed an increase in the membership represented.

Among the principal subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were:— Restriction of the hours of labour to eight per day for workpeople generally; amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Trade Boards Act with a view to the inclusion of agricul-

tural labourers; evictions during trade disputes; State help for blind workpeople; payment for statute holidays; and education.

Montreal Employment Bureau.

The operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau, established by the Government of Quebec, are shown for the month of September in the following tables:—

No. of applications for situations	363	39	412
No. of situation offered.....	452	30	512
No. per cent. of persons placed	90	80	...

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active all over the district, and all trades and industries shared alike in the general prosperity. Better weather prevailed during the latter half of the month and greatly helped to improve business and add to its volume. The outlook for

the district is good and with favourable weather, labour of all kinds will be well employed up to the end of the year.

The leading industries were all active. The output of coal and steel was greater than in September of last year. A new furnace was blown in at Sydney, making the fifth now producing. Transportation by rail and by water was heavy. The Halifax and Sydney

Exhibitions were held during the month and increased the passenger traffic.

The building trades were active. In Sydney and the colliery districts, many buildings are being erected. Complaint is made in the districts that there is a scarcity of men for foundation work. All outside labour was well employed.

Wholesale and retail business was brisk.

A Conciliation Board sat at Inverness to consider an increase to the miners of that town.

The only change of note in the cost of living was in potatoes, which were reduced 50c per bush., owing to the coming in of new potatoes.

The weather was favourable during the month and a lot of hay that had been left uncut, owing to the wet weather of August, was put in. Grain and roots will be a good crop.

Fishing was fairly good from Scatarie westward and large catches of cod and haddock were made. From Scatarie eastward, bait was scarce and fishing was not so good. The mackerel season has just begun and a few mackerel were taken but it is expected that large catches will follow.

In the latter part of August, great shoals of herring entered Gabarus Bay and very large catches were made. Bait being scarce, American, French and Canadian fishing vessels were supplied in Gabarus harbour. This was fortunate for the Gabarus fishermen as they had caught more herring than could be cured. It was the first time in many years that such a large quantity of herring were taken in that harbour.

Westville.

The past month has been one of the busiest in years with a big demand for all kinds of labour. The coal companies are still advertising for men and can give work to a large number of miners and unskilled labourers. Many

men are also required by the different lumber companies operating in this district.

An English syndicate have purchased a number of farms in this vicinity on which they intend to settle young English farmers who will eventually acquire the ownership of the land. If the scheme is successful it will gradually be extended and ultimately may be the solution of the vacant farm problem here.

The Intercolonial Railway report that passenger traffic was exceptionally heavy this summer and in the month of August a new record was made exceeding that of the previous August which had been a record.

Harvesting will not be completed until late as the wet weather delayed the ripening of the crops. The yield will be large. Lumbermen are preparing for a busy winter. The collieries are running full time with good outputs. Manufacturers are busy.

Halifax.

No material change occurred in the condition of labour during September. The general activity that prevailed during the previous months continued, particularly in the building trades. Work on the various buildings under construction was rapidly pushed forward. Building permits for the month amounted to \$40,608. The plans for the proposed new market building have eventually taken shape, and a move toward carrying through the scheme with despatch has been made. The building proposed will be about 300 by 100 feet. The growth of the Nova Scotia Car Company has been very gratifying during the past year. Eighteen months ago this company's output was two wooden freight cars per day; it has since turned out as many as sixteen wooden cars, and in addition seven of steel. The company have on their books and in sight, enough work to keep the plant running a year at full capacity.

One of the five boats Williams Shipyard, Dartmouth, is building for the fishery service for the Government, was launched on September 5th. The Halifax Development Company, organized to generate electric power at Indian River, about twenty miles from Halifax, have asked the City Council for permission to string wires in Halifax on the poles of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company. The city has the power to grant this request, subject to an arrangement as to rental. The city will in the near future expropriate the tramway poles.

Work along the waterfront has shown increased activity, the commencement of the apple shipments being the cause of the better conditions. To date 32,990 barrels, 114 half barrels, and 3,445 boxes of apples have been shipped to the British Isles, and between 3,000 and 4,000 barrels have been sent to Newfoundland. Large apple shipments will be made from Halifax during the next two weeks, when over 45,000 barrels will be freighted to various ports of the British Empire.

Amherst.

There has been no material change in the condition of labour, all kinds of work was abundant. Labour was well employed and the outlook for the winter months in all industries is all that can be desired. There is more than forty-five thousand dollars worth of building under construction. The town of Amherst has placed contracts for the laying of some permanent sidewalk which will give employment to a considerable amount of skilled, and unskilled labour. Business is reported good by the wholesale and retail trade.

Farmers have completed gathering their harvest and report hay to be a fair crop. Grain will be about the average yield. Potatoes and roots will be below the average yield and prices are high. Lumbering is very quiet this time of the year, not much being done in this line. Mining is still very brisk and the price of coal has increased in

some cases and promises to do so in all. Manufacturers are all very busy and especially is this true with the Manufacturers of building material, who have considerable difficulty in keeping with the demand.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions compared favourably with the previous month and every branch of industry appears to be active. This is especially true of the shoe trade, the local merchants reporting business very active. One of the manufacturers has leased, for manufacturing purposes, a large brick building which he is converting into a factory for the purpose of manufacturing boots and shoes. This will give employment to a large number of people. A marked improvement is perceptible in the labour market, and unskilled workmen are in good demand.

Commerce is beginning to show its annual fall activity as evinced by the active and sharp demand of different firms to procure produce for shipment.

The rate of wages in this district is fairly up to the average paid in districts where the volume of trade is considerably heavier.

The cost of living in Charlottetown—the chief commercial point in the province—does not appear to have gone up to the degree where it has in some sections of Canada, and wage-earners appear to be well housed and well fed. In general, all lines of an industrial nature, seem to be active.

The fox industry in this province is fast becoming one of great proportions. Fifty thousand dollars worth of foxes passed through Summerside last week for different ranches on the Island.

The breeders of live stock are very active here and held a meeting lately to appoint committees to look after this important matter, and for general business.

The grain crop is generally good. Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, fruit, etc., will compare well with previous years.

An order for two car loads of apples was received in this province for Alberta. It is an indication that P. E. I. apples will, in the future, receive more attention at the hands of our farmers. This province can supply excellent fruit. The lumber trade is brisk and the mills were working to their full capacity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour was well employed, the active and steady conditions prevailing during the past three months continuing without any material change. The large operations carried on by the Civic Corporation in the laying of sidewalks, water and sewer mains, and reservoir extensions employing a large quota of labourers are all actively in progress. The Moncton Tramways Gas and Electricity Company have extended their tramway system to Sunny Brae and are making further extensions within the city. The natural gas has already been installed in some 300 private residences beside a majority of the industrial plants. Work upon the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal yards and buildings is also making good progress. Lea's woodworking factory employing sixty hands is running overtime to fill orders. The machine shops are exceptionally busy and all other industrial plants are running under normal conditions. The new factory for the Havelock Mineral Spring Company is ready for the installation of machinery and the work of removal of the plant from Havelock will be done during the coming month. General building operations are somewhat quieter, fewer new buildings being started but considerable repair and extension work is in evidence. The new school building in the Georgetown annex is completed. A census of the city taken under the auspices of the School Board shows the population to be 12,-

269, the number of homes 2,508 and enrolled pupils 2,000. Retail trade is active and wholesale normal. Rents steady and real estate fairly active and firm. The city council advanced the salary of the city engineer from \$1,800 to \$2,500 per year. No other material change in rates of wages or hours of labour were noted.

The farmers were very much retarded in their haying and harvesting operations by unsettled weather during the first three weeks of the month. The last week has been more favourable and work is progressing briskly and the larger part of the grain crop is now housed. The damage from frosts is but slight and yield appears good. Potato crops are reported fair.

St. John.

The labour market continued brisk and all the building trades were well employed. There has been a great demand for labourers. The City Commissioners have been responsible for a large amount of work for labourers this summer on account of laying new sewers, renewing old water pipes, and having some of the principal streets paved. The Canada Brush Company, Limited, have begun the construction of a new factory on Duke street to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. A new steam laundry began operations recently and Ungar's laundry has purchased a big property on Waterloo street to enlarge its premises. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway million bushel concrete elevator in St. John West has been commenced. Work is progressing favourably on the new wharf being built for the Dominion Government, and the new armoury is being rapidly closed in; the contractors expect to have the roof on before the snow fall. Great progress is being made at Courtenay Bay, and the Courtenay Construction Company are working night and day. The new brush factory at Fairville for the T. S. Simms Company is being pushed along rapidly. It is announced that the capital is

also subscribed for a million dollar hotel on Prince William street, and that local and outside capitalists will build a large and modern apartment house.

The St. John Street Railway Company have completed plans for an extension of their power house and the installation of additional plant costing between \$45,000 and \$50,000.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending September 26th, were \$7,082,241, and for the corresponding period last year \$5,070,557, being \$2,011,684 greater in 1912 than in 1911 and \$1,583,444 less than during the five weeks ending August 29th of the current year. Savings bank transactions for the month of August were: Deposits, \$83,817.52; withdrawals, \$67,420.99. The summer grain shipments made by William Thomson & Company through the Intercolonial Railway elevator amounted to 202,543 bushels.

The inland revenue receipts for the month of August show a decrease of \$1,481.65, as follows: 1911, \$18,940.96; 1912, \$17,459.31.

Representatives of the leading wholesale dry goods firms in Canada had a meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms, September 19th, to discuss trade conditions in general. The Dominion Government Shell Fisheries Commission held several sessions here, opening September 12th. J. E. Tighe business agent of the local longshoremen's union, has been appointed a general organizer of the Longshoremen's International Union, and will have charge of the work of organizing all the ports in Eastern Canada. Arrangements were made on Labor Day for the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labour. The following were elected provisional officers: J. J. Donovan, St. John, president; P. D. Ayer, Moncton, vice-president; Neil Savage, Moncton, secretary-treasurer.

Reports from country districts state that for the acreage sown in oats and buckwheat the yield of last year. The hay crop is larger than it was last year; but a great deal of it will be

ruined on account of its having been stored too green, and it is heating in the barns.

Pollet Lake. — A company has been organized to take over the tripolite mine at this lake in King's County. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Sussex. — A machine has been invented which will not only make good concrete bricks but will turn them out rapidly. The initial plant will produce 8,000 bricks per day, with a crew of four men. This output can be increased without difficulty to any extent by the addition of new units and larger crews.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions were good; in fact, better than during the corresponding month for many years past. Anyone who wanted work could secure it, and wages were generally better than in previous years. The large railway construction works in the vicinity had a tendency to make business good in all lines, and money plentiful. The demand for unskilled labour has been especially heavy, and has not been adequately filled even by the importation of many labourers. Much activity was shown in the building trades, and carpenters and masons especially were in demand. This activity appears likely to continue for months to come. The Hartt Boot and Shoe Factory, the largest single industry in Fredericton, report an increasing business. The wholesale and retail trade report business better than for years past.

The farmers have had good weather conditions for gathering their crops, and report that in spite of a very wet summer they will generally be up to the average. Work at the lumber booms on the river is drawing to a close for the season, and the workmen there are already departing for the lumber woods.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

Industrial conditions very good, the demand for labour being well sustain-

ed. A number of new buildings were commenced, helping to keep up the activity in the building trades.

Farmers were busy harvesting and met with many difficulties due to the inclement weather. In cases where grain was sown late it was cut green. The root crop gives promise of being a heavy one. In the lumbering industry all the big saw-mills in the outlying districts are still running and many of them will not be able to complete their cut this season. In the other manufacturing industries activity prevailed, some of them having to work overtime.

Sherbrooke.

Labour was well employed, and in certain trades the supply was not equal to the demand. This was particularly so in the building trades, where every effort is being made to rush the work before the winter sets, so that inside work can be then carried on. Work has been commenced on the extension and renovation of the old Court House. The building is to be converted into an armoury for the 53rd regiment. The new buildings for the Canadian Brake Shoe Company and the Sherbrooke Iron Works are nearing completion, and the plants will be in operation before the end of the year. Railway traffic was heavy on all lines run through and into Sherbrooke. The official figures issued by the city valuers show that Sherbrooke made a gain of 1,134 in population last year, the total population of the city being 17,862. The increase in the valuation of property is over one million dollars.

The annual exhibition held during the first week of the month was the most successful in the history of the association. There were 44,000 paid admissions at the gates, and with the number of strangers that took advantage of the cheap rates the week was a busy one with storekeepers, hotelkeepers and others.

The wet cold weather has retarded harvesting in many sections, and the yield will not be up to the average this

year. Fall work has also been kept back by the bad weather. Preparations are being made for the lumber camps. It is expected that the cut this season will be as large as last, although the scarcity of help may keep this down. All branches of manufacturing are busy, and at the Paton woollen mills advertisements appear almost daily for help.

Granby. — A new industry has been started up in Granby which may have a great future, although as yet it is in its infancy. A brick-making machine has been invented and has commenced manufacturing. The machine is worked by foot power and the material, cement and sand in the proportion of one and five. Ten bricks are moulded at one time and it requires eight or ten days for them to harden.

Three Rivers.

Labour was well employed during September, and the demand has been much greater than is generally the case at this season; the supply, however, was nearly equal. Exceptional activity prevailed in the building and lumber trades.

The harbour has been busy, cargoes of coal, sulphur, pig iron, etc., coming in, and steamers loaded with lumber. Pulp paper, etc., going out. Railroad companies have also been busy.

Factories were busy, with many orders on hand.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was good during September. Demand exceeded supply, and the scarcity of labour was felt in this section; in many cases work was delayed on that account, both in the city and surrounding country. The building trades are still very active. Many miles of cement walks have been built and the work is being rushed. Sash and door factories were running with full staffs, but were hampered through lack of sufficient hands. All the other manufactures were very active, some working overtime, and the woollen factories being reported as

having work on hand to keep them busy till next March. The two factory buildings under construction are well advanced and are expected to be in operation before winter.

Cold weather has stimulated the demand for fall goods, and the retail trade was very active, the wholesale business being fairly active. Bank reported a good month with easy collections. No change was reported in the rate of wages and hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were very cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was fairly good, but heavy rains considerably damaged the oats crop, one of the most important in the province. Vegetables, however, were not yet seriously affected. Potatoes were abundant and prices much lower. Dairy products sell well and command good prices. Cheese is firm, in spite of the abundant supply for this time of the season.

St. John's and Iberville.

The demand for labour of all classes exceeded the supply during August. A scarcity of men was felt in St. John's. The building and manufacturing trades were active.

The Windsor Cannery has commenced operations, employing a large number of workers, mostly female, for four or five months. The Canadian Trenton Potteries Company has blasted two new furnaces so as to meet the increase in the volume of its business. The pillars of the Pacific Canadian Railway bridge are being enlarged, so as to allow double-tracking of the superstructure. The Board of Trade is negotiating with two important industries which intend to locate in this place in the near future. The Robitaille vinegar factory is doing a big business and intends to enlarge its plants so as to increase its production. Wholesale and retail trade was reported good. No change in the rates of wages or hours of labour was reported during the month.

Heavy rains during the last week of the month caused serious damage in the surrounding district. All farm products are selling well and at high prices.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The general condition of labour was fair. There was plenty of work, and few men were out of employment. All those wishing to work could find employment, and there has even been a scarcity of hands in many cases.

The industrial activity has been evidenced by the fact that in certain industrial establishments men had to work outside of the regular hours and earned thereby additional wages. Commerce was very active.

Farmers were busy, though rain fell almost constantly. In spite of the bad weather they have been successful in their haying, which has been fairly good and compares favourably with that of last year. Harvesting operations were actively carried on. If the weather is fair, the crop will give a good rendering. Wheat is good, but not much of it is sown in this county. Oats are a full crop, giving a good average.

Vegetables are fair. Potatoes are very fine and in a large quantity. If they can be taken off the ground in fine weather they will be quite a source of revenue. In several sections the harvest work is being somewhat handicapped by the scarcity of hands.

Farm produces were rather scarce at the beginning of the month, especially potatoes, and prices ran high, but they have become lower and lower every day on account of the abundance of the crop.

Stock-raising and dairying, also poultry raising, were actively engaged in.

Montréal.

Despite the bad weather which prevailed for a good part of the time with an adverse effect on all outdoor work, September was in the aggregate a busy

month industrially, in the city and district of Montreal. The building trades were badly hampered by the successive deluges of rain, and damage amounting to many thousands of dollars was suffered in the way of washed out foundations and injuries to walls of houses under construction. The big industrial concerns representing practically all lines of activity were exceptionally busy, and again from all parts of the city came reports of a great scarcity of labour, skilled and unskilled. There was remarkable activity in the printing trades and also among boot and shoe workers, cigar makers, textile workers, garment workers and transport men of all kinds. Carpenters and joiners and other wood workers were busy everywhere. The big locomotive and car building plants of the district were busier than ever in their history, and all calling for more men. Hotel workers of all kinds were worked to the limit. Unskilled labourers were in demand everywhere, and agents from the railway construction camps of the west looked in vain for the number of men they required. Industrially it is a time of expansion, and all over Montreal establishments are increasing their product, extending their plants and taking on more men.

Up to date the building permits for the year in the city proper total about \$11,500,000, as compared with about \$10,500,000 for the same period last year. A remarkable feature of the building operations this year is the number of ten storey office structures under construction. Within a small area in the downtown business section six of these buildings are going up. A start was made toward the end of the month in the demolition of the old custom house, which is to be replaced with a new structure to cost about \$1,000,000. All over the city a remarkable amount of deep excavating work is under way.

Work was continued on the Canadian Northern Railway tunnel. Many hundreds of men are employed, and

the present rate of progress is thirty-five feet per day. The Grand Trunk Railway started operations in the construction of a big roundhouse of forty stalls, with yards and turning tables at St. Lambert. The Canadian Pacific Railway placed an order for fifteen hundred more new box cars, representing an expenditure of \$1,200,000, to be ready for delivery early next year. A start was made in the preliminary work for the boring of a great tunnel under the St. Lawrence, by which railway and tramway lines are to enter the city from the south shore.

All through the month the Montreal Harbour Commissioners pushed ahead with their extension work for the improvement of the port, their programme for the near future including a bridge across the St. Lawrence, a new ferry route and new docks, at a cost of six and a half million dollars. The commissioners announced their decision to start at once to increase the stowage capacity of grain elevator No. 1 by the fall of 1913, so that with the No. 2 elevator just completed, which has a capacity of 2,640,000 bushels, the total capacity of both elevators will be 5,140,000 bushels.

Farmers and market gardeners of the island and district of Montreal have suffered heavy losses through the long continued cold rains. Root crops are in a bad state, potatoes and onions rotting and orchards are seriously affected.

The enormous commercial expansion of Montreal is strikingly illustrated in the figures of the customs returns and bank clearings for the month. The customs collections for September, 1912, amounted to \$2,218,169.68, as compared with \$1,715,915.12 for September, 1911, showing an increase of \$502,254.56. The bank clearings for September, 1912, amounted to \$234,735,761, as compared with \$179,712,223 for September, 1911, showing an increase of \$55,023,538. The inland revenue returns for September, 1912, were \$827,539.71 as against \$741,-

465.31, for September, 1911, showing an increase of \$86,074.40.

Maisonneuve. — Work has been pushed ahead for the reception of the floating drydock which is on its way across the Atlantic. The men of the building trades were exceptionally busy, while every industrial plant of the place was working to the limit. A number of factories are extending their premises, notably a big cutlery establishment.

Lachine and Rockfield. — The big structural iron works and car building plants were unusually busy. A large number of tenement houses are under construction. The new works of the St. Lawrence Bridge Company which will employ 600 men are almost completed.

Verdun. — Work is being pushed by the town council of Verdun on a new boulevard several miles in length, along the St. Lawrence river. Seventy-five acres of land are to be reclaimed. A handsome new post office is about to be constructed.

Outremont. — Building permits, totaling about \$80,000 were issued for residences and apartment houses. Building operations were actively continued throughout the month.

Beauharnois. — Operations have commenced on the new building of the Howard Smith Paper Company at Beauharnois. Several hundred men will be employed.

Hull.

Labour conditions during September were very good, a large number of men being employed by the city grading street, digging trenches, and laying sewer pipes. Much activity prevailed among all trades, and masons, bricklayers, machinists and electrical workers were very busy. Trade in general was good. Banks did a good business and collections were easy. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour. There is a strong demand

for shanty men and wages may be raised next month on account of the scarcity of that class of labour. The cost of living has somewhat increased, certain articles, principally pork, eggs, butter and chickens being higher. The heavy rains of the month has greatly damaged the crop, most of which, specially wheat and oats, is ruined.

The steel workers and paper factories worked full time. The paper manufacture being built for the E. B. Eddy Company is progressing rapidly, and will greatly increase the output of paper in this locality, and consequently the number of employees. The same company is building an addition to its main office building, 50x30 feet, at a cost of \$8,000. Extensive repairs are being made on Notre Dame Hall, at an approximative cost of \$10,000. The city council may be asked to submit to the people the question of a public market building. The promoters of the plan claim that one-third of the farmers who go to the By Ward market in Ottawa three times a week would be ready to give the preference to a local market provided they had as much accommodation as in Ottawa.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The general employment of labour continued good, with the building trade leading in activity. A typhoid epidemic tended to hurt business more or less, but conditions improved for the holding of the Dominion Exhibition, which took place under most favourable circumstances. The holding of the Fair gave a great impetus to trade, which exceeded that of previous years during the corresponding week.

Work on the new machinery hall at the Exhibition grounds is going ahead. The new bridge over the canal on Bank street is also employing many workmen and is well on the way towards completion. The large new Union Bank building in the city's business centre is giving work to many men, as is another

large office building in the same district. The work of paving Sparks street has been completed.

The labour situation has been comparatively peaceful. A number of moulders are still on strike asking \$3 for nine hours' work instead of \$2.85 for ten. A number of local teamsters are also still out, but neither strike is sufficiently widespread to have a serious effect on the general situation.

Butter and eggs increased in price this month as a result, it is claimed by some dealers, of failure by producers to meet the growth of demand. Coal also increased 25 cents, and now sells at \$8 per ton for egg and stove coal and \$8.25 for chestnut. Increase in demand on trade union benefit funds showed the effect of the fever epidemic, and at one public meeting a resolution was approved favouring contribution by the city to those needy ones who suffered from the fever.

The Ottawa Electric Railway company announced plans to extend their street railway lines which will likely serve to extend the city southward.

Heavy and continued rainfalls served to do great damage to the grain and potato crops. Some estimate that the potato crop will be a failure and the grain return but a sixty per cent. crop. Practically everything but the fruit and certain roots suffered. The corn crop, which appeared heavy, is doubtful yet, but there are strong hopes that it will not be materially affected. It is reported that cheese factories in this district are all making this year more cheese per day than last year, the quality being well up to the standard.

The agricultural features of this year's Exhibition were more prominent and better than formerly, although it is claimed that this side of the Fair is not yet appreciated at its full value.

Brockville.

Activity prevailed in all classes of labour, there being no unemployed in any line. The continued rain period interfered greatly with all out of door work,

and the pavement construction will not be completed for several weeks.

In anticipation of King street being illuminated with cluster lights at some future date, the light and power department is laying the necessary wires between Kingston bridge and Park street before the pavement is laid. Work has been commenced on the extension of the concrete breakwater front on block house island which when completed will connect with the southerly limit of the new Canadian Pacific Railway dock.

The contract of building individual lockers for the drill hall armouries has been awarded. Some of the local manufacturers are unusually busy, among them is the Walthousen Hat Corporation, and more especially the James Smart Manufacturing Company's tool department, which finds it necessary to run extra time, working three nights each week until 9.30 to fill orders.

The assessment returns for 1912 show an increase of \$257,085 over the year 1911, and an increase in the population of Brockville by thirty-three.

Railway traffic is brisk, and steamboat traffic is also brisk in the freight line, but passenger traffic is over for the season. Merchants are all active, both wholesale and retail.

Smith's Falls. — The town is experiencing a boom, with the Canadian Northern Railway going through. The building trade is unusually brisk, and real estate is high. Debentures of the town amounting to \$28,824.03 have been sold at ninety-seven cents on the dollar and accrued interest. The purchasers were Messrs. John and James McGillivray, merchants of that place.

Prescott. — Conditions are becoming active in expectation of the removal of the Grand Trunk Railway shops from Brockville to Prescott, and to this end the citizens carried a by-law on the 23rd inst. by a vote of 332 for and one against, to raise \$35,000.00 to build a subway at Prescott. Real estate is also rising in value. Arrangements in connection with the Hydro-Electric power transmission are in operation, and it is antici-

pated that within a couple of months Prescott will be able to operate all the necessary electric power from this that is required.

Kingston.

Conditions in the labour market in this city and district remained about the same as during last month. All workers in the building line have been busy, although the wet weather has resulted in a lot of lost time for all so employed and a delay in building operations.

There has been a great call for unskilled labour. Factories, manufacturers, stores, etc., report conditions favourable.

The full building permits for August were \$80,985 as compared with \$44,060 of last year; the amount for the eight months totals \$378,594 as compared with \$216,661 of corresponding period of last year.

Construction on the locomotive works is being rapidly carried on, the latest of the new buildings to be started in the foundry, which is \$175 ft. by 150 ft., and when completed will have three times the capacity of the present foundry, and will be one of the finest in point of equipment in the Dominion. The company have received contracts for several more engines to be completed by next summer.

The work on the Grand Trunk freight sheds is being pushed ahead, and it is expected they will be ready for occupation shortly.

The Buffalo Smelting and Refining Company have finished one of their furnaces, and have about thirty men working at the plant. Plans are under way for a new hotel on the site of the present British American.

The proposed hotel will be seven storeys high, costing about \$250,000, and will contain 100 bedrooms.

Exports for months of July and August totalled \$109,566.71, as compared with \$85,838.05 of last year.

Conditions are not good in the agricultural line on account of the wet weather, there being acres of grain which has been cut and is still in the field unfit to draw in.

The Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Davis's Tannery, the Kingston Hosiery Company, and other industries report expansion in business and want of employees.

Work has been started on the new stables for the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. The new wing for the hospital, and an addition to Notre Dame convent are being pushed as fast as weather will permit. The painters' strike is still on, with no sign of any settlement.

Gananoque. — The work on the armouries is going along slowly, on account of the scarcity of bricklayers. The Post Office has also been delayed on account of stone not coming to hand.

Belleville.

Labour conditions in the city and vicinity continued exceptionally good. Much building has been in operation, including two large public schools which were opened recently. The Marsh & Henthoin Foundry Company are engaged in erecting a large plant within the city limits. Material for the Hood chemical works to be erected here is being secured. In labour circles there has been no dispute between employer and employees.

The various industries in this city were busy, namely the foundries, lock works, woollen mills and canning factories. It is an exceptionally busy time with the latter, the two here being compelled to work at night to prepare the fruit sent in.

At the Provincial Deal and Dumb Institution about a mile west of the city a large addition for dormitories is being erected at a cost of \$65,000. The work is going forward rapidly. Brick, stone and cement are the chief materials used in the construction.

The Canadian Pacific Railway whilst not actively engaged in this city have a gang of men at work grading to the west of it. The line is on a parallel with the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway line. It is anticipated that the new line will be in the city within a short time.

Peterborough.

The labour market was active, all classes of skilled and unskilled workmen being well employed. The building trades were particularly active. The Canadian General Electric Company's business for the year 1911 has been more than usually satisfactory. The operating profits \$1,405,889 depreciation \$353,721, interest \$16,243, dividends \$525,109, surplus \$364,636. The capitalization of this company is \$2,000,000, seven per cent. cumulative preference shares, and \$7,540,000 of common shares. The preferential shares are preferred as to dividends and assets, and the dividends are cumulative. The company retain the option to redeem the preferential shares on the first of January, 1915, and on any interest date thereafter on six months' notice. The Peterborough Radial Railway will build a new car barn; the steel work has been ordered from the Dickson Bridge Works, Campbellford. A company has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000; they will bore for oil gas and salt around Warsaw. The Peter Hamilton Company have settled the trouble with their moulders, the men going back to work on the 3rd of September, the firm granting the nine hour day at the same rate as they were getting for the ten hour work day. All the shops are now working nine hours. The Trades and Labour Council held a demonstration on Labour day; they obtained a grant of \$100 from the city council.

Local farmers were busy marketing their produce which commanded good prices and were also pursuing their fall plowing. The late crop of fodder such as corn, roots, alfalfa, etc., are exceptionally good. Lumbermen were get-

ting their camps ready for the winter, but they find some difficulty in obtaining men. All the factories are busy with many orders in hand.

Port Hope.—The corner stone for the new Carnegie Public Library to cost \$10,000 was laid on the 16th of September. The building is to be ready for occupancy by the first of January. A contract has been awarded for five new sewers to be built this year; the cost will be about \$5,000.

Ommer. — Fitzgerald & Padgett of Peterborough have been awarded the contract for the new armouries. The work has been started and will be ready by the spring.

Orillia.

The demand for labour during the month has been brisk, both for building operations, and in the factories. The Tudhope-Anderson Company and the Tudhope Motor Company have both been adding to the number of their employees.

The Railway Commission has granted an order for interswitching between the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway. This will be a great advantage to factories with private switches.

The crops have been saved in better condition than was expected a month ago. The fine weather at the beginning of the month was a great help. Some wheat, however, has badly sprouted. Business generally was good.

Collingwood.—The shipbuilding plant here is busy, and has had difficulty in securing a sufficient number of men.

Toronto.

All classes of labour were well employed during September, and conditions were generally satisfactory. Building was very active, the value of the permits issued during August making a new record. There were 945 permits issued, representing an approximate

value of \$3,822,975, as against 876 permits, representing a value of \$1,877,372 in August, 1911. The approximate value of buildings for which permits have been issued during the first eight months of the year is \$19,317,829, as compared with \$16,603,845 for the corresponding period of last year. The steady and rapid growth of the city is evidenced by the revised assessment returns for 1913, according to which the total assessment for next year will amount to \$429,505,154, an increase of \$85,907,009. The population is given as 410,036, an increase of 35,369. The principal increase in the assessment is in central properties, but it is anticipated that the Court of Revision may make considerable reductions. The City Council has appropriated \$1,700,000 for school sites and new school buildings, and has decided to increase the water supply from 60,000,000 to 90,000,000 gallons per day by lowering the duplicate intake pipe six feet. The Harbour Board is constructing a publicly-owned wharf at the foot of Cherry street at a cost of \$240,000, on which work will be pushed throughout the winter so that it may be ready to receive cargo about the middle of next season. Plans have been prepared for another, to be located near the foot of York street, which will run out into the bay 600 ft. and accommodate five vessels, on which it is expected to begin work in the spring.

Construction work on the Toronto-Eastern Electric Railway is making steady progress east of Pickering. The route west of that village has not been definitely settled.

Manufacturing in all lines is active, with orders coming in freely, and many new enterprises and extensions of existing plants are announced. Christie Brown & Co., biscuit manufacturers, have secured a site south of their present premises on Duke street and will erect a large addition. W. R. Johnston & Co., clothing manufacturers, are erecting a five-storey warehouse on Yonge street to cost \$35,000. The Rolph & Clark Company, lithographers and engravers, will erect a plant on Carlaw

avenue to employ from 300 to 400 people. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., metal dealers, will put up a seven-storey warehouse on King street, near Spadina avenue, to cost \$200,000.

The Toronto Housing Company have accepted the plans of Sydney V. Kendall and Leonard Martin, architects of London, England, for the houses for workmen to be erected on their land in the east end of the city opposite Withrow Park. There are to be 100 houses, each having an average of 2,283 square feet of land, and it is hoped to begin building this fall. The company have a capital of \$1,000,000 in \$50 shares, and no one subscriber is allowed to acquire more than \$2,000 of the stock.

The attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition which closed on the 9th inst., fell short of expectations, the number being upwards of 926,000. Continued wet weather interfered considerably with all out-of-door occupations and there was a noticeable decrease in tourist travel, which has adversely affected retail trade and the business of the hotels and restaurants. Farm work has been greatly retarded and a portion of the grain crop left in the fields has been damaged or entirely spoiled. The ensilage crop is endangered should frost occur before it can be harvested. There have been some losses from potato rot, especially on clay lands. Pasturage has benefited by the excessive moisture and the clover crop has been abundant.

Musicians engaged in the vaudeville and burlesque theatres, who had been on strike for an increase of wages, secured a three-years' contract with their employers, by which they will receive \$22 per week, an increase of \$3, and returned to work on the 2nd. A party of sixty-three young women, brought out under the auspices of the Ontario government to engage in domestic service reached Toronto on the 17th and secured positions. The early closing by-law for barber shops has been violated in a number of instances, and charges were preferred against eight barbers of keeping their shops open after 8 p.m. Police Magistrate Denison adjourned the case

indefinitely, and stated that he would refuse to issue summonses for breaches of the by-law.

Leaside. — Work has been commenced on the new model city of the Canadian Northern Railway at Leaside. A large gang of road makers are laying concrete roadways. Plans are in course of preparation for an independent water service.

Niagara Falls.

Industrial activity remained at high level during September. There were no idle working-people and in some industries there was an unsatisfied demand for labour, such conditions being apparently of temporary character.

The Edson T. Pollard Company, manufacturers of machinery, have purchased a three acre site for a new plant. Their present plant has nine months work on order. New buildings for the Davis Acetylene Gas Machine company were nearly completed. Eight established industries are enlarging their factory premises and plants. Ratepayers voted down a by-law to guarantee the bonds of a sheet-steel company. Money was voted to provide another electric water works pump. It is proposed to appropriate \$8,000 for new school sites.

A contract was awarded for building a \$10,000 skating rink.

A \$20,000 theatre will also be built.

The city assessment shows a large increase over previous years.

Trade and transportation were heavy and financial conditions good.

Fruit and vegetable crops were heavy. Peach-pickers and packers were in great demand and not enough were available to handle the crop promptly.

Every factory was busy. The Saniary Can Company advertised for men and there appears to be a continual unsatisfied demand for female employees in the clothing trades. In many lines of manufacturing, plants

were run over-time. Large orders were received for future deliveries and the outlook was in every way satisfactory.

The Niagara Falls city council resolved to advertise in Toronto papers that one hundred dwelling houses are wanted in the city. There is an unsatisfied demand for tenement dwellings for working-people and the intention of the advertising is to attract capital to erect such houses. The council will similarly advertise that carpenters are wanted in the city.

The council of Stamford township (adjoining Niagara Falls city) granted franchise and privileges to a company which will erect a tenement factory building, sections of which will be rented to small manufacturing concerns. The company may supply its tenants with power, transportation facilities, water, gas, etc.

Welland.—“In response to application made from Welland, the immigration officials at Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls has been instructed to admit all foreigners engaged to work on paving or street railway work in Welland. It has been impossible to secure sufficient labourers to carry on this work and it is hoped to relieve the situation in this way.”

Port Colbourne. — The Dominion Bridge Company has been awarded the contract for extending the Government grain elevator at Port Colbourne, so as to increase its capacity from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bushels. This matter is of interest, having an important bearing on the capacity of the Canadian grain route to the seaboard.

Welland.—Crowland township carried five by-laws to assist the establishment of new manufacturing concerns adjacent to this town. All established industries continued busy and general employment was good. A serious scarcity of unskilled labourers was reported. Paving contractors were unable to get men.

Port Robinson. — The new cannery was running night and day with seventy hands employed.

Queenston. — The new cannery was running to full capacity. The boarding-houses which were burned are being re-built.

Port Colbourne. — Harbour improvements were progressing rapidly. Local industries were all in active condition.

Bridgeburg. — The Buffalo Specialty Company will erect a new factory building 165 by forty-five in size and two stories high.

St. Catharines.

The general conditions of the labour market continued active and labour generally was well employed.

For the first time in its history the city of St. Catharines holds the greatest percentage of increase in building permits of all the cities in the Dominion.

Already the half-million mark has been exceeded with a total for the eight months of 284, with a value of \$502,810, which is nearly treble the whole record of 1911, which returned but a total of 87 permits valued at \$132,385.

The Red Motor Company are making an addition costing \$16,000 and the Whitman & Baines factory are increasing their plant to the extent of \$6,000.

The Yale-Towne Company Steel Radiation Company and Warren Manufacturing company are contemplating erecting houses for their help. The Yale-Towne Company have already let contracts for twenty-seven houses in the Gardner Tract averaging a cost of \$1,200 each.

The Warren Axe and Tool Manufacturing Company is a new concern, located on the corner of Carlton and Ontario streets, which employs a number of foreign workmen.

Canning factories are working to their full capacity employing mostly

Polish female labour. Help seems difficult to obtain in this line. The Dominion Cannery have just completed big factories in Jordon and Fonthill.

Manufacturing plants were working over time, some using night shifts.

Merritton. — Labour generally was well employed.

Thorold. — The labour market continued active.

Pt. Dalhousie. — Labour conditions were good. A by-law was passed in Port Dalhousie for a Hydro Electric plant. There were 120 votes, the majority being 112.

Hamilton.

General activity prevailed in the labour market, all classes of both skilled and unskilled labour being well employed. The Board of Works were confronted with a labour famine, and although the general work is being carried on on a large scale the heads of the department are unable to keep up with the original plans owing to the scarcity of labourers. The city has 1,200 men employed on outside construction work, and at least 200 more are needed. The figures of the Board of Works pay-roll for the second week of September show it to be the largest in the city's history, being \$14,409.70 for outside labour alone. The figures give an idea of the immense amount of work being done by the department.

Teamsters and teams are in great demand, and are being paid as high as \$7 per day. Canning factories in the city and surrounding country are rushed with work and find it impossible to get sufficient help. Although statistics for the first eight months of 1912 show that Hamilton passed the \$4,000,000 mark in its building permits, assuring a record breaking year, building operations have been seriously handicapped by the scarcity of labour and material. Architects say that as a result of this many big building projects which were planned must stand over until next year.

A new hotel, up-to-date and modern in every way, will be erected here shortly, and will be in charge of the United Hotels Company. It will require 75,000 tons of structural iron to construct the building, which will be twice as large as any in the city and will compare favourably with the best hotels in Canada.

The Buffalo Brake Beam Company of Brantford will locate here at once, leaving Brantford for Hamilton in view of the location here of the National Car Company, part of whose property it has leased. A temporary plant will be erected and the staff in charge of the Brantford works moved here.

Work on the National Car Company's plant is well under way and will be rushed to completion as fast as possible. It is hoped to have the plant in operation by January 1st. The company has received an order from the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1,500 box cars for delivery in the early part of next year. The McKittrick syndicate has secured the property on the Dundas road which was owned by the cemetery board and will erect 2,000 houses on it, which will go a long way toward solving the housing problem here.

The Hamilton Street Railway and interurban railways have large gangs at work improving their roadbeds. Starting October 1st the street railway will run on a new schedule which will greatly improve both the day and night service. \$75,000 has been spent on new cars this year.

The work of laying the intake pipe at the beach has been considerably hampered owing to stormy weather, which washed away the first section and it is doubtful if the work can be finished by December 1st, the time stipulated in the contract.

Owing to the large and rapid increase of business connected with the Canada Steel Goods Company, Limited, of this city, the company have reorganized with capital stock of \$600,000. The company will commence enlarging operations in the near future, it being expected that

double the capacity will be added and many new departments will be created for the manufacture of steel goods not previously produced by the company, owing to the lack of room.

The E. T. Wright Company have taken out a permit for the erection of a \$10,000 brick addition to their plant.

Work on the First Methodist church is progressing rapidly; a permit calling for a \$100,000 building has been taken out.

Customs collections for August were \$323,851.24, an increase of \$121,279.02 over last year.

Inland revenue returns for August were \$96,968.69, a decrease of \$4,254.86 compared with August, 1911.

A permit has been taken out for the erection of a \$10,000 Sunday school building for the Kensington Avenue Baptist Church.

Bank clearings for September amounted to \$12,899,707 as compared with \$9,506,300 for the same month last year.

Building permits issued during September numbered 117 at a value of \$610,200, an increase of \$160,000 over the corresponding month a year ago.

Tallman Bros., brass manufacturers, have been awarded a large aluminum contract which will necessitate making a large extension to their plant.

Dundas. — The construction work on the town dam at Greensville is progressing satisfactorily.

Waterdown. — The new evaporator is nearly completed, and business will commence in a short time, which will give employment to a number of boys and men.

Brantford.

The general condition of the labour market was satisfactory, and compared favourably with that of August and the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were exceptionally busy and there is still a great amount of work to be completed. The wet weather hindered outside opera-

tions and the scarcity of unskilled labour has been a further set back. The foreign population is not so large as it was or usually is, at this season. The present complement of labourers is insufficient to meet the demand.

The factories generally were busy. The large extensions to several factories are nearing completion. The Barber-Ellis Company have moved into their large new factory, and the Kelton Motor Company, a new addition to the manufactures of the city, will occupy the factory vacated by the Barber-Ellis Company.

The fabric mills were busy.

Civic local improvement work, consisting of the raising of the dykes, the construction of storm and sanitary sewers and sidewalks is giving employment to a large force of men.

Agriculturists were busy. Exceptionally wet weather hindered operations considerably and great difficulty was experienced in getting the crop in dry. Manufacturing was brisk and prospects are encouraging.

Paris.—The factories and mills were busy as were also the building trades. Unskilled labour was in demand.

Guelph.

The labour market showed little change from the preceding month. The building trades continued active, but owing to a shortage of brick and continued wet weather considerable time was lost. Building permits for the month of August totalled \$26,425, making a total for the year \$275,951.

Plans for the new building for field husbandry in connection with the Ontario Agriculture College at Guelph have been approved by the Minister of Agriculture, and tenders for a new two-storey brick structure costing about \$40,000 will be called at once. Tenders have also been called for a new malleable iron works, with a capacity of fifteen tons daily, to employ 100 hands at the outset. Six buildings of brick and concrete will be

erected, the main building of which will be 100 x 350 feet. Good progress is being made on the new Y. M. C. A. building. The packing firm of J. A. McHardy has been reorganized. The new firm will do business under the trade name of McHardy Limited, capitalized at \$60,000.

The assessor has presented to the city council his report for the year 1912. It shows an increase in population of 223, and an increase in the assessment of \$632,652, making the total assessment \$9,894,788. The annual convention of the Dominion Trades Congress, which was held in the armories of Guelph, during the month, proved to be one of the most important in its history, a great many questions coming up for discussion. Between 200 and 300 delegates from all parts of the Dominion were in attendance.

Farmers report a busy month. Harvesting was nearly completed and despite the wet season, good crops are reported, though in many cases damaged somewhat by the continued rains. The potato crop will be light again this season, rot having set in, but apples promise a heavy yield.

The Guelph Central Exhibition proved to be a success, though the weather was far from favourable.

Berlin.

Labour conditions were good, the building trades especially being busy in spite of unfavourable weather. A by-law to grant the street railway \$17,000 for new cars and equipment was carried by a majority of 90 on August 31st; also one for a grant of \$15,000 to the Hospital Board to build a sanatorium by a majority of 181.

On the same date a \$5,000 grant to build an abattoir was defeated by a majority of 132, and a \$6,000 grant for municipal stables was voted down by a majority of thirty-six; also a \$6,000 grant to aid the county in building a bridge by a majority of 332.

The customs returns for the month

were \$33,943.82, an increase of \$6,751.87 over the corresponding month last year.

Building permits were issued to the amount of \$26,300, an increase of \$6,350 over the corresponding month last year. All permits issued for residents, no factory permits.

There is a scarcity of female help in shirt and candy factories.

Labourers are scarce, and a great number could be given employment if material could be obtained.

Brick has been scarce owing to the wet weather.

House rent is rising, and suitable houses for working men are scarce.

All factories were busy, and the furniture factories are working overtime in some departments.

Farmers made good progress during the first part of the month, but it is feared the heavy rains have done considerable damage, especially where the land is heavy. Potatoes are reported to be rotting in the ground.

There has been a good supply of fruit and vegetables, and prevailing prices were more reasonable.

Woodstock.

Most of the local manufacturing establishments continue busy, with many orders on hand. The furniture manufacturers report business good, and the prospects excellent. The wagon manufacturers are busy, and expect to be kept busy. The active season for the makers of stoves and furnaces has not yet opened season's business.

Generally speaking, business was good with the storekeepers. There is employment for practically everybody in the city who wants to work, so that there is a fair supply of money for purchase purposes.

All the available labour seems to be fully employed. So far as unskilled labour is concerned the balance is fairly well preserved. There is no great demand for unskilled labour; but on the other hand there are few men seeking employment. There was a fairly brisk demand for skilled labour—cabinet mak-

ers, bench hands, moulders, piano workers, painters and good mechanics generally. This demand is due to the fact that business keeps up well, and that there is a good deal of movement still among the workmen. There was considerable activity in the building trades.

Stratford.

Labour generally experienced a good month the different branches of the building trades being particularly active. The building permits for August amounted to \$21,082, an increase of \$3,082 over the same month of last year. Work has commenced on the Macdonald Thrasher Company's new building on Ontario street, the contract is let for \$48,000. It is expected that the main building will be ready for the machinery by January.

The improvements carried on by the city under the City Engineer's department give employment to a large number of labourers and none were idle who wanted employment. The work on the settling basin at the pumping station is being rushed to completion. The new filtering tanks will be in operation shortly giving a capacity of three million gallons of water. Manufacturing establishments were kept busy especially those engaged in the wood working and planing mills. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good.

The customs returns for the month of August amounted to \$23,488.78, an increase of \$5,285.16 over the same month of last year. The excise returns during August were \$4,250.36.

No change in rates of wages or wages or hours of labour was recorded and no trouble in the labour market.

St. Marys.—The Hook and Eye Company who bought out the National Pin Company are planning an enlargement of present factory and will place about \$50,000 worth of machinery, as they are going to manufacture a large number of articles. When the extensions of the factory are completed their payroll will reach \$3,000 per month.

Mitchell. — After being idle for the past two years the Mitchell apple evaporator has re-opened. The building has been repaired and ready for the season's work. There is a big crop of apples in this section which the farmers are glad to dispose of and the opening of the evaporator will give employment to a number of people for several months.

London.

Industrial conditions were exceptionally good. The Western Fair was a large factor in producing this state, increasing the population for the time of its existence to almost double its normal numbers, and making more work especially to bakers, butchers, barbers, restaurant and hotel keepers.

All workers in the building trades were busy. Building permits this month will read about \$75,000, and so far this year about \$900,000 worth have been taken out, being \$200 better than last year. Among the larger permits are, Bank of B. N. A. branch at Market, \$25,000; addition to Victoria Hospital, \$17,000; Comfort station, \$4,000. A number of the largest industries are cramped for room, and will soon build additions. A noticeable fact is that a little over a year ago houses to rent were seen all over the city, while at the present time the housing problem is acute, and a constant demand for more is felt.

The factories and foundries were also busy, and all are employing more help than ever before.

The London Industrial will re-open their evening classes on October 1st. Several new courses have been added, and this year instruction will be given in woodworking, pattern making, building construction, mechanical and architectural drawing, mathematics, millinery, cooking and home economics, art and design. The classes are open to any resident of the city over fourteen years of age, and who does not attend day school. A small fee is charged to all who attend.

Threshing has been in full swing in the district and the yield is reported good. Fruit is exceptionally plentiful, and the packers are busy in the apple orchards, the yield of this fruit being the best in the past ten years, and the prices lower than usual. Potatoes are an excellent crop, although on the heavy soil they are beginning to run, but digging is now going on, and prices will be considerably lower than last year.

Sarnia. — Business is booming here, and all houses are filled up, and in some cases people are living in tents owing to the scarcity of housing room. The Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Company are adding more employees daily, and are expected soon to employ 400 hands. During this year they will ship 3,000 car loads of lumber.

St. Thomas.

Mechanics in the building trades were fairly well employed during the month of September. Unskilled labour was in great demand. In railway circles active conditions prevailing. The Pere Marquette was busier than during the preceding month, a number of crews being added in the transportation department. The Wabash and Michigan Central Railways report a good average summer month. In the railway shops the men were well employed.

Three of the four by-laws, submitted to the ratepayers, were carried. The Erie Iron Works will improve its plant at once and give employment to a greater number of hands. The St Thomas Biscuit Company will commence work on the new plant as soon as possible, a favourable site having been found. The Steel Vault Company will proceed with the erection of plant as soon as a desirable site is located. The 'Cold Storage Company' proposition did not meet with the approval of the electors and the by-law was defeated. Negotiations are on with a firm desirous of locating in this city for the manufacture of ladies shoes. Local storekeepers report busi-

ness quiet during September. Peaceful condition prevail in labour circles.

Farmers have been kept back with their fall work on account of the continued wet weather. The fall wheat will receive a set-back on this account. Heavy losses are reported in some districts due to the inability of the farmers to get sufficient dry weather to dry out the grain. Local industries report a good average month. In most cases the fall orders are coming in well.

Chatham.

Weather conditions interfered to a great extent with outside labour during a greater part of the month. The building trade especially suffered in this respect, the bricklayers and corporation contractors being chiefly effected. Building permits to the number of nineteen were issued calling for an expenditure of \$18,150. All mills and factories were active. A number of factories that were running with a reduced staff were adding to their number as the business demanded. Merchants reports dry goods trade somewhat slack owing largely to farmers not marketing their grain.

Windsor.

Labour was well employed and on practically every line of business it has been impossible to supply the demand.

Factories are exceedingly busy, planing mills cannot obtain the necessary help to comply with the demands. The Public Works Department are unable to finish work laid out for this year through scarcity of men. Railroads have been very busy. Steamboat traffic has been active but is slowly decreasing in volume.

Customs returns show an increase of \$2,469,512 over same month last year. August receipts amount to \$10,147,908.

Building permits for forty-four homes were issued during August. Permits for two stores, one theatre and two factories have also been issued.

The public school board are just finishing one school and contemplating building two more, and have acquired options on different sites. Retail merchants report great activity.

Automobile factories have been exceedingly busy. The Ford Motor Company are building one of the largest automobile factories in the world—and have purchased forty-seven acres more to extend their building.

Owen Sound.

All classes of labour were actively employed, the supply being not quite equal to the demand. Owing to the continued wet weather considerable time was lost by masons and other outside workers. The structure of the nut and bolt factory, the wire factory and the match factory is being rushed. Work on the site of the malleable iron factory will begin in a few days, this will give steady employment till late in the fall. Factories and other industrial concerns are all running full time, with many orders ahead.

Railway traffic was quite heavy. With the exception of the shipping of cement (which was practically nil as the cement works had closed down and have not yet re-opened) figures were heavier than last year.

Crops are good, but heavy rains prevented them being harvested properly. Much of the grain is damp and some damaged in the field. Farm labour is very scarce.

Cobalt.

No exceptional activity in labour was noted during September, the labour market being quiet with no signs of unrest. Transportation companies report no special activity, while altogether normal conditions prevailed.

A backward season this summer made a much poorer harvest for the farmer than last year, many having difficulty in getting in their crops, some of which were still in the field at the end of the month. Haying was de-

layed many weeks this year owing to rain, the August rainfall being over five inches, the heaviest ever recorded in the district while the rainfall during September was also above the average. Preparations are being made for the lumbering industry this winter. A new mill to employ some 100 hands and handle 10,000,000 feet yearly, will be erected this winter at Haileybury by a local company. Railroad construction at present includes the Elk Lake branch of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, which will be completed in November, and the Nipissing Central Electric Railway extension from Haileybury to New Liskeard will be ready for traffic in October. It has been decided to divert the tracks at North Cobalt towards Cobalt of this electric line onto the main line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario and use the east track to the Cobalt station. Mining in Cobalt was much better during the month a large number of the so-called "dead" properties regaining life and this winter will probably see as much activity as in the earlier history of the silver camp.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Industrial conditions were good and there was a keen demand for men. Bricklayers, carpenters and labourers are especially in demand, and advertised for. Exceptional activity was shown in carpentry, bricklaying and plumbing trades.

Harvesting operations were backward on account of the heavy rains. The sawmills are all busy. Rail making at the steel mill was actively carried on to fill orders. The Algoma Central Railway is being pushed through as fast as possible to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Fort William and Port Arthur.

All labour in the district was fully employed. No new industries were started, but all are actively working and some are taking on more men, notably the Western Dry Docks at Port

Arthur, while elevator construction work at Fort William is employing many men.

Commercial activity was brisk, and work along the docks active.

There were no changes in the rates of wages and the labour market was quiet, the unrest of previous months having subsided. There was no noticeable change in the cost of living except the changes incidental to the time of the year. Butter maintains its high standard of value and local farmers are full up with orders for butter for the fall at current market prices. It is difficult to get orders placed which seems to point to the possibility of still higher prices as winter advances.

The local farmers have all been busy and the various fall fairs had a stimulating effect on agricultural interest and were well attended. Fairs have been held in Dorion township, Fort William and Port Arthur, and also at Hymers. The lumbering firms are beginning to get ready for dispatching men, but not much has been done in this line yet. Railroad construction keeps a steady stream of labourers going out of town and returning, and men are always on demand at the various labour exchanges.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

The inclement weather that prevailed in Winnipeg during the month, has somewhat hindered the full employment of labour in the building trades. Labour however, was fully employed in other branches of industry. There was employment to be had for newcomers in almost every trade and profession in Winnipeg, and the prosperity and progress of the city is evidenced by the large number of warehouses and apartment blocks now in the course of erection. Bank clearings for the month are \$97,563,251. Building permits are expressed in the monetary amount of \$1,578,650. T. W. Simons of Liverpool, England, is the successful architect for the new provincial parliamentary buildings which

are to cost over \$2,000,000. Excavation is expected to commence in the near future. Freight traffic east and west is heavy.

Preparations are under way to handle a large grain crop. Potatoes are cheaper this month, owing to increased supply. Farmers throughout the west want harvest help badly. An open market is in progress at present in Winnipeg bringing the produce and consumer into direct communication with each other. The market was opened on the 24th of the month.

Lumber mills were busy in preparation for the winter season. Manufacturers in general report a good business month.

Brandon.

Labour generally has been exceptionally well employed, the demand being even greater than last month, and considerably greater than in the corresponding month of last year. The steel for the new street railway is almost completed and the erection of poles has commenced. The system is expected to be in running order before next fair time. The Peabody Company, overall manufacturers, have announced their intention of operating a branch factory here. The building trades are exceptionally active, many large buildings being rushed. The brickwork of the superstructure of St. Matthew's Church has been commenced as has also the brickwork on the new winter fair arena. Advertisements appeared daily in the local paper for bricklayers for both buildings.

The cost of living remained practically the same. Eggs, pork and bacon have increased in price, while potatoes have decreased since last month.

Harvest work has been greatly delayed owing to continued wet weather. The greater part of the crop, however, has now been cut and threshing has commenced. Farmers have experienced great difficulty in securing an adequate quantity of experienced help.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Company and the McDiarmid & Clark Company are still working overtime.

Dauphin

Dauphin building trade is now at its full limit. The permits for September are considerably above those of last year. The foundation for two new stores to be erected on Main street were commenced during the week, as was also the new large factory addition of the Dauphin Aerated and Bottling Company. This firm only commenced business last July and are already compelled to build larger works which will be used exclusively for the bottling of beer. The company anticipated erecting a brewery early in the spring. The works on the new Canadian Northern Railway depot is being rushed towards completion and is to be ready for opening in a few months. Enquiries are still pouring in to the Board of Trade, for particulars and information respecting Dauphin and this district.

Mr. Arkell, the Assistant Commissioner of Live Stock from the Dominion Government, Ottawa, paid an official visit to this district during Wednesday and Thursday of this week to look over the proposition of establishing practical demonstrators in this district with a view of assisting the farmers, and developing this country as a mixed farming and dairy country, for which it is exceptionally adapted.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

The labour market has maintained an active level, there being little or no change over the preceding month.

As regards the building trades, while there was apparently no shortage of labour, no difficulty was experienced in securing employment.

Respecting various civic undertakings such as street railway extensions, water works improvements, etc., it is anticipated that a shortage of labour

will occur, as a result of the better inducements offered by farmers during threshing operations.

Both wholesale and retail trade continue to maintain an active standard.

There was about sixty-five per cent. of the grain cut in the Regina district and in one instance all grain had been threshed, which almost constitutes a record, as in this particular case threshing was completed by the second week in September.

Although towards the latter part of the month, frosts were frequent, little damage has resulted.

Farmers who are fortunate enough to have completed cutting are now busy with fall ploughing.

Moosejaw.

Labour was in great demand in fact it might be said that never in the history of the west, has the call been more keenly felt or higher wages offered. Since early in August the farmers have been trying to secure help from every source imaginable and contractors are all working far short of the required number of men. The city of Moose Jaw has a water works proposition in hand to bring water from the Caron Springs, sixteen miles away and the portion of the ditch being dug by the city as well as that being handled by the sub-contractors is being held up through this shortage. They pay \$3.50 per day and furnish sleeping accommodation. Many stores and residences are in course of erection and the contractors on these feel the shortage very keenly. \$2.50 per day was offered early in the summer but men could not be secured at that price and \$3 is the lowest wage now being paid.

The threshing of the immense crop is occupying the attention of everyone and it is probably one of the greatest ever harvested.

Weather conditions were not good but in spite of this considerable threshing has been done and the yield is very satisfactory and the sample is excellent.

Wheat on stubble and summer fallow is in a great many cases exceeding thirty bushels to the acre and the average over the whole province will be a high one.

Railway construction continues to hold a prominent place in the west and in nearly all cases the railway companies are not as well advanced as they expected to be. The difficulty in securing sufficient grading gangs and steel seems to be universal.

The Board of Trade and the City Council have just made an agreement with a firm from St. Louis to operate an automobile factory, and the erection of the building is to commence at once. A cordage and twine factory have also entered into an agreement to operate here though at present they will only erect a warehouse and do not agree to operate a factory until 1914.

Prince Albert.

Labour generally was well employed during the month of September and the supply was scarcely capable of meeting the demand. The building trade was particularly brisk and is likely to be fully occupied for some time, as several new structures are contemplated in addition to the large number of buildings in course of erection. The City Council has been authorized by the ratepayers to grant a site of fifteen acres and to guarantee the bonds of the Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company to the extent of \$125,000 and in return the company will transfer to Prince Albert the entire plant of the Dorchester Foundry and Woodworking Company and the Gold Coin Paint Company which are at present operating at Dorchester, New Brunswick. The Union Bank of Canada are establishing a branch in Prince Albert and a company has been formed to erect on Central avenue the Marquis Hotel at a cost of \$250,000. A special franchise has been granted to the Prince Albert Oil and Development Company Limited for the supplying natural gas to the city. There has been a great in-

crease of traffic, both in the passenger and freight departments of the Canadian Northern Railway and enlargements of the existing accommodation at the local depot are being carried out. Building permits since January 1st total \$1,538,750. Contracts have been let for the extension of sidewalks and the total length of these will then be twenty miles. Tinsmiths and plumbers are in great demand and the supply is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the situation.

Saskatoon.

Continued wet weather caused nearly all classes of labour to lose more or less time. Apart from this labour in general was steadily employed. There was a good demand for threshing hands with the immediate prospect of a still greater demand for the same.

Heavy work on public utilities continues. Work is starting on what is claimed to be one of the largest and most modern steam laundries in Canada. The preliminary work of a large Quaker Oats' establishment is also under way. Both of these firms will hire mostly female labour.

The new tent and mattress factory (a large three storey structure) will soon be in running order, and will employ a large number of men and women.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

The condition of the labour market was active, particularly in the building trades, the demand being greater than the supply.

The Ogilvie Milling Company's new 3,000 barrel mill and concrete elevators have been commenced.

The Medicine Hat Milling Company are also erecting a new addition to their mill, which, when completed, will give them a milling capacity of 1,000 barrels per day.

The Porcelain Company have their building almost completed, and expect to begin operations in the manufacture of porcelain ware in a few weeks.

Large numbers of men are engaged by the city in street grading, water and sewer extensions, and laying cement walks, but the city finds it impossible to make the gas and water extensions fast enough to keep pace with the growth.

The building permits for August totalled \$243,400, or \$187,500 more than the month of August, 1911. The total for the first eight months of the year is now very close to the two million mark, and is over a million and a half ahead of last year. The figures are:—

Total for first 8 mths. 1912,	\$1,906,137
Total for first 8 mths. 1911,	375,187

Increase for 1912	\$1,530,950
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Both wholesale and retail trades report business good.

Harvesting operations are nearly completed in this district; and the farmers are now busy with their threshing. A shortage of labour is still felt.

Calgary.

Labour generally was employed to its full extent, with an improvement on the previous month. Every department of the building trade was active, the supply of labour being about equal to demand. There are a number of buildings in course of construction. Wholesale and retail report trade good. Unskilled labour was fully employed, the city doing much work in street making and sewerage.

Edmonton.

Active conditions prevailed and labour was well employed, there being a shortage in the building trades. The generally satisfactory business conditions are shown by the following figures for the month of August:—

	Aug. 1911	Aug. 1912	In-crease
Bank Clearings.....	\$9,543,595	18,306,532	92 %
Customs Returns.....	62,104	132,979	114 %
Building Permits	611,440	1,217,275	84 %
(Strathcona)	52,150		
Post Office (Stamps o'ly)	9,625	14,450	37 %
(Strathcona)	860		
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.	663,242	1,207,819	82 %
Revenue.....	\$27,703	49,437	79 %
Homestead Entries....	578	460	..%

Wholesale and retail trade was active.

Harvest was delayed somewhat by unfavourable weather, but it does not appear that there has been any damage.

Lethbridge.

The month of September has been exceptionally good for labour. Compared with August the wages have been raised for farm help. This has been mainly owing to the supply being unequal to the demand. The coal mines and lumber camps requiring more help.

The coal trade was brisk and miners are being advertised for at some of the camps. The building trades were active. The plumbers report that there is likely to be another shortage in supplies.

Commercial activity did not come up to earlier expectations but this is accounted for by dullness in the fore part of the season. Wholesale and retail trade was fairly good.

There has been no change in the rate of wages or hours.

The street railway in Lethbridge is in full operation. It is owned and operated by the city. It is reported that in North Lethbridge it is well patronized and is paying the running expenses.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Labour generally was fully employed and if anything there was an over demand for labours especially in the building trades.

There was also a large demand for workmen around the mines which are becoming more active.

The two door and sash factories have been running with a full force of men, to keep up with the demand for building materials. The Nelson iron works are still running day and night to fill their orders. The box factories are running full time and are making considerably more apple boxes as in previous years. The Nelson fruit fair made a better showing than in former years. The city is making extensive improvements in lighting some of its main streets. The new fire hall is well under way and will be up to date with all latest appliances.

New Westminster.

Labour conditions during September were considerably improved. Material has been more readily available in the building lines so that there was considerably less time lost than during the month of August, although there is still a good deal to be desired as the wood working factories are still unable to keep up with the demand. The weather too has been unusually fine and all outside work on roads, sewers, tram lines and railway construction have been rushed to the limit so as to get everything in as good shape as possible before the wet season begins. A city hospital is being begun as well as a high school and a horse show building is nearing completion. Considerable work is being done along the river front in the way of new wharves, pile driving, etc.

A large amount of street paving has been done during the month, while many men have been employed in road grading and clearing in the adjoining municipality. Altogether September has been a busy month for the workers and although many men are coming the number of unemployed has been comparatively small.

The root crop is now being harvested in the Fraser valley and is well up to the average. The rains of last month

delayed the hay harvest to September and a good deal of the crop is badly damaged.

Fishing has been poor in the Fraser during September although prices have been high and in consequence a considerable number of fishermen who ordinarily would have quit are still using their nets.

Lumbering is going on as usual all the mills running to capacity. Railway construction continues, the Great Northern Railway employing a large number of men in their double tracking operations between New Westminster and Vancouver and the British Columbia Electric is laying permanent tracks in the city and pushing the Cut Off from Vancouver to completion.

Victoria.

Conditions of labour of all classes continued in a healthy and satisfactory condition. Owing to good weather conditions, building operations were carried on without interruption, giving employment to a large number of men. Good progress was made with the various civic works, such as street paving, constructing sewers, etc., and it is expected that by the end of the year a larger amount of civic improvement will have been completed than during any previous year.

The City Council have established a new civic department, through which in future all applications for employment on city works will be dealt with.

The building permits issued during August numbered 150, the value of which amounted to \$430,815, compared with \$429,960 for August, 1911. For the first eight months of the year the value of the structures for which permits have been issued, amounted to \$5,781,255, compared with \$2,199,920 for the same period in 1911. This year's figures to date show an increase over the entire twelve months of 1911 of \$1,755,255, or forty-three per cent.

The total bank clearings for August amounted to \$16,254,589, while for

August, 1911, the figures were \$11,294,981. The total for the first eight months of the year was \$115,355,519, compared with \$90,296,652 for the same period in 1911, an increase of twenty-eight per cent.

The local lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company carried 978,289 passengers during August, compared with 773,958 for August, 1911.

All branches of trade, both wholesale and retail, are in a sound condition, the number of retail business houses, being constantly added to.

The lumber industry continues in a flourishing condition. All mills being employed to their full capacity.

The crops on the southern portion of Vancouver Island have been almost all harvested and the present year is one of the best known for many years. The rainfall has been sufficient to keep the crops in a good healthy growing state. The fruit crop, particularly apples is heavy. Grain and grasses gave abundant crops. Prices for farm produce are well maintained.

Nanaimo.

The situation in the labour market in the district has not shown much change in regards to work outside of the mines, but there have been more than enough men to meet all demands for unskilled labour. There has been a steadily growing increase during the month of transportation, both of passengers and freight. Wholesale and retail trading report business as good and the number of business houses in this city is steadily growing larger. There was little change in the cost of living in this district during the month.

Farmers are well advanced with their fall work. The sawmills of the district are working full time to keep up with the demand for lumber. The logging camps are also being pushed to their capacity.

The coal mines in the city and part of the district are working full time,

but two of the largest collieries were affected by a strike during the latter part of the month. The new brick-yards are being pushed ahead as fast as possible to begin burning brick.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are calling for tenders for construction. Work and ties for a large extension on the east coast of the Island. The right of way being already cleared.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1912.

DURING the month of September reports were received of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute in the following cases:

(1) A dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, of Britannia Mines, B.C., and employees, members of Britannia Miner's Union, a minority report being also submitted which bore the signature of Mr. W. Ernest Burns, member appointed on behalf of the employees concerned.

(2) A dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and employees in the station and telegraph service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, a minority report being also submitted which bore the signature of Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, member appointed on behalf of the employees concerned.

Applications Received.

On August 29 an application was received from the employees of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, the number concerned being given as 231 directly and 30 indirectly.

In the application it was stated that the matters in dispute related to the employees' demand for increased wages and for recognition of the union by the Company.

A Board was established by the Minister on September 10, and was constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice Dorion, Quebec, Que., Chairman, appointed on the recommendation

of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. L. Perron, K.C., Montreal, Que., the Company's nominee; and Mr. P. P. I. Simard, Quebec, Que., the employees' nominee. At the close of the month the Board had not completed its work of investigation.

On September 11 an application was received on behalf of the longshoremen of the Port of Halifax, members of Halifax Longshoremen's Association. The number affected was given as 500, and the matters in dispute as relating to the question of wages.

The Minister established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on September 13 to deal with the differences between the Companies and their employees. His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., was appointed Chairman of the Board on the recommendation of the other members; Messrs. George A. McKenzie and Arthur M. Hoare, both of Halifax, N. S., being appointed on the recommendations of the employing Companies and of the employees respectively. At the close of the month the Board had not completed its work of investigation.

An application was received on September 18 on behalf of the employees of the Hull Electric Railway Company, members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The number affected by the dispute was said to be 68 directly and 74 indirectly. The points at issue related to wages and conditions of employment.

On September 20 the Minister established a Board of Conciliation and

Investigation in the above matter. Mr. George D. Kelly, Ottawa, Ont., was appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employing Company, and Mr. George C. Wright, Hull, Que., on the recommendation of the employees concerned. In the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing members, the Board was completed by the appointment by the Minister of Mr. Peter McDonald, Woodstock, Ont., as Chairman.

On September 25 an application was received on behalf of the street Railway Employees of the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. The number directly affected was given as about 72, but it was stated that most of the industrial works in the above mentioned

Cities would be indirectly affected. The matters in dispute related to alleged discrimination, particularly in the dismissal of a conductor; also alleged failure of the Company to adhere to the terms of an agreement entered into in April last.

A Board was established in this matter by the Minister on September 30th, Messrs. W. P. Cooke and Frederick Urry, both of Port Arthur, Ont., being appointed members thereof, the former on the recommendation of the employers and the latter on the recommendation of the employees concerned. Shortly after the close of the month Mr. G. H. Rapsey, of Port Arthur, was appointed chairman on joint recommendation of Messrs. Cooke and Urry.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BRITANNIA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, BRITANNIA MINES, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister received on September 16th the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain matters in dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, Britannia Mines, B. C., and employees, members of Britannia Miners' Union, the minority report being submitted by Mr. W. Ernest Burns, member appointed on behalf of the employing Company. The differences in question related to the alleged denial by the Company to the Secretary of the Miners' Union to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of collecting and organizing, and also to matters connected with the medical service furnished the employees. The number affected by the dispute was given as 300.

The Board, which was established by the Minister on July 22, was composed of Mr. Jas. A. Harvey, K. C., Vancouver, B. C., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; and Messrs.

W. Ernest Burns and George Heatherton both of Vancouver, B. C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company and the employees respectively.

The Board, in its report, expressed the view that "the Company should in this case extend to the Union the privilege of holding meetings in their bunkhouses or in some other suitable place on the Company's property, and should allow the Union officials to visit the men there for the purpose of collecting dues and transacting the business of the Union". The Board also held that if the right of meeting was accorded as above, the Company would find it to their advantage to meet a committee of the Union in adjusting any differences between the Company and the members of the Union in their employ.

Mr. W. Ernest Burns, in his minority report, contended that the application for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act should not have been granted as it had not been shown, in his opinion,

that the same was sanctioned by the employees concerned.

Report of Board.

The text of the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907 and in the matter of a dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and the Britannia Miners' Union.

The Union state that the causes of dispute are:

1. The denial of the Company the right of the Secretary of the Miners' Union to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of collecting dues and organizing.

2. The discharge of the Medical Practitioner without the consent of the men.

3. Transferring of the charge for medical service to a charge for light.

AND DEMAND

1. The right of the Secretary and duly authorized Union officials to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of transacting Union business and holding meetings.

2. Recognition of the Union.

3. That the Company live up to the Provincial Health Act.

THE COMPANY FILES THE FOLLOWING ANSWER :

1. The Company admits that it denied the right of the Secretary of the Miners' Union to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of organizing and holding meetings, and they claim that they have the right to so exclude them.

2. The dismissal of the Medical Practitioner without the consent of the men is no cause of complaint, the Medical Practitioner not having been engaged on the recommendation of the men but solely employed by the Company.

3. In regard to the demands of the men, the Company says:

- (1) They deny the right of the Secretary or any other Official of the Miners' Union as an official to go upon their property.

- (2) If the demand for recognition of the Union is that there shall be what is known as a "closed shop", the Company deny the right of the Union to demand it. The Company makes no difference between employment of union and non-union labour.

- (3) As to the demand that the Company comply with the Provincial Health Act, this Company is and always has been willing to comply with.

Meetings of the Board were held on August 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 19th and 20th, 1912.

The following witnesses were examined on behalf of the Union:

Mr. A. C. Webb, Secretary of the Britannia Miners' Union; J. W. D. Moodie, Vice-President and Secretary of the Company; Hon. Edward Dewdney, Dewdney, President and a director of the Company; Donahue, a director of the Company; and William Davidson, Local Representative of the Western Federation of Miners.

The Company declined to call witnesses as they claimed:—

1. That there never was a dispute between the Company and its employees;

2. That if there was any dispute no application was made to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation by either the Company or its employees, as required by Section 5 of the Act.

To this Mr. Davidson on behalf of the Union replied that no local Union could go on strike or ask for the appointment of a Board without authority from the general organization; that it was impossible for the Local Union to meet and pass resolutions in the usual way, as the Company refused them the right to hold a meeting; that he as Local Representative of the General Organization acted for the Local Union throughout, and asked for the appointment of a Board only after he had failed to adjust matters with the Company; and that the Honourable the Minister of Labour, when he granted the Board, was fully acquainted with all the facts.

Mr. Webb in his evidence made the following statement:—

"We hold that it is only right that the Secretary and "duly qualified officials of the Union should be able to "visit the men in the bunkhouses and homes and hold "meetings, for owing to the position of the camp it is "impossible in any other way to carry on the business

"of the Union, the bunkhouses being the men's Domicile
 "they have no other place to transact their business.
 "The Government of this country recognizes the right,
 "and one might add necessity, for working men to join their
 "Labor Unions, for their mutual benefit and protection,
 "and it seems to us that an alien Company (for we believe
 "that the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company,
 "in spite of the fact that it has complied with the Company
 "laws of this country in having offices and officials in B.C.,
 "is in fact an alien Corporation—the real owners and
 "controllers of the Company being domiciled in the United
 "States) which forbids its employees the right to take
 "the necessary means to organize and keep organized,
 "is acting contrary to the spirit of the laws of this country.
 "For in a case like this, situated as the men working at
 "the Britannia Mine are, it is impossible to organize unless
 "the Union officials have access to the men in their bunk-
 "houses and homes".

"There is really more reason why it is necessary for the
 "men to organize in these out-of-the-way camps than in
 "more accessible places, as it is in such places that the
 "workmen are more at the mercy of the employers.
 "Especially is this the case where the Company may not
 "be living up to the laws of the country for the protection
 "of the health of their employees".

"We consider that it is far better that business between
 "the Company and its employees, other than ordinary
 "work, should be transacted between the Company and
 "the Union. When men as individuals have any misunder-
 "standing with the Company any man approaching the
 "Company with some complaint may be liable to be
 "discharged, therefore many things are not brought to the
 "notice of the Company, which if they were the Company
 "would have no objection to altering to the satisfaction
 "of their employees. We therefore hold that if the Com-
 "pany were to recognize Committees from the Union
 "it would be conducive to harmony between employers
 "and employees".

"The denial by the Company of the right of the Secretary
 "of the Union to go up to the camp was after a dispute
 "had arisen over the question of the discharge of the
 "doctor and the transference by the Company of the
 "monthly charge for medical attendance and hospital
 "to a charge for light."

Mr. J. W. D. Moodie in his evidence
 says in part as follows:—

"I stopped Webb coming on our property without
 "instructions from any one until after it was done; my
 "action was approved in a general letter from N. Y., also
 "by Mr. Dewdney. I have been here 7 months; I stopped
 "Webb because this is private property and because of
 "the insolent air in which he demanded this doctor to be
 "reinstated after I dismissed him, and the general dispo-
 "sition to run my business. I don't care what a man's
 "persuasion is as long as he gives me return for my money.
 "I think men have the right to organize, but I think we
 "have the right to keep men from coming on private
 "property".

"I believe the men have the right to organize off of our
 "property and I would just as soon have organized
 "labor as any other kind.

"A man working here would have to lose two days
 "going to Vancouver to attend union meetings; it isn't
 "impossible for them to attend, but it is inconvenient,
 "but the boat runs every day, the number of men belonging
 "to the union going for that length of time would make
 "no difference in our working.

"The effect on our business of a representative
 "of the union visiting the mine is that if we permit him
 "to go we have got to let everybody else go; we can't
 "discriminate, and we don't allow strangers up on our
 "property; we have no room in our bunkhouses for out-
 "siders.

"I might allow the men to hold meetings in the school
 "house under some circumstances which I am not prepared
 "to state. Whether I would object to the men holding
 "meetings among themselves would depend on circum-
 "stances that might arise after the thing was in force;
 "I am not saying what I will do or won't do.

"They may be holding meetings right now for all I
 "know but if they are using our buildings that we want
 "for other purposes I expect our foremen will stop them;
 "I have never denied them the right to meet.

"I have denied Webb the right to go up on the hill,
 "and everybody else. If you want to put it that way I
 "deny the representative of the men the right to go on the
 "hill to do business.

"I will make this general statement. I don't believe
 "it is the wish of this Company which I represent to use
 "the grounds which they have purchased to conduct
 "mining operations, for the purpose of holding meetings
 "by anybody; there are other places they can hold their
 "meetings.

"On the 5th of this month we had at the mine 205 men;
 "at the beach 205; at the half way 125, and on the tram
 "27; that does not include the office force; altogether
 "about 600 men on the pay-roll.

"I have made a general rule that no outsider should
 "go up to the mine. People going up there can pick up
 "information which we don't want to have known; they
 "carry away valuable specimens.

"It would interfere with our business to have officers
 "of the union go up there and hold meetings."

Our conclusion on the question sub-
 mitted are as follows:

1. That the right to form unions
 and to hold meetings of the same is
 one that should be freely enjoyed by
 every workman, and we hold that
 the Company should in this case extend
 to the Union the privilege of holding
 meetings in their bunkhouses or in
 some other suitable meeting place on
 the Company's property, and should
 allow the Union officials to visit the
 men there for the purpose of collecting
 dues and transacting the business
 of the Union.

2. That the Medical practitioner,
 referred to as discharged, was employed
 by the Company, but his salary was
 paid, in part at least, by a fee of \$1.00
 per month collected from the employees
 of the Company.

The Company has dropped the
 medical fee of \$1.00 per month, but
 coincident with dropping that fee they
 charged the men a new fee of \$1.00
 per month for electric lights in their
 bunkhouses.

The Company now engage and pay
 the Medical practitioners. The Union
 claims that the men are now paying
 as much as they did before and are

not entitled to the services of the Medical practitioner after they leave the employ of the Company in spite of the fact that they substitute light fee is paid up to the end of the month in which they leave the service of the Company.

We believe that if the privilege of holding meetings of the Union was accorded by the Company, this matter would be amicably adjusted between the parties.

3. The Union claims that the term "Recognition of the Union" appearing in sub-section 2 of their demand simply means that the Company meet a committee of the Union to discuss grievances.

We believe that if the right of meeting was accorded as above, the Company would find to their advantage to to meet a committee of the Union in adjusting any matters as between the Company and the members of the Union in their employ.

4. After visiting the bunkhouses the Union were of opinion that these bunkhouses did not in every respect comply with the conditions of the Public Health Act. The Company, however, are constructing new bunkhouses at the "Half-Way", and in view of that fact the Union were disposed to leave this matter in abeyance, pending the completion of these bunkhouses and other improvements now under way by the Company.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated the 24th day of August,
A. D., 1912.

(Sgd.) J. A. HAWLEY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Member of the Board

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. W. Ernest Burns, member appointed on behalf of the employing Company, is as follows:—

To the Honourable, the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and the Britannia Miners' Union.

I have come to a different conclusion to my co-members of the board of conciliation and investigation appointed in this matter and take occasion, therefore, briefly to set out such conclusion in a separate report.

This board was appointed at the instance of an application under Act which purported to be an application on behalf of the employees of the Company organized into what is known as Britannia Miners' Union which is a local of the Western Federation of Miners and I take it that the board was appointed upon the assumption that the application was made by representatives of the employees or some of the employees of the Company in reference or to a dispute which existed between the Company and its employees. As I read Section 5 of the Act I take it that such a dispute must necessarily exist as a basis of the operation of the Act and that one of the parties to such a dispute must be the applicant for the appointment of a board.

The evidence taken before the Board shows that at the present time the Britannia Miners' Union is a union having its headquarters at the City of Vancouver in respect of which are eligible for membership all the miners in the vicinity of Vancouver, roughly speaking. There was in May of this year a total membership approximately of 349 and these are made up of miners and those doing mining work from different places near Vancouver. At the Company's works at Britannia about thirty miles from Vancouver there are engaged about 500 men eligible for membership in this union and on the books of the secretary of the union were enrolled for the month of May approximately 102 men who are employees at the works of the Company.

The Britannia Miners' Union was organized in the first place in 1906 and at that time had its headquarters at Britannia. In 1907 the organization lapsed and in 1901 it was reorganized at Vancouver having its headquarters in that City and apparently having a larger scope. From 1910 to the present time the secretary of this union was not an employee of the Company. The union was carried on separately and distinctly from the Company and less than one-third of its members were employees of the Company. The secretary during this time was in the habit of going to Britannia and using the Company trail to visit the works of the Company to interview the employees and the Company did nothing to prevent him doing this. In June, however, this year owing to a difficulty which arose with Mr. Moody, the resident manager of the Company, the Secretary was prevented from going from Britannia beach to the mines for the purpose of doing this work and the dispute which has caused the appointment of this board then arose. The Secretary supported by the executive of the Western Federation of Miners claimed the right for himself and other officials of the general organization and of the Local to use the Company's trail up the mountain from the beach to the mines and interview the men for the purpose of soliciting membership and collecting dues and also claimed the right of holding meetings on the Company's property presumably for the same reason. The Company on its side denied such rights and took the position that it would allow none but employees to go on or make use of its property. Apparently up to this time, although the union had been running since 1910, there had been no attempt or endeavor on the unions' part to hold any meetings of the union otherwise on the Company's properties but all meetings of the union had been held in Vancouver its headquarters.

The dispute that thus arose was between the secretary of the union, a non-employee, and the Company,

and this dispute was taken up by Mr. Davidson, the representative of the general executive of the Western Federation of Miners. No meeting of the Britannia Miners' Union was held. No employees of the Company took any action or appeared in the matter in any way whatsoever, Mr. Davidson took the matter up with the Minister representing one side of the dispute and doubtless that side was understood to be the employees or some of the employees of the Company, but in no manner whatever is any indication given in the evidence before the board or in its investigation that any of the employees of the Company are parties to the dispute in question. Mr. Davidson stated in his evidence before the board that the reason of this was that the Company would not allow meetings to be held. This cannot be so because the Company as stated in evidence before the board has never denied the employees the right to meet amongst themselves and further than this there was nothing to prevent a meeting of the Britannia Miners' Union at Vancouver. Even if a resolution of the Britannia Miners' Union as constituted were in existence supporting the claim made in the application there would be grave doubts in my mind whether such would be sufficient to base the operation of the Act. We would have to go further and find that employees of the Company actually voted for such a resolution. The absence of this resolution, however, only makes stronger the fact that the Act has not been invoked properly in this matter. Mr. Davidson in his evidence stated that he had the power as representative of the general executive to call a strike of the union against the Company unless the demands in this dispute were granted and that he had already called the strike to take place in the event of the demands not being granted by virtue of this power and that this action was the authorization of a strike mentioned in the application.

My view of the matter is simply that the Act was not applicable to this situation. Although the board had

been appointed, it has been appointed on the representation that such a dispute existed which could base the operation of the Act while as a matter of fact according to the evidence taken before the board such dispute in my opinion does not exist. No dispute has arisen between the employees or any of the employees and the employer. It is not within the power of either the secretary of the Local or of the representative of the general executive to say that they are agents for or representatives of any of the employees of the employer in circumstances of this kind in order to say that the employees are parties to the dispute which arose as above referred to. As a matter of fact, however, there was no evidence even to this effect brought before the Board and in fact such evidence was precluded by the evidence of Mr. Davidson, himself who stated he acted on his own initiative throughout.

I fully realize that in matters of this kind fine points or technicalities should be put aside and I am strongly of that opinion personally. This, however, is not a technical point. The whole question is as to whether under these circumstances the Act can be invoked or not and I am of the opinion that the Act cannot be invoked unless a dispute arises such as is contemplated in Section 5 of the Act and is not adjusted.

I endeavored with the rest of the board to bring about a settlement of the dispute which did not exist, but without success. This endeavor was made simply as an individual and although there was no function to perform under the Act, still, placed as we were and being seized of the features of the dispute that did exist I undertook to see if it could not be adjusted. In my opinion such action could have no effect except in success and as it has not been successful the matter has to be dealt with upon its true ground.

Having the above view my opinion as to the merits and demerits of the dispute between the officials and the Company I consider of no moment because it could only be in line with my understanding of this matter a personal opinion and not an opinion of a member of the board. It is for the parties, namely, the Company on the one hand and officials referred to on the other hand, to settle this in whatever manner they see fit now that an adjustment so far as the efforts of the three individuals who were appointed on the board are concerned have failed.

Dated at Vancouver, this 30th day of August, 1912.

(Sgd.) W. E. BURNS,
Member of the Board.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES IN STATION AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

THE Minister received on September 4 and 6 respectively the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and employees in station and telegraph service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The points at issue related to the employees' demand for amendment of the existing

conditions of service and for an increase of 15% in wages, the number concerned being 1,800 directly and 8,000 indirectly.

On July 2 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister, the personal of the Board being as follows: Mr. Peter McDonald Woodstock, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from other members of the Board; Mr. J. Duval

Montreal, the Company's nominee; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, the employees' nominee.

The Board in its report recommended that an amount of 10% computed upon the aggregate sum produced by the present earnings, as set forth in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's schedule of July 1, 1910, should be granted, such increase to be divided among the train despatchers, agents and operators, and linemen. Mr. O'Donoghue, however, dissented from the findings of the Board and stated that, in his opinion, the 15% asked for should be granted, as well as all other demands made by the men.

On September 4th the Department was advised by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the latter's acceptance of the Board report. The report was not, however, acceptable to the General Committee of the employees, and information was received by the Department of Labour indicating that a strike was likely to occur unless a settlement was reached by negotiation between the parties. The Minister of Labour visited Montreal on September 17 to personally inquire into the matters in dispute, and to lend his good offices in promoting an amicable adjustment of the outstanding differences. Negotiations between the Company and a committee of employees lasted several days and resulted in an agreement on all points at issue.

The agreement, which showed concessions by the Company greater than those recommended by the Board, was as follows:

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraphs.

Rules and Wages for Commercial Telegraphers, to take effect July 1, 1912.

The following rules and schedule of wages shall govern the Telegraphers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph.

1.

Employees assigned to regular service as shown in the accompanying schedule of wages shall be classed "Commercial Telegraphers" within the meaning of this schedule.

2.

Telegraphers' right of promotion shall extend over each Telegraph superintendent's division and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Where those are sufficient the senior telegrapher will be given preference.

When a vacancy occurs the same will be filled by the appointment of the senior telegrapher without discrimination, who in the opinion of the proper authority is capable of filling the position.

A complete list of all telegraphers within reach Superintendents Division showing their seniority standing and salary will be supplied monthly to a representative of the Telegraphers. This list shall be subject to correction on proper representation from any telegrapher.

In case of reduction of staff the junior telegrapher will be dispensed with and if reduction necessary in higher grades the junior in the higher grade shall have the privilege of continuing in the service but at a reduced salary and so on through each class until the junior class is reached.

Any telegrapher in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff will be given preference of re-employment when a vacancy occurs.

3.

A telegrapher declining or being unable to accept promotion does not forfeit his right to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority when a vacancy occurs, but will rank junior to the telegrapher getting the promotion.

A telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be

debarred from claiming position and receiving the appointment on resuming duty if entitled to it.

All vacancies shall be immediately bulletined by the Superintendent and such vacancies shall be filled on the first day of the following month, except in case of reduction of staff or inability to obtain telegraphers of the necessary ability.

Telegraphers will be given an opportunity to learn the electrical branch of telegraphy, provided this is done on their own time.

4.

If a telegrapher be taken off his work for any cause he shall be given a hearing, at which he shall have the right to have a telegrapher of his own selection appear and speak for him, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the local to the general officers of the company. Should no decision be reached within ten days he shall receive his regular pay until the decision is arrived at. The accused party if he desires, shall be allowed to see the evidence produced against him.

If the telegrapher is found blameless in the matter under investigation he will be paid at regular rates for the time lost and necessary extra expenses while attending such investigation (if away from home) and re-instated.

5.

Transportation optional with the Company. Telegraphers after four (4) years service will be granted two (2) weeks leave of absence each year with pay at regular wages.

Applications for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicants, and applicants will be advised in February of dates allotted to them.

Half holidays will be allowed on the following public holidays: New Years Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or King's Birthday), Dominion Day,

Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Telegraphers when called upon to perform duties at other than their regular place of employment shall be allowed all necessary extra expense incurred.

6.

At offices where four or more telegraphers are employed, except at repeater offices, the hours of duty shall be as follows:

Nine (9) hours shall constitute straight day duty beginning between 8 A.M. and 9 A. M.

Eight and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) hours shall constitute early morning duty commencing between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Seven and one half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) hours shall constitute split trick or early night duty.

Seven (7) hours shall constitute late night duty and rate at which overtime shall be computed.

At repeater stations nine (9) hours shall constitute day duty; eight (8) hours night duty and seven (7) hours all night duty.

The average minimum performance on all Vancouver-Winnipeg, Montreal-Winnipeg, Montreal-Vancouver and Toronto-Winnipeg circuits shall be thirty (30) messages per hour and on all other first-class circuits thirty-three messages per hour, allowing thirty words to count as one message in case of press and twenty shall be counted as one message in RS business and night lettergrams. Chief operators and Traffic Chiefs shall determine the carrying capacity of the circuit and any loss through interruption shall not be charged against telegraphers average.

7.

A telegrapher leaving the service of the Company will, on request, as soon thereafter as practicable, be furnished with a certificate by the proper official stating term or terms of service, capacities in which employed and whether

leaving service of his own accord or discharged. If discharged, cause of dismissal will be stated.

increase of not less than five dollars per month, provided this does not apply to telegraphers who entered the service since June 30th, 1912.

If detained more than five days waiting such certificate telegrapher will be paid regular wages for all time in excess of the five days. Unless otherwise requested this certificate will be mailed to telegrapher at his last place of employment.

This schedule shall remain in effect for one year and thereafter subject to thirty days notice in writing from either party.

JAS. KENT,
Manager Telegraphs.

M. MACKAY,
Chairman of Committee.

The Company agrees that all telegraphers now employed shall receive an

MINIMUM SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION.

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Vancouver	Operator	20	8	\$100.00	15	6	\$95.00
	Operator	25	11	95.00	20	8	90.00
	Operator	20	8	90.00	30	13	85.00
	Operator	20	9	85.00	20	9	80.00
	Operator	15	7	Opt'l	15	7	Opt'l
Nanaimo.....	Operator	..	2	70.00	..	2	65.00
Victoria.....	Operator	..	1	95.00	..	1	90.00
	Operator	..	1	90.00	..	1	85.00
	Operator	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	..	..
	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	80.00
New Westminster.....	Agent	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
Kamloops.....	Agent	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
Rossland.....	Agent	..	1	70.00	..	1	65.00
Greenwood.....	Agent	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00
Grand Forks.....	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
Vernon.....	Operator	..	2	85.00	..	2	80.00
Revelstoke.....	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	3	75.00	..	2	70.00
	Operator	..	1	95.00	..	1	90.00
	Operator	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
	Operator	..	1	80.00	1	1	75.00
Nelson.....	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00

ALBERTA DIVISION.

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Clagary.....	Operator	15	9	\$100.00	15	9	\$95.00
	Operator	20	12	95.00	20	12	90.00
	Operator	20	12	90.00	20	12	85.00
	Operator	20	12	85.00	20	12	80.00
	Operator	10	6	80.00	10	6	75.00
	Operator	15	9	Opt'l	15	9	Opt'l
Cranbrook.....	Agent	..	1	95.00	..	1	90.00
	Operator	..	1	50.00	..	..	.....
Ferne.....	Agent	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	..	.....
	Operator	..	1	70.00	..	..	.....
McLeod.....	Operator	..	1	70.00	..	1	65.00
Lethbridge.....	Operator	..	2	82.50	..	2	77.50
Edmonton.....	Operator	..	6	85.00	..	1	77.50
Edmonton.....	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
Strathcona.....	Agent	..	1	70.00	..	1	65.00
Wetaskiwin.....	Agent	..	1	65.00	..	1	60.00
Red Deer.....	Agent	..	1	65.00	..	1	50.00
Banff.....	Agent	..	1	70.00	..	1	65.00
Medicine Hat.....	Agent	..	1	85.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	65.00
	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	..	.....

SASKATCHEWAN DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Swift Current.....	Operator	..	2	\$80.00	..	1	\$95.00
	Operator	..	1	70.00	..	1	? 95.00
Moose Jaw.....	Operator	..	4	87.50	..	1	? 82.00
Moose Jaw.....	Operator	..	4	85.00	..	1	75.00
Moose Jaw.....	Operator	..	5	80.00	..	1	67.50
Regina.....	Operator	..	2	87.50	..	2	82.50
	Operator	..	2	85.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	70.00
Saskatoon.....	Operator	..	1	90.00	..	1	85.00
	Operator	..	1	87.50	..	1	80.00
	Operator	..	2	85.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	3	80.00	..	..	.....

?Formerly Repeater Station.

?Men now chiefs at Moose Jaw.

MANITOBA DIVISION.

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Winnipeg, "W. N.".....	Operator	20	18	\$100.00	20	18	\$95.00
	Operator	20	18	95.00	20	18	90.00
	Operator	20	18	90.00	20	18	85.00
	Operator	25	22	80.00	20	18	75.00
	Operator	15	14	Opt'l	10	9	70.00
Winnipeg, "W. D".....	Operator	..	..	..	10	9	Opt'l
	Operator	25	8	95.00	25	8	90.00
	Operator	25	8	90.00	25	8	85.00
	Operator	25	9	85.00	25	9	80.00
	Operator	25	8	80.00	25	8	75.00
Winnipeg, "W. G".....	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	60.00
Winnipeg, "R. X".....	Operator	..	2	65.00	..	1	60.00
Brandon.....	Operator	..	2	80.00	..	2	75.00
Portage La Prairie.....	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	60.00
Kenora.....	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00
Port Arthur.....	Operator	..	1	77.50	..	1	72.50
Port Arthur.....	Operator	..	1	76.50	..	1	62.50
Fort William.....	Operator	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
Fort William.....	Operator	..	3	80.00	..	1	75.00
Fort William.....	Operator	..	1	77.50	..	1	70.00
Fort William.....	Operator	..	1	67.50	..	1	65.00

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Sudbury.....	Operator	..	2	\$75.00	..	2	\$65.00
Sudbury.....	Operator	..	2	70.00	..	1	55.00
Sudbury.....	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	55.00
North Bay.....	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
North Bay.....	Operator	..	2	65.00	..	1	60.00
North Bay.....	Operator	..	2	60.00	..	3	55.00
Soo, Mich.....	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	1	55.00
Soo, Mich.....	Operator	..	1	40.00	..	1	35.00
Soo, Ont.....	Operator	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
Soo, Ont.....	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	30.00
Soo, Ont.....	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	..	.....

ONTARIO DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Toronto.....	Operator	10	9	90.00	10	9	\$85.00
	Operator	10	9	85.00	10	9	80.00
	Operator	10	9	80.00	10	9	75.00
	Operator	10	9	75.00	10	9	70.00
	Operator	15	14	70.00	15	14	65.00
	Operator	15	13	65.00	15	13	60.00
	Operator	30	27	Opt'l	30	27	Opt'l
*London.....	Operator	..	1	70.00	..	3	60.00
	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	1	45.00
	Operator	..	1	45.00	..	1	30.00
*Hamilton.....	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	65.00
	Operator	..	2	50.00	..	1	55.00
	Operator	..	1	45.00	..	2	45.00
	Operator	..	1	40.00	..	1	35.00

*Change in staff caused by discontinuing A. P.

EASTERN DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Montreal.....	Operator	15	15	\$90.00	15	15	\$85.00
Montreal.....	Operator	10	10	85.00	10	10	80.00
Montreal.....	Operator	20	20	80.00	15	15	75.00
Montreal.....	Operator	15	15	75.00	15	15	70.00
Montreal.....	Operator	10	10	70.00	10	10	65.00
Montreal.....	Operator	10	10	65.00	10	10	60.00
Montreal.....	Operator	20	20	Opt'l	5	5	55.00
Montreal.....	Operator	..	..	.....	20	20	Opt'l
Ottawa.....	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	3	70.00	..	1	70.00
	Operator	..	2	65.00	1	..	65.00
	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	2	60.00
	Operator	..	1	55.00	..	1	50.00
	Operator	..	1	45.00	..	2	40.00
	Operator	..	1	35.00	..	1	35.00
	Operator	..	..	.....	..	1	30.00
Ottawa, R. H.....	Operator	..	1	55.00	..	1	50.00
Quebec.....	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00
Quebec.....	Operator	..	2	65.00	..	1	55.00
Quebec.....	Operator	..	1	50.00	1	..	50.00
Quebec.....	Operator	..	..	.....	..	1	45.00

ATLANTIC DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
St. John.....	Operator	..	2	\$70.00	..	2	\$65.00
	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	60.00
	Operator	..	2	60.00	..	2	55.00
	Operator	..	1	55.00	..	1	50.00
	Operator	..	1	50.00	..	1	45.00
	Operator	..	2	45.00	..	2	40.00
Halifax.....	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00
	Operator	..	3	65.00	..	3	60.00
	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	1	55.00
	Operator	..	1	55.00	..	1	40.00
	Operator	..	1	45.00	..	1	35.00
	Operator	..	1	40.00	..	..	.....
Hazel Hill..	Operator	..	5	85.00	..	3	80.00
	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	50.00

Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation and Minority Report.

and RTelegraph Service, Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The text of the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

Honourable Sir:

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation appointed under the Act in this matter have the honour to report as follows:—

In the matter of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907 and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees in the Station

The Board met in the office of the Railway Company above mentioned, in the City of Montreal, on the following

dates: July 30th, 31st, Aug. 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, when it adjourned and met in Toronto on August 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, and the sittings were resumed in Montreal on August 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

The Company was represented by Mr. D. McNicol, Vice-president, Mr. James W. Leonard, Mr. C. Murphy, Mr. A. L. Smith, Mr. A. Hatton and Mr. G. Rooke, and the employees were represented by Mr. D. Campbell of Toronto, G. D. Robertson, Welland, Ont., Mr. D. McPherson, Nelson, B.C., A. H. McLeod, Weyburn, Sask., Mr. J. M. Mein, Winkler, Man., Mr. S. W. Crabb, Chalk River, Ont., Mr. D. McCaughrin, Mona Road, Ont., Mr. J. C. Rooney, Ottawa, Ont., Mr. G. Browe, Windsor, Ont., Mr. W. T. Watson, of Hosmer, B. C., and Mr. M. R. Clark, Onawa, Me.

At the above sittings of the Board evidence was taken and argument heard on behalf of the employees and the Company upon the hours of labour, the cost of living, and the different conditions and rates of pay granted by other railroads to its telegraphers and linemen.

All matters in dispute were very thoroughly and exhaustively debated by the representatives of the Company and the employees, and after hearing all the evidence and argument adduced by both parties, the Board met and endeavoured to reach a conclusion amongst themselves as to the award which ought to be given.

The Chairman and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, who represented the employees upon the Board, interviewed the representatives of the employees and endeavoured to get them and the Company to agree, but without result.

The Chairman and Mr. J. E. Duval, who represented the Company upon the Board, then had several interviews with Mr. McNicol and Mr. Murphy, who represented the Company, and endeavoured to have them grant such increase to the employees as would enable an amicable settlement to be reached.

The representatives of the Company above mentioned, however, found it impossible to accede to the demands of the employees; and expressed their opinion that the demands of the men were exorbitant; and if granted would mean an increase in cost to the Company of over fifty per cent in excess of the Company's present expenditure for telegraphic service.

The Board then met and considered the matter, but Mr. O'Donoghue, the representatives of the employees, stated that he could not agree with the majority of the Board upon their conclusions and Mr. J. E. Duval and the Chairman thereupon agreed upon the following award:

The amendments proposed in paragraphs 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, & 10 of the application by the employees are not allowed, and the present Schedule dated July 1, 1910, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Telegraphers, in so far as it refers to the matters proposed to be amended by the above numbered paragraphs, is hereby approved.

With respect to Paragraph 9 of the application of the employees claiming a general increase of fifteen per cent over the present rates of pay, we, the undersigned members of this Board, do not think it advisable to grant the same in its entirety, but we do recommend an increase of ten per cent computed upon the aggregate sum produced by the present rates as the same is set forth in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's schedule dated July 1, 1910, above mentioned:—such increase to be divided amongst the train despatchers, agents and operators, and linemen, as follows:—

(a) The Train Despatchers and linemen to be paid the sum of \$5.00 each per month increase in wages and the total amount so obtained shall be distributed as the officers of the Company and the members of the Committee representing the Telegraphers may agree. It is hereby recommended that in every case regard shall be had to the per

sonal and family necessities of the recipient, and to his location and other advantages and disadvantages, as it is the opinion of the undersigned members of this Board that in making such distribution the amount of work done, the cost for house rent, etc., and the number of the recipient's family ought to be considered and ought to govern the distribution.

(b) That the balance of the said ten per cent be distributed by the officers of the Company and the Committee representing the men, amongst the agents and operators, as fairly and justly as possible, and in making such distribution, the amount of work done by the recipient, the commission earned by him from express and other sources, his personal and family necessities, his location whether in the east or west, or in town or country, his house rent, etc. and all other advantages or disadvantageous circumstances affecting him ought to be carefully weighed when deciding the amount to be paid to each.

The undersigned members of the Board, in granting this increase, have taken into consideration the fact that the Train Despatchers and Linemen are now receiving excellent wages for the services rendered by them, and are therefore not entitled to receive the same percentage of increase that the agents and operators ought to get for the work which they do.

Consideration has also been given to the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is most generous in its treatment of its employees in the matter of granting holidays with pay to them, and free transportation for themselves and their families, and also in providing, at its own expense, old age pensions for its servants. These advantages are all in addition to the salaries given for the work done, and the employees directly benefitted thereby.

Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, the representative of the employees on the Board, does not agree with the undersigned members of the Board upon the

points above mentioned, and he has filed a minority report, which is annexed hereto, and expressed his views upon the matters at issue.

All the evidence and arguments written and verbal submitted by the parties in dispute have been duly considered, and the undersigned members of the Board would recommend to the Company and the employees a fair consideration and trial of the above Award, believing that the increase hereby recommended, if paid by the Company and accepted by the men, would be fair and equitable as between the parties as a settlement of the dispute.

We beg to congratulate the representatives of the men and the Company upon the very careful and efficient manner in which their respective cases were prepared and submitted to the Board, and we wish to thank them for the same, and to express our appreciation of the courtesy and kindly feeling which prevailed between them during the sittings of the Board.

This award shall become effective on September 1st, 1912.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Montreal, P. Q., August 29th, 1912.

(Sgd.) PETER McDONALD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. E. DUVAL,
*For the Canadian Pacific
Railway Co.*

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, member appointed on behalf of the employees, is as follows:—

C. P. R. & O.R.T.

I am unable to join in the Majority Report for the reason that I think the men are entitled to more than the 10% recommended by the majority of the Board.

The outstanding points in the men's claims are the questions of overtime, a shorter work-day, the inclusion of certain stations, and the increase of pay. I would recommend the recognition of the men's claims as to all these.

The Exhibits filed by the Company point to excessive overtime worked by the men. At least time and one half should be paid to them for overtime, not so much for the purpose of increasing their earnings as to decrease over time by penalizing it.

The 12 hour day is a relic of old times, and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. It is too long, and public safety, apart from the injustice to the men, demands a shortening of the day.

Even with the 15% increase asked for by the men, they would still be behind what the increased cost of living

calls for. The increase in the cost of living, on the commodities ordinarily used by the men in this class of service, from 1897 to 1912 has been 80%, whereas the increase in wages in that time has only been 38%. It seems to me, therefore, that even with the 15% increase asked for, the men would still be behind on the transaction.

It is conceded that this class of men is somewhat superior, with real responsibilities. Their services have not been as well recognized by the Company as have other branches of the Railway service. What they ask will no doubt cost money, but their claims are in my estimation just, and I would be disposed to concede what they ask.

Dated at Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1912.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
Representing the men

THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA—TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE twenty-eight annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in the city of Guelph, Ont., from the 9th to the 14th of September. The opening session was given up to addresses of welcome and the presentation of the report of the Credentials Committee. Mr. W. B. Parker, president of the Guelph Trades and Labour Council, welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour, while His Worship Mayor George J. Thorp, and Mr. Frank Howard, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the City Council, extended greetings on behalf of the municipality. Others who took part in the opening proceedings were the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K. C., Minister of Labour; Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M.P., of Guelph; Mr. H. C. Scofield, M.P.P., of Guelph; Mr. John T. Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., fraternal delegate from the American Federation

of Labour, and Mr. James Keir Hardie, member of the British Labour Party.

The report of the Credential Committee which was adopted, showed 252 delegates entitled to seats at the convention. Of these two were fraternal delegates, 14 represented international unions who pay per capita tax on their whole Canadian membership, 2 were from federations of labour, 48 represented trades and labour councils and 186 local trade unions. This is the largest number of delegates ever in attendance at a convention of the Congress. All provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island were represented.

The secretary made an announcement that in accordance with the desire of the Congress the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain and Ireland had appointed a fraternal delegate, and that Mr. William Thorne, M.P., would represent that body at the next meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Reports of Officers.

The following is a summary of the reports which were submitted to the convention:

The report of the *Executive Committee* opened with a reference to the social problems confronting the workers and the unrest in Great Britain and Germany, the United States and Canada. It was stated that the most active work is necessary in the Dominion to meet interference with the rights of the workers. The subjects dealt with were:

(1) *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* — re-affirming the action of last year's convention in asking for the repeal of the Act. As no amendments had been made to the law, and as the legislation was being investigated by the British Government it was the duty of the workers of the Dominion to reveal the defects of any legislation that became a hindrance or that deprived workmen of the right to strike.

(2) *War*—The workers in Canada had no quarrel with those in Germany or any other country, and had nothing to gain by a commercial war. The belief was expressed that the only result that a war between Germany and Great Britain would achieve would be the degradation of the toilers. The suggestion was made that the convention instruct the Executive Committee to communicate with the officials of the labour movement in Great Britain to ascertain what action the workers in that country are determining on to prevent war.

(3) *Interview with the Dominion Cabinet*—On January 8th, 1912, the Executive Committee presented the desires of the Congress for legislation as expressed at the Calgary Convention. Among the subjects discussed were, opposition to the introduction of the wives of Sikhs into British Columbia; the prosecution of the Toronto Carpet Company for alleged misrepresentations in bringing workers from Great Britain; and the Grand Trunk Pacific strike.

(4) *Parliamentary Representative*. The work of this officer was briefly dealt with.

(5) *Relations with the United States*.—Harmonious relations existed between the Congress and the American Federation of Labour, and the Congress was now the official mouthpiece of the international trade union movement in Canada for legislative purposes.

(6) *Free Speech*.—Under this heading the Executive expressed congratulations at the outcome of the recent action with regard to speaking in public places in Vancouver.

(7) *Conditions in the Eastern Provinces*.—Reference was made to the conditions in the steel works and mines of Nova Scotia, and the recommendation made that the Congress ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate. The international unions were also urged to organize the workers in Nova Scotia.

(8) *Bi-monthly payment on railways*.—The defeat in the Senate of the amendment to the Railway Act to compel railway companies to pay wages every two weeks instead of monthly was reported.

(9) *Provincial Federations of Labour*.—Attention was directed to the progress being made in the formation of these bodies.

(10) *Labour College*.—The Executive suggested that owing to the many demands on the finances of the trade unionists at the present time this matter remain in abeyance for the present.

(11) *The Kruz Case*.—Mention was made of an appeal to the Privy Council against the verdict rendered in a case under the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act in which it was decided that no compensation should be allowed in the case of the death of a workman where the plaintiffs at the time of the accident were not residents in the province. The Privy Council reversed the decision, and the mine workers' organization which had had the matter re-

ferred were congratulated on the outcome. The Congress made an appeal for financial assistance to meet the expenses of the case, and the Executive reported that as a result the sum of \$1,781.70 had been received.

(12) *Old Age Pensions.* — Attention was called to the appointment of a special committee of the House of Commons to investigate this question. It was stated that the necessity for old age pensions could not be questioned, and the Executive asked for instructions to prepare the case for labour.

(13) *Workmen's Compensation.* — Reference was made to the efforts put forward to have the proposed legislation in Ontario as beneficial as possible.

(14) *Immigration.* — Attention was called to the granting of bonuses to agents who shipped emigrants to the City of Toronto, also to the withdrawal of the landing-money provision in regard to persons landing up to July 31st, 1912, when going to assured employment. Criticism was directed against the report of the special commissioner of immigration, who made an investigation of conditions in the Dominion.

(15) *British Labour Affairs.* — A statement which the secretary had received from Mr. James Keir Hardie, M.P., was submitted. The letter referred to recent labour conflicts and the concessions which had been secured, as well as to the position of the British Labour Party.

Provincial Executive Committee Reports.

Alberta. — The committee had waited on the Provincial Legislature and asked for an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act; also for legislation in regard to the erection of scaffolds and buildings, to prohibit the employment of children under sixteen years of age, and for safety devices for machinery. Efforts had been made to have the Municipal Act amended so as to provide for tenants' franchise, fair wages, the abolition of property quali-

fication for civic offices, and the abolition of the poll tax. Other matters which had been brought to the attention of the legislature were: Eight hours on all government work; legislation prohibiting Asiatics being employed on licensed premises; weekly payment of wages; and the establishment of a department of labour. An act providing for the early closing of shops had been passed by the Legislature. The report concluded with a statement that a provincial federation of labour had been formed.

Saskatchewan. — The Committee had on February 6th, 1912, met the Acting Premier and Minister of Municipal Affairs and presented the following matters for consideration: Grand Trunk Pacific strike and lockout; an act compelling employers when advertising for help to state if a strike or lockout is in progress; the providing for the payment of a fair wage and the observance of the prevailing hours of labour in the operation of railways receiving provincial aid or chartered by the Provincial Government; providing for the insertion of fair wage schedules in all Provincial Government contracts; providing for safety in the erection of scaffolds and the appointment of a qualified inspector; the abolition of property qualifications for municipal office and the extension of polling hours from five to eight p.m.; the abolition of the deposit in provincial elections and the substitution of a petition signed by 100 qualified voters; the providing for the free examination and issuance of certificate of health to employees engaged in restaurants, bakeries, etc.; amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act providing for the insurance of employees, and for the immediate taking of evidence in cases of accidents; to bring Chinese laundries within the provisions of the Factories Act; weekly payment of wages in currency; the prohibiting of the employment of children for wages under fourteen years of age; the prohibiting of the employment of white

girls or females by Orientals; asking for the union label on all government printing; the providing for a uniform system of plumbing throughout the province and the examination and licensing of competent workmen. Of the above the Legislature had enacted the following: An act for the protection of persons employed in the construction of buildings; an act to prevent the employment of female labour in certain capacities; the abolition of property qualifications for municipal office, and the extension of the time of polling in municipal elections from 5 to 8 p.m.; providing for a fair wage clause in the operation of railways receiving government aid; the union label to appear on all government printing where practicable. The Committee also reported that the formation of labour unions was progressing and that several wage increases and the shortening of hours had been secured, notably in the building and printing trades. The recommendation was made that the Congress make a declaration on the principle of the employment of white females by Orientals.

Manitoba. — The Committee reported that a delegation had waited on the Legislature and asked for the enactment of the following: The creation of a provincial labour bureau, and the establishment of a government operated employment bureau; the amendment of the Factory Act so as to include Chinese laundries; the passage of a Shops' Act similar to that of Ontario; the compelling of street railway companies to equip street cars with most approved safety appliances; the abolition of running boards on open cars, in case of accident the car on which the accident occurred to be taken in charge by some responsible person and no repairs allowed until inspection by some competent person; providing for the erection of scaffolds and floors; that an inquest be held in every case of sudden or violent death; prohibiting the employment of white females by Chinese; the abolition of the deposit for candidates in provincial elections. The Legislature had met the wishes of the

Committee in regard to legislation governing the regulation and inspection of scaffolding. The reply of the Government to the other requests was reported, as was also the reduction which had occurred in the price of electric light since the operation of the civic light and power plant. It was also stated that several new unions had been organized, and the opinion expressed that the legislative affairs could be more satisfactorily dealt with by a provincial federation of labour.

Ontario—The Committee had on June 19th, 1912, made representation to the Premier in regard to the following matters

Fair Wage Clause on all buildings to which the Province contributes financially or otherwise, a request for the co-operative system of technical education, a request for more factory inspectors, uniformity for the inspection and installation of sanitary appliances, objection to Orientals being employed on licensed premises, a plea for the eight hour shift, where the continuous twenty-four hour is worked, medical and sanitary inspection for mining and lumber camps against eviction of workmen from their dwellings whilst a strike is in progress improved sanitary conditions for the metal foundries, amendment to the Assessment Act to permit municipalities to tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values, abolition of the present system of barber colleges, compulsory that the most up-to-date safety appliances be provided for electrical workers engaged in the generation and transmission of electric power, making it illegal to discriminate against a worker because of his trade union affiliation, that nominees of labour organizations should be appointed as Justices of the Peace, request that the barber and barber shop should come under inspection to guarantee sanitary conditions.

It was also reported that the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act had been amended so as to give the Board power to regulate the hours during which motormen and conductors shall work, providing that in no case shall

an employee be permitted to work more than six days per week or ten hours per day, and that wherever practicable the work shall be performed within twelve consecutive hours.

Quebec—The Committee reported that in the month of January, 1912, they met the Provincial cabinet and presented resolutions bearing on the following subjects: Uniformity of textbooks and free education; appointment of foundry and factory inspectors; municipal autonomy in civic matters; the eight-hour day on public works and the abolition of property qualification for public office. It was stated that the latter request had been granted in so far as the city of Montreal was concerned. The demand for a permanent organizer speaking English and French for the province of Quebec and Eastern Canada was renewed.

Nova Scotia.—The Committee reported that efforts to have the Workmen's Compensation Act provide for more effectively compensating injured workmen had been successful. Reference was also made to bills of interest to labour which had failed to pass the legislature. The property qualification for aldermen and controllers in the City of Halifax had been abolished. Increases in wages had been secured for several classes of mechanics in Halifax and considerable progress had been made in organizing trade unions. Reference was also made to the conditions prevailing in the mining districts, in which it was stated that espionage existed and that any aggressive organizing campaign should be backed up with an unlimited supply of funds. An amendment had been made to the provincial mining law whereby the representation of miners on the examining boards had been increased.

New Brunswick—The report from this province referred mainly to the progress which had been made in forming unions in the cities of St. John, Moncton and Fredericton, and the increases in wages which had been secured by several classes of wage-earners.

Report of the Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labour.

Mr. William Glockling, of Toronto, Ont., fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, furnished a summary of the more important matters which had been dealt with at the convention held in Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1911. After giving the financial and numerical standing of the American Federation of Labour, the statement referred to the various reports which were presented for consideration. Representations had been made to the international union officers as to the desirability of affiliating their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Report of Parliamentary Representative.

Mr. James C. Watters, president of the Congress, who acted as parliamentary representative at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, submitted a statement on the matters of interest to labour which had been before the House of Commons and the Senate. The report referred to fortnightly payment of wages, government annuities, wages of waiters, arrivals of Japanese, Chinese and Hindus in Canada, the naval service, the strike of trainmen on the Grand Trunk Railway, civil service salaries, and the tariff commission. Several bills and resolutions had been prepared and submitted to members for presentation, but none of the proposed legislation had been passed. It was also stated that with a view to suppressing the sweating system and securing the payment of fair wages to workmen, the Department of Militia and Defence had prepared regulations which would apply to all future contracts made by that Department.

Reports of Organizers,

Reports on organization work were presented by Mr. J. W. Wilkinson of Vancouver, Mr. James Stevenson of To-

ronto, Mr. W. R. Trotter of Vancouver, Mr. David Giroux of Montreal, and Mr. Thomas Hall of Welland. The reports contained statements of the localities visited and the success which had attended the efforts of the organizers in forming new unions and in securing the affiliation of organizations with the Congress. Mr. J. C. Watters, the president, also submitted a report of the work he had undertaken in the formation of new unions. In referring to Nova Scotia, the president strongly condemned the conditions in the iron and steel industry, and stated that in many instances it was difficult to hold meetings for organization purposes.

Reports of Committee on Officers' Reports.

The above reports were all referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports. Concurrence was recommended in the report of the Executive Committee, and the following recommendations were made: The appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions in the industries of Nova Scotia; that the railway companies be petitioned by all branches of railway service employees in regard to the justice of the demand for fortnightly payment of wages; that a fraternal delegate be sent to the British Trades Union Congress; and that the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour be instructed to report that there are still a number of international unions which have not yet affiliated their Canadian membership with the Congress.

Concurrence was also recommended in the report of the parliamentary representative, and the recommendation was made that the bills which were presented at the last session of parliament, and which failed to be enacted, be reintroduced at the forthcoming session.

The reports of the Provincial Executive Committees and the organizers were approved. The action of the Executive in sending out organizers was commended, and the continuance of the system suggested.

The report of the Committee on Officers' Reports was adopted.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, was as follows:—

Balance on hand	\$ 3,356 96
Receipts from all sources.....	12 342 83
	15,699 79
Expenditure	10,219 82
Balance	\$5,479 97

The membership of local unions directly affiliated and paying per capita tax was 66,128. In addition there were two provincial federations and forty-four trades and labour councils in affiliation. Five trades and labour councils and seven federal labour unions had been chartered during the year, and the membership had increased by 8,869.

The report was referred to the Audit Committee. Subsequently the Committee reported that the statement had been found correct, and recommended its adoption. This was concurred in.

Union Labels.

The report of the Committee on Union Labels, which was approved, urged the purchasing of articles bearing the union label and the patronizing of shops containing union cards. This was necessary owing to the competition of manufactures which were being produced by sweatshop labour of women and children or other sweated labour. Some of the advertisements appearing in the souvenir book being those of unfair establishments, the following resolution was proposed: "That it be an instruction to the Congress Executive to notify local committees arranging for future conventions of this body that any proposed souvenir book should contain only advertisements of firms favourable to labour and badges or other articles used in connection with the convention should in all cases bear the union label." I

was also recommended that the various trades and labour councils give their support to and cause a union label department to be organized in their respective localities for the purpose of more effectively encouraging the demand for union label products.

It was resolved that owing to the use of counterfeit union labels an effort be made to have the Trade Marks and Designs Act amended so as to include the genuine union labels.

Amending the Constitution.

Eight resolutions containing amendments to the constitution were submitted to the Committee on Constitution and Law. The only amendment which was adopted added the following to Article 1. Section 2:

Further, no national union or local unions comprising said national union shall be entitled to membership in this Congress when there is in existence an international union of their craft, nor shall any local union attached to a national body separated from their international organization be entitled to delegates in any central body chartered by this Congress.

Other proposed amendments were referred to the Executive to report at the next convention, as was also a recommendation that resolutions, especially those dealing with changes in the constitution, be submitted to the secretary-treasurer two weeks before the opening of the convention.

Appropriations.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means, which was adopted, recommended that the office of president be made permanent at a salary of \$50 per month, and travelling expenses; that the salary of the secretary-treasurer be \$100 per month; that an allowance to the fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labour be \$200, and that the allowance to the fraternal delegate to the British Trade Congress be \$500. Also, that \$50 be added to the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada; \$100 for work in connection with immigration for the

past year; \$40 to the caretaker of the convention hall; \$50 to the temporary secretary, and payment of the hotel expenses of the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour.

Immigration.

A special committee on immigration was appointed, to which all resolutions bearing on this subject were referred. The report of the committee was based mainly on the resolutions submitted; it contained the following recommendations: Adoption of Section 14 of the Executive Committee's report under the head of immigration; endorsement of the former policies of the Congress as enunciated from time to time with regard to immigration and the continuation of these policies, especially urging the abolition of the bonus system; condemning the granting of a bonus upon immigrants shipped to industrial centres; recommending that the Executive Committee urge the necessity of the retention of the regulations governing assisted passages to this country; protesting against the withdrawal for even a limited period of the landing-money provision of the immigration regulations. Regarding the report of Mr. Arthur Hawkes, special immigration commissioner, the report stated:

"Your Committee has had before it the report of Mr. Hawkes, and has carefully looked into the nature and purport of the various suggestions and recommendations contained therein, and has to state that should this report be adopted and acted upon by the Government there would follow an entire reversal of previous emigration policies, and the introduction of manifestly worse conditions in our industrial centres than have yet been known in Canada."

The Committee further recommended that a protest be made against that form of recruiting for the Canadian militia which is now proceeding in Great Britain, that the head tax on Chinese be increased from \$500 to \$1,000; also that the Executive Committee urge upon the proper authorities the exclusion of all Orientals. The report was adopted.

Fraternal Greetings.

Mr. John T. Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, conveyed greetings from that organization.

Mr. James Keir Hardie, of the British Labour Party, congratulated the Congress on the progress which had been made since he attended the convention held in Halifax three years ago.

Mr. C. L. Baine, of Boston, Mass., general secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and Mr. Edward Flore, of Buffalo, N.Y., president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, also conveyed greetings from their respective organizations.

Fraternal messages were also received from the Canadian representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

Moral and Social Reform.

Rev. T. Albert Moore, of Toronto, Ont., one of the secretaries of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, with which organization the Congress is affiliated, addressed the convention at one of the sessions. The objects of the Council and the principles for which it stood were explained, and the continued support of the Congress in the work solicited.

Pensions for Mothers.

Mrs. Rose Henderson, of Montreal, Que., probationary officer of the Juvenile Court of that city, addressed the convention at one of the sessions on the subject of pensions for mothers. Mrs. Henderson recounted her experience in cases of poverty which had come under her notice and made a strong plea in support of a pension for widowed mothers, deserted wives and

the wives of criminals who through no fault of their own were in many cases unable to care for their children. The support of the delegates and of the organizations they represented in favour of legislation providing for such a pension scheme was strongly urged.

As a subsequent session a resolution bearing on this subject was submitted and unanimously adopted.

Delegate to British Trade Union Congress.

Previous to the presentation of the report on officers reports which contained a recommendation that a fraternal delegate be sent to the British Trades Union Congress next year, a motion was made to this effect. In amendment it was moved that the question be submitted to a referendum vote of the unions affiliated. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 85 for and 98 against. The main motion was then put and declared carried. A demand was made for a roll call which showed 134 in favour and 65 against.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

On motion, all resolutions relating to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were referred to a special committee composed of one delegate from each of the trades covered by the Act. Two resolutions were presented, one requesting that the Executive Committee demand the repeal of the Act, while the other asked that an endeavour be made to have the law extended so as to include inside electrical workers.

When the Special Committee was called upon to report it was stated that it had been decided to refer the whole matter to the convention without any recommendation, to be taken up in Committee of the whole. That portion of the report of the Committee or officers reports in which reference was made to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was then taken up. The

report contained a copy of the resolution adopted last year as follows:

While this Congress still believes in the principle of investigation and conciliation, and while recognizing that benefits have accrued at times to various bodies of workmen under the operation of the Lemieux Act, yet in view of decisions and rulings and delays of the Department of Labour in connection with the administration of the Act, and in consequence of judicial decisions like that of Judge Townsend, in the Province of Nova Scotia, determining that feeding a starving man, on strike, contrary to the Act, is an offence under the Act:—*Be it resolved*, that this Congress ask for the repeal of the Act.

The Executive Officers stated that as no amendments had been made to the law, and as the Act was being investigated by the British Government, it was the duty of the workers of the Dominion to reveal the defects of any legislation that became a hindrance or that deprived workmen of the right to strike, and recommended that the attitude of the Congress be communicated to the British Labour Party.

The report of the Committee on Officers Reports recommended concurrence.

The question was discussed by the delegates for some time and on a vote the report was adopted.

During the consideration of the report Sir George Askwith, Chief Commissioner of the British Industrial Council, and Mr. Isaac H. Mitchell, of the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade, were present and occupied seats on the platform.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

As is customary, a committee was appointed to consider all resolutions submitted and report them to the convention. In all, 106 resolutions were presented, most of which were favourably considered by the committee and adopted by the Convention. In following summary, only such resolutions as were recorded, except in a few instances where the subject was of general interest.

G. T. P. Machinists' Strike. — The first resolution presented for consideration was in reference to the strike of the machinists, boilermakers and help-

ers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The resolution, minus the preamble, which contained a resumé of the difficulty, was as follows:

Resolved, that this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada do hereby emphatically protest against the Dominion Government granting any further public aid to the G. T. P. Ry. Co. until said company agrees with its employees to give them terms of employment as favourable as those enjoyed by the employees of other railway companies operating in the same territory. We also appreciate the stand the Government is taking by not giving over the New Transcona shops to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. to be operated by strike breakers.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded immediately to the Minister of Labour, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Railways and Canals.

The resolution was adopted.

The following letter from the Minister of Railways and Canals in reply was read to the Convention:

Ottawa, September 11th, 1912.

James Simpson, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of September 10th in reference to the G. T. P. Railway and its treatment of employees. It is and will be the aim of the Government to secure as far as possible fair treatment for the employees of public service companies in receipt of Government aid, and we are still hopeful that the difficulties heretofore existing on the G. T. P. will be satisfactorily adjusted.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) F. COCHRANE.

Operation of G.T.P. — Another resolution which was adopted in reference to the Grand Trunk Pacific stated that the Company admitted a loss of one million dollars per annum on operating expenses, and asked that the Congress should insist that as portions of the line are completed they should be operated under the regulations of the Railway Act, and under control of the Railway Commission, and also that the Government be petitioned to investigate the accounts of the company.

Industrial Unionism. — At last year's convention a resolution endorsing the principle of industrial unionism was adopted. The claim was made, through a resolution, that it was not within the

scope of the legitimate powers of the Congress to deal in any way with or direct the policy of any affiliated trade union, and that the adoption of the resolution of last year was an attack on the principles of trade unionism. The resolution further asked that the Congress strongly condemn all attempts either to malign or direct the policy of its affiliated unions. The Committee on Resolutions recommended the deletion of that portion of the resolution stating that the action of last year was an attack on the principles of trade unionism or attempted to malign or direct the policy of affiliated unions, and submitted the following as a substitute:

"Inasmuch as there appears to be in the minds of some members that the adoption of last year's resolution was an attack on craft unions, it is resolved that this Congress express its strong sympathy for the policy of international unions, but is of the opinion that closer relations should exist between trades, pending the amalgamation of all units of industry."

In amendment to the Committee's report it was moved that the whole resolution be non-concurred in on the ground that the previous action of the Congress on this question did not attempt to direct the policy of craft unions, but was of an educational and permissive character, and did not recommend compulsory action.

A lengthy debate took place on the resolution and the amendment, during which a point of order was raised that the Congress had no authority to endeavour to direct the policies of international unions. The chair held the point to be not well taken, and the discussion continued, and was only brought to a close when the previous question was called. The amendment recommending non-concurrence was carried.

Interchangeable Union Card. — A resolution in favour of international unions adopting a universal interchangeable membership card enabling a member of any trade or organization to join any other trade or organization without paying initiation fee was adopted.

Federation of Railway Employees. — The following resolution having for its

aim a closer federation of railroad employees received the approval of the Congress:

That it is of the utmost importance that the whole of the railroad employees in Canada, irrespective of their various callings, should endeavor to form some closer kind of federation so that uniform rates of wages and working conditions may be brought about on every road or section of road in the same territory. A strong effort is now being made in this direction, and this Congress desires to go on record as being heartily in favour of such a movement, and pledges itself to assist same by every means in its power.

Rival Organizations. — The following resolution, which was reported adversely upon by the Resolution Committee, created considerable discussion:

"Whereas, there are now two rival organizations of carpenters and joiners, each being affiliated with this Congress, and as the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has been revoked by the American Federation of Labour, resolved that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be the one union of carpenters affiliated and acknowledged by this Congress."

The chairman of the committee explained that the object in reporting against the passage of the resolution was to eliminate the discussion of matters of a jurisdictional character from the conventions of the Congress.

The report of the committee was adopted by a roll call vote of 124 to 76.

Against Paying Wages by Cheque. — The following resolution which created considerable discussion was adopted after it had been amended so as to exclude the employees of transportation companies:

Whereas, the Provincial Government of Ontario has seen fit to prohibit cashing of pay cheques in hotels and have failed to provide a by-law for the changing of those cheques by banks issuing the same at a convenient time to the wage earner;

Be it therefore resolved, that the Ontario Executive officers of this Congress do press upon the Government the necessity of so amending the law as to make it unlawful to pay wages by cheque.

Street Railway Men's Demands. — Seven resolutions seeking legislation on behalf of street railway employees were presented, and were adopted without discussion. Four of the resolutions instructed the various provincial executives to endeavour to secure the abolition

of the "running board" on open cars; seats for conductors and motormen; to provide for a training period of at least thirty days for motormen and conductors before being placed in charge of the operation of electric cars; and the heating of vestibules on all street and electric cars. Another resolution requested that as the Ontario Legislature had enacted a law providing that electric railway employees shall have one day of 24 hours in seven off duty, similar legislation be sought in all other provinces. The demand was also made that the Ontario Railway Act be amended so as to provide that all cars operated by electricity or upon a street railway shall be so constructed that the seats for passengers will face the front of the car when in motion and that cars shall have an aisle wide enough for the passage of the conductor.

The British Columbia Federation of Labour was instructed through resolution to endeavour to secure legislation which will provide for a period of not less than twelve consecutive hours relief from duty in each and every twenty four hours to all operative employees of street and electric railway companies in the province.

Eight-Hour Day.—The following resolution in favour of legislation for an eight-hour day was adopted without dissent:

Inasmuch as it is the unalterable policy of trades unionists to reduce the hours of labour, with a corresponding increase in pay.

And, whereas, the eight hour day is now in common practice in all branches of the building trades in all parts of the Dominion of Canada.

Therefore be it resolved, this Congress go on record as requesting the enactment of an hour law in the Dominion Parliament to be applicable to all trades, and that all local trades unions and central bodies use their efforts to have the eight hour day made compulsory in all municipal, provincial, and national contracts.

It was also decided to re-affirm the position of the Congress on the necessity of a compulsory eight-hour day for workmen employed in industries which were operated for twenty-four continuous hours.

Child Labour. — As an effort to prevent the employment of children in vio-

lation of the existing laws it was proposed and adopted:

That this Congress instructs their Provincial Executives to have the laws so amended in their respective provinces that when an information is laid, that the province must prosecute, and upon a conviction the penalty for each violation will be twenty-five dollars as a minimum, with costs of prosecution. In default of payment of fine and costs a jail sentence shall be imposed, and in all cases the informant to receive half of the fine.

Statistics.—A motion was introduced and carried expressing the approval of Congress and commending the action of the Department of Labour in issuing reports on labour organization and the prices of commodities in Canada, and suggesting that the reports be continued from year to year.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

The following resolutions dealing with a variety of subjects were reported upon favourably by the Resolutions Committee and concurred in by the convention:

Railway Accidents. — Recommending that where a railway accident occurs that an investigation be held by the proper authorities, and if proven that such accident resulted from insufficient number of men being employed in maintenance-of-way work that the responsibility be placed on the directors of such railway.

Weekly Wage Payments. — Recommending that a law be passed providing that workmen employed on all government or subsidized works be paid weekly in legal tender.

Military Training.—Condemning any and all governmental support for military training of the children of the land, as expressed in the Boy Scout and cadet movements.

Tailors Conditions. — Endorsing the stand taken by the members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of Toronto in the effort to secure adequate wages and better conditions in the workshop.

Organization.—In favour of appealing to all international unions to inaugurate a general organizing campaign throughout the Maritime Provinces.

Wages on Public Works. — Referring to the Executive Committee to report at next convention the question of uniform hours and minimum schedule of wages on public works. Another resolution which was referred to the Executive had for its objects a raising of the standard of employment in eastern Canada to that of the western provinces by having the local governments provide for shorter hours and increase in wages on public works.

I. C. R. Employees. — In sympathy with employees in the mechanical departments of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways in their efforts to obtain an eight-hour day.

Brewery Workmen. — In favour of moral support to the International Brewery Workmen in the effort to organize the brewery workmen in Montreal.

Factory Inspection. — In favour of asking the Quebec Legislature for the appointment of one foundry and three additional factory inspectors.

School Books. — In favour of free and uniform text books in the Province of Quebec, and the calling of tenders for the printing of all school books.

Construction Companies. — Condemning the action of construction companies operating near the United States border in taking injured workmen out of Canada, except by distinct request of immediate relatives, and instructing the Executive to take such action as may be necessary to make such action illegal.

Letter Carriers. — That the Dominion Government be petitioned to immediately increase the pay of letter carriers by fifty cent per day; that provision be made locally in union shops of a more superior quality of material than at present, and that the letter carriers be granted an eight-hour day.

Quebec Labour Bureau. — In favour of the establishment of a bureau of labour statistics for the province of Quebec and the appointment of a chief labour commissioner.

Fair Wages. — In favour of the appointment by the Dominion Government of a fair wage officer for each province and the amending of the regulations so as to make the fair wage clause apply to all government work whether done by day labour or contract.

Barber Shops. — Instructing the Provincial Executives to endeavour to secure legislation whereby more sanitary protection will be given to barbers and the patrons of barber shops.

Bi-Monthly Payment of Wages. — In favour of a petition of all the railway workers in support of the bi-monthly payment of wages to railway employees.

Stage Employees. — In favour of proper safeguards and sanitary conveniences for stage employees.

Brass Working Shops. — In favour of the installing of proper appliances to carry off the dust in brass polishing and buffing shops.

Co-operation. — In favour of the establishment of co-operative credit banks and in support of contemplated legislation providing their establishment.

N. S. Steel Industry. — In favour of asking the Dominion Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions existing in the steel industry of Nova Scotia.

False Representations re Labour Conditions. — In favour of legislation penalizing any false representation as to conditions of employment in Canada.

Loading of Vessels. — Directing the Executive to draft a bill and have it presented to Parliament which shall provide against accident in the loading or unloading of vessels as a result of incompetent workmen being employed.

Cement Workers. — Directing the Executive to secure legislation which will prevent danger to health of those employed in the cement industry by compelling manufacturers and importers of cement to use containers that will reduce the escape of cement dust.

Dressed Stone Tariff. — Referring to the Executive the question of the tariff on dressed stone.

Electrical Workers. — In favour of more efficient electrical construction and the appointment of inspectors.

Freedom of Speech. — In favour of free speech, free assemblage and a free press.

Farm Advertising Methods. — Condemning the methods of advertising of landlords regarding ready-made and rented farms in Canada.

Eight Hour Day. — Requesting all the building trades to adopt the eight-hour day as soon as possible.

Blacklisting. — Referring to the Executive for inquiry the question of having the Railway Act amended so as to make it a criminal offence to blacklist railway employees.

Jurymen's Fees. — In favour of asking for legislation providing that the minimum fee for jurymen be \$4.00 per day.

Elevator Operators. — In favour of elevator operators being compelled to secure certificates of qualification.

Machinists. — In favour of a modification of the rules governing machinists employed on government dredges.

Moving Picture Machine Operators. — Against the charging of certificate fees from moving picture machine operators until the license carries a guarantee of competency.

Direct Legislation. — Referring to the Executive to devise ways and means of putting into practice that part of the Congress platform providing for direct legislation, and also that an amount not less than \$2,000 be set aside for a permanent headquarters in the City of Ottawa.

Engine and Boiler Inspection. — In favour of the appointment by the Ontario Government of stationary engine inspectors, and also the appointment of boiler inspectors with powers to take proceedings for any infraction of the law.

Stone and Concrete. — In favour of the use of stone instead of concrete for certain classes of work being done by the Government.

Factory Inspection. — Referring to the Manitoba Executive the question of more frequent inspections of factories and the appointment of inspectors solely on their efficiency.

Election Deposits. — In favour of the abolition of election deposits.

Oriental Employers. — Re-affirming the opinion of the Congress on the employment of white girls by Orientals, and urging prohibitory legislation in all provinces where none at present exists.

Longshoremen. — Instructing the General and Provincial Executives to use their best efforts in persuading independent longshoremen's associations to affiliate with the International Longshoremen's Association and to notify all central bodies that independent associations of longshoremen are not entitled to representation.

Reduction of Sentence. — Instructing the Executive to endeavour to secure a reduction of the three year sentence imposed on a member of the plumbers' union of Fort William, who was convicted of stealing a set of tools, on the ground that the sentence was too severe.

Construction Camps. — In favour of having systematic inspection of construction camps and requesting the Provincial Executives and Federations to urge upon their respective governments the necessity for such.

Conservation. — In favour of urging the Federal and Provincial Governments to conserve all water powers and coal lands not at present taken up by corporations, and that all municipalities be asked to join the Government of the various provinces in bringing about public ownership of these utilities.

Canadian Industrial Peace Association. — Disapproving of the Canadian Industrial Peace Association advocated by Mr. P. H. Seullin, and making any

union official identifying himself with such organization ineligible for office in the Congress.

Electric Companies. — In favour of the passage of regulations to compel electric companies to have work performed in such manner as will ensure the protection of human life, and for proper inspection of all outside electrical construction.

Plumbing. — In favour of legislation providing for modern sanitary laws, so as to ensure a proper system of sanitary plumbing, inspection of work, and licensing of those engaged in the industry.

Marriage Laws. — In favour of asking the Dominion and Provincial Governments to institute the necessary legal machinery for the administering of the marriage contract by any justice of the peace, magistrate or other proper officer designated by the Government.

Structural Iron Workers. — In favour of the Executive endeavouring to secure a scale of fifty cents per hour and an eight-hour day for the structural iron workers to be employed on the new Quebec bridge.

Status of Women. — In favour of improving the legal status of married women and widows in British Columbia, and instructing the British Columbia Federation of Labour to bring the matter to the notice of the Provincial Government.

Support of Strikers. — A resolution was presented asking support for Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who are at present in prison on charges in connection with the strikes in Lawrence, Mass. Another resolution asked that a collection be taken in the convention for the defence fund of these men. Both of these resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee, with in-

structions to watch the proceedings and to take what action it deemed advisable.

Officers of the Congress for 1912-13.

The following is the list of officers for the current term:—

Executive Committee.

President—J. C. Watters.

Vice-President—F. W. Bancroft, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Vice-Presidents and Executive Committees.

Nova Scotia—Vice-Pres., John T. Joy, Halifax, N.S.
Committee: John Brooks, Halifax; W. N. Goodwin, Truro; E. V. Fisher, Inverness.

New Brunswick—Vice-Pres., J. L. Sugrue, St. John.
Committee: H. T. Campbell, St. John; P. D. Ayer, Moncton; L. M. McKinnon, Moncton.

Quebec—Vice-Pres., J. D. Foster, Montreal. Committee: Octave Jette, T. Bertrand, R. Brunet, Montreal, Que.

Ontario—Vice-Pres., Joseph Gibbons, Toronto. Committee: Jos. T. Marks, London; W. B. Parker, Guelph; Thomas Moore, Niagara Falls.

Manitoba—Vice-Pres., R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg. Committee: Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie; Hugh Taylor, Brandon; H. Strange, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Vice-Pres., Wm. McAllister, Moosejaw. Committee: Ed. Chicksen, Saskatoon; James Somerville, Moosejaw; G. H. Merlin, Regina.

Owing to Alberta and British Columbia having federations of labour, the Congress does not elect vice-presidents or committees for these provinces.

The appointment of a vice-president and committee for the province of Prince Edward Island was left in the hands of the general executive.

Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labour—John T. Bruce, Toronto, Ont.

Fraternal Delegate to British Trades Union Congress—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Montreal, Que., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR—FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE Fourth Annual Convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour began in the City of Three Rivers, Que., on September 11, 1912, and continued for the two following days. On the opening of the Convention, an address of welcome was extended by His Worship the Mayor of Three Rivers, who was presented to the Convention by Alderman Ryan, of the same city. Mr. John Moffatt, President of the Federation, replied to the address.

The Dominion Department of Labour was represented by Mr. Victor DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer, while the Department of Public Works and Labour, Quebec, was represented by Mr. P. J. Jobin, Factory Inspector for the District of Quebec.

The President announced the formation of Committees as follows: on ways and means; on resolutions; on audit; on officers' reports; and on thanks.

Unions Represented.

The committee on credentials submitted a report recommending that the following associations were entitled to representation, and delegates were seated as follows:

Toronto.

Printing and Pressmen's Union.....2 delegates.
Printing and Pressmen's Assistants' U...1 "

Ottawa.

Canadian Typographical Union No. 1....2 "
St. Thomas, Ont.
Canadian Union of Blacksmiths.....

Quebec.

Bakers' Union2 "
Canadian Fraternity of Labourers.....2 "
Marine Department Employees.....2 "
Tanners and Leather Dressers.....1 "
Bricklayers and Masons1 "
Tinsmiths and Roofers1 "
Maple Leaf Union2 "
National Trades and Labour Council...3 "
Coal Carters3 "
Bricklayers' and Masons' U. of Beauport.2 "

Montreal.

Canadian Union of Carpenters.....1 "

Nova Scotia.

Grand Council of P.W.A.	3	delegates.
Golden Rule Lodge, No. 28.....	1	"
Kimberley Lodge	1	"
Iron Lodge	1	"
Keystone Lodge	1	"
Equity Lodge	1	"
Progress Lodge	1	"
Victoria Lodge	1	"
Pretoria Lodge	1	"
Drummond Lodge	1	"
Unity Lodge	1	"
Patriot Lodge	1	"

Making a total of thirty-nine delegates, representing twenty-seven organizations.

President's Address.

The President began his annual address with an expression of regret that he had been unable to take as active part as intended during the past year in the work of organization, which he considered under present conditions the chief duty of the Federation. Good results in this connection had been accomplished by the organizer sent down to Nova Scotia to assist the P. W. A., though this had been hampered by lack of funds. Better results are expected for the coming year. Referring to the executive and legislative work of the year, the constitution had been revised and the various instructions given by the last convention carried out. The Government of Nova Scotia was asked to confer with the local Governments of other Provinces in reference to certificated workingmen moving from one Province to another. It was pointed out that the question was a difficult one; the Government nevertheless promised to try to interest other Provincial Governments. A resolution in reference to certificated ship captains was submitted to the Federal Government. Resolutions against the use of foot-boards on open cars in the cities and in favour of compulsory inspection of hides and skins were also placed before the Government, also a resolution petitioning

the Government to maintain the agency of the Marine Department in the City of Quebec. After considerable correspondence with the McKeen Shoe Company, Limited, it was found expedient to withdraw the union label granted to that company. The President also recommended a discussion of Old Age Pensions and the establishing of sick benefits in local lodges. He concluded with an exhortation for continued co-operation and support during the coming year.

The President's address was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports who later recommended its adoption.

Report of the Executive for the Province of Quebec.

The report of the Federation Executive for the Province of Quebec opened with a statement as to the interview held by the Committee with the Honourable L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Labour, Quebec. The various resolutions passed at the last Convention were on that occasion presented and discussed. Certain of the requests of the Executive were immediately acceded to by the Minister including the appointment of a boiler inspector for manufacturing establishments, the appointment of a workingman on the Board of the Quebec Technical School, and the compelling of manufacturers to employ in the future only certificated engineers. On other matters the decision of the Minister was held in abeyance. Referring to organization, only partial success has rewarded the efforts of the year, though the national unions had, it was stated, been able to maintain their strength.

The Committee on the President's address and Executive Report congratulated the Executive on the success of their presentation of views to the Minister of Labour and commended the various suggestions made.

Report of Organizer.

A report on organization was laid before the Convention by Mr. Charles

J. Pepper. It contained a detailed statement in regard to the organization of the Binders' Union in Toronto, Ont., and the preliminary organization of a Bakers' Union in Montreal.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

The Secretary Treasurer presented the following financial statement covering the period of 10 months from Nov. 1, 1911, to Sept. 1, 1912.

Receipts.

Gross revenue for ten months.....	\$ 1,640 67
Gross expenditure for ten months.....	1,477 33
Balance	163 34
Received for organization fund.....	166 75
Received for charter fees.....	68 00
Received for per capita tax.....	1,405 92
Total revenue	1,640 67

Expenditures.

For organization	793 52
Printing	185 78
Commission, postage stamps, supplies, express, telegrams, etc.	64 29
Old bills from previous year.....	183 74
Salary	250 00
Total	1,477 33
Total receipts	1,640 67
Total expenditures	1,477 33
Balance	163 34
Balance from last year	208 25
Total in bank	\$371 59
Received at opening of Convention.....	\$111 05

Organization Fund.

The following contributions were received from unions and individuals as follows:—

1911.	
Nov. 27—Bookbinders, Toronto	\$10 00
1912.	
Jan. 27—Tanners and Leather Dressers....	5 00
Feb. 26—Beaumont Bricklayers	10 00
Mar. 11—Can. Typo. Union No. 1.....	\$25 00
Mar. 11—Can. Typo. Individual Sub. 39 75	
	64 75
Mar. 18—R. J. Taylor	2 00
Mar. 28—Maple Leaf, Quebec	25 00
Mar. 29—Printing Pressmen, Toronto.....	50 00
Total contributions	\$166 75

The Organization Fund was used in paying salaries and expenses of the

following persons acting as organizers for the Federation: Messrs. Wigglesworth, Marois, Brunet, Pepper, Mackie, Mercure and Randall.

Turning to the secretarial work of the year the Secretary Treasurer stated that organizers had been appointed when it seemed necessary by the Executive but that no permanent appointments had been made. Eight unions had been organized since the last convention, as follows:—

Quebec: Civic employees, horseshoers.

Montreal: Steamboat captains, Hebrew bakers, garment workers.

Toronto: Bakers.

London, Ont.: Garment workers.

St. Thomas: Blacksmiths.

Altogether 682 letters had been received by the Secretary during the year and 813 letters sent out. At the request of the Universities of Queen's College, Kingston, the State of Michigan, and Cambridge, England, reports on the work of the Federation had been prepared and forwarded. A historical account of the movement for Canadian Unions had also been prepared. Owing to the fact that the President has been unable to visit Ottawa, the Secretary had presented the resolutions of the last convention to the Federal Government. He had also arranged an interview in March, 1912, between a deputation from the Steamboat Captains' Union and the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Subsequently, however, the deputation was unable to be present, and the views of the Federation were presented by the Secretary. The resolutions concerning the Department of Trade and Commerce were also presented to that Department. The Secretary also referred to the growth of national unionism in Quebec and to the presence in that city, of two National Trade Councils, only one of which is recognized by the Federation. It was recommended that the Executive Officers be instructed to inspect the books of local unions when considered necessary.

Official Organ.

Having carefully considered the question of the publication of a magazine in the interests of the Federation, a joint Committee reported favourably and recommended that a canvass be made of the locals to obtain subscribers and to see business concerns in regard to advertising. The Committee also urged the Dominion Government to protect the publishing houses of Canada against infringements of the Copyright Act.

Ways and Means.

It was recommended that the sum of \$300 be paid to the Secretary Treasurer and \$200 to the President, with travelling expenses to the convention. A further amount of \$50 to be paid to the Secretary Treasurer, being balance unpaid of his salary for 1911-12.

Visit of the Minister of Labour.

On the second day of the convention the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, was present and delivered an address. The following resolution of welcome was passed by the convention:—

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour.

We, the officers and members of the Canadian Federation of Labour, extend to you a hearty welcome to our convention, now in session in this beautiful and progressive little city of Three Rivers. It is the first occasion on which a Minister of our Government has favoured us with a visit, and we assure you that we fully appreciate the honour conferred upon us. Since your entrance upon the honourable office of Minister of Labour, we have watched with interest your eager desire to obtain full information on all matters in your Department. No part of our country has been too distant for you to reach, and no institution too humble to be passed by in your efforts to get an insight into the industrial life of the people of Canada.

To be fully equipped for useful service to one's country has been the highest aim and the fondest desire of all public spirited citizens in all ages. With pleasure and increasing interest we have followed you in the far West of our beloved Canada, and noted your untiring labours, in order that you may be of the greatest service to your country, and be counted among its first citizens.

In our own quiet, undemonstrative way, we too are working in the best interest of the working classes of Canada. Our aims are thoroughly Canadian, and Canadian ideals are our standard. We desire to see Canadian workmen happy and prosperous, and with our motto of "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work," we inculcate the duty of that true citizenship which will enable us to play an imperial part in the life of the great British Empire.

Submitted on behalf of the Canadian Federation of Labour.

JOHN MOFFATT,
President.

GEO. G. MERCURE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

In his address to the convention the Minister sketched the benefits which the legislation of recent years had conferred upon the workers, especially women and children. The right to organize was defended, strikes being regarded in the same light as war, only to be used in the last resort. The payment of just wages the Minister regarded as a moral obligation on employers. It was further pointed out that of 104 awards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, in only one case had the workers' complaint been proved groundless.

Resolutions.

The following is a statement of various other resolutions adopted by the convention:

Labour Accidents. — It was decided to ask that the Quebec Act respecting labour accidents, 9 Edward VII, Chapter 66, 1909, be changed. Section C of Article 2, instead of beginning on the eighth day, should read on the first day. Other minor changes were also asked for.

Benevolent Associations. — That Benevolent Associations and other societies doing business in Canada be required to secure a license and give bonds or guarantees for the protection of their members, and that all Provincial legislatures be asked to act accordingly.

Leather Dressing. — That the Federation take the necessary means whereby the Provincial Government of Quebec be requested to have a class opened in the Technical School of Applied Chemistry, as applicable to and needed in the leather dressing industry.

Report on Labour Organization. — Whereas the Department of Labour, Canada, has prepared and circulated a Report on Labour Organization in

Canada, and whereas we recognize the necessity of such a report as a directory of useful information, resolved that this Convention express its approval of the publication of such report. We would, however, recommend that future reports be made more accurate, and would urge upon all affiliated bodies of the C. F. of L. to assist the Department in procuring accurate information of all organized labour unions of Canada.

Engineers' Certificates. — That the Executive of this Federation be instructed to ask the Government of Canada to adopt new rules and regulations governing the issuing of certificates of competence to engineers, so that in future they would be uniform.

Eight Hour Day. — That the Federal Government, as well as the Provincial Governments, be asked to establish an eight hour day on all government works.

Female and Child Labour. — That the law passed by the Quebec Government fixing the hours of labour at fifty-five per week for women and children employed in the cotton factories be extended to all other industries.

Street Railway Employees. — That this Convention offer its sympathy to the employees of the Street Railway Company of Quebec in their struggle to obtain better treatment.

Organization in Quebec. — A special committee was appointed to look into organization difficulties in the City of Quebec, and to aid the members of the locals there to settle differences. It was instructed to act only after five months and if the efforts of the local members are found inadequate.

Thanks. — Resolutions were passed thanking the mayor and city council of Three Rivers for courtesies extended, the Minister of Labour for Canada for his presence at the Convention, the Departments of Labour for Canada and for the Province of Quebec respectively for sending representatives to the Convention, and to the press.

Election of Officers.

Officers for 1912-13 were elected as follows:—

President: John Moffatt.

Vice-President: Chas. G. Pepper, of Ottawa. Elected by acclamation.

Secretary-Treasurer: George G. Mercure. Re-elected by acclamation.

Legislative Committee: John Moffatt, Chas. G. Pepper, Geo. G. Mercure, L. C. A. Laroche, Edw. Pepper. Elected by acclamation.

Vice-President for Ontario: Jabez Shaw.

Vice-President for Nova Scotia: S. B. McNeil.

Vice-President for Quebec: J. P. Simard.

All by acclamation.

The selection of a place for the future convention was left to the Executive.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION— FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE 41st Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Ottawa, Ont., September 24th-26th, 1912. The attendance was somewhat smaller than in the preceding year, though over 300 delegates were present. On the formal opening of the convention the Mayor of Ottawa and the Chairman of the Ottawa Branch of the Association welcomed the delegates to the city, after which the discussion of reports of Committees was proceeded with.

President's Address.

The President in his annual address, which was delivered on the opening day of the convention, touched upon a large number of subjects which intimately affect the trade and industry of the Dominion. After a reference to the marked prosperity of the country and the growth of industry as shown by the recent census returns, Mr. Curry referred to the opening of freer trade movements between Canada and the British West Indies, and the treaty of mutual preferential trade recently concluded. The hope was expressed that negotiations under way with Australia might come to a similarly successful result. The question of Imperial Defence was touched upon, after which the President turned to a discussion of the relations between capital and labour, which he characterized as, on the whole, friendly. The International affiliations of Canadian Trades Unions were made the subject of criticism. On the question of Workmen's Compensation, the Association, the President averred, had taken a broad and liberal stand in connection with the inquiry now proceeding in Ontario with a view to the enactment of new legislation. In a brief discussion of the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States, the Presi-

dent emphasized the importance of the home market. The great need of Canada today was declared to be additional and improved transportation facilities.

Membership.

The report on membership which was presented by the Secretary showed that the Association which in 1902 numbered only 900 has today over three times that number of members. Notwithstanding a further scaling up of membership fees during the past year a net gain of 29 in the membership was recorded, being the difference between 223 applications and 194 resignations, the total membership now standing at 2,754. The Committee on membership recommended a vigorous prosecution of the campaign for additional members in order that increased revenue might permit still further useful work to be undertaken.

"Industrial Canada."

A broader and better service than hitherto was attempted during the past year through the medium of "Industrial Canada," which reported the best financial statement yet shown by the paper, a surplus of \$8,746 having been turned over to the Association, in comparison with \$5,950 last year. Increases in circulation and advertising were responsible for this result. The introduction of new members and the increase in the staff compelled new quarters to be found. The Committee charged with the management of the paper appropriated the sum of \$500 during the year for the establishment of a series of scholarships in leading Canadian Universities and Agricultural Colleges with the object of encouraging closer study of economic problems.

Commercial Intelligence Committee.

Stress was laid by this Committee in past years on the desirability of Canadian Manufacturers paying more attention to the possibilities of export trade. It is now thought that the outlook for any marked immediate increase in the volume of exports of manufactured products is not bright. Recent statistics, moreover, have shown that the purchasing power of Canada has enormously increased of late. As a result, manufacturers, especially in view of the shortage of labour, have all they can do to meet the demands of the home market. Nevertheless, the Committee urges attention to foreign trade. Reference was also made to the reorganization of the Trade Commissioner Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, to various efforts that had been made with a view to increasing the supply of skilled help, the forwarding of the "Made in Canada" campaign, and the alleged failure of the Y.M.C.A. Boards to patronize Canadian manufacturers when purchasing materials for equipment of new buildings. Other topics discussed were: the "civic holiday nuisance," the congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, the taxation of corporations and commercial travellers, sea-carriage of goods, the Imperial Council of Commerce, and the Commercial Information Bureau of Canada.

Insurance.

The Committee on Insurance drew attention to the fact that Canada as an insurance field is more and more appealing to foreign companies, whereas it is felt that the Canadian companies, notwithstanding a large increase in strength, have not secured their relative share of business. In connection with the Central Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the year has evidenced much activity, though the record of the past year was not large. The report of the Committee also dealt with the recent insurance legislation of Ontario and the Dominion, the National

Fire Protection Association, and the regulations contained in the Railway Act with regard to fire insurance.

Parliamentary Committee.

A large variety of subjects was dealt with by this Committee during the past year, including Dominion and Provincial legislation with regard to company administration and registration, Patent Office reform, immigration regulations, assessments, extra-Provincial licensing laws, etc., etc.

Workmen's Compensation.

At the last annual meeting of the Association, the subject of Workmen's Compensation was referred to a special Committee in order that the views of the Association might be forwarded in connection with any change in existing legislation. The appointment of Sir William Meredith as Commissioner by the Ontario Government to investigate and report on Workmen's Compensation gave that Committee an immediate opportunity of exercising its functions and their report to the annual meeting was almost wholly devoted to a resumé of the views and other matter presented to the Commissioner. The Committee was re-appointed with authority to deal further with the question.

Railway and Transportation.

The work of the Railway and Transportation Committee has increased very rapidly during the past year, so that the Committee can only undertake to direct in a general way the policy to be pursued in dealing with problems affecting the members. The report gave a detailed statement of the large amount of business transacted during the past year, including such subjects as size of baggage, freight classification, demurrage, cartage service, express classification, graduated charges, carload minimums, joint rates, international rates, parcels port, stop-over charges, etc., etc.

Tariff Committee.

The report of this Committee dealt with the proposed appointment of a tariff commission, the trade agreement entered into between Canada and the West Indies in April last. Other topics mentioned were the discussion of the tariff classification of "sized" lumber, the importation of wood pulp into the United States, the remission of the customs duty on cement and importations from Japan, and various decisions of the Department of Customs.

St. Lawrence Route.

The following resolution was passed with regard to the high rates of insurance prevailing on the St. Lawrence route:

"Whereas, it has been the policy of the government of Canada, irrespective of party, to develop the waterways of Canada;

"And, whereas, notwithstanding the large sums spent on improvements, a large proportion of Canadian produce is exported through United States ports;

"And, whereas, one of the reasons for the failure to export via Montreal is the excessive insurance charges on steamships using the St. Lawrence route;

"Be it resolved, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association respectfully urge upon the Dominion government that representation be made to the insurance companies regarding a reduction in the rate on St. Lawrence tonnage commensurate with the improvements that have been made in that route and the small losses that have occurred;

"And, that failing to secure adequate reduction in rates the government consider the advisability of establishing a system of insurance;

"And, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Premier, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Minister of Public Works."

Addresses.

During the progress of the Convention addresses were delivered by Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth, of Boston, President of the National Fire Protective Association; ex-President Hobson, on the taxation of land values; Dr. J. W. Robertson, chairman of the Technical Education Commission; and Mr. A. Blue, chief of the Census.

At the annual banquet, addresses were made by the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, Mr. R. L. Borden, the Rt. Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Honourables the Ministers of Finance and Marine and Fisheries, and others.

Officers.

The officers elected were:

President—R. S. Gourlay, Toronto.

Vice-president—C. B. Gordon, Montreal, president Dominion Textile Co.

Ontario vice-president—J. M. Woods, of Woods Limited, Ottawa.

Quebec vice-president—D. J. Fraser, Quebec.

Manitoba vice-president—J. A. Parkhill, Winnipeg.

British Columbia vice-president—A. C. Tiernerfelt, Vancouver.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island vice-president—S. E. Elkin, St. John, N.B.

Nova Scotia vice-president—(To be nominated later).

Alberta and Saskatchewan vice-president—Wm. Georgeson, Calgary.

Treasurer—Mr. Geo. Booth (re-elected).

REGULATIONS GOVERNING DOMESTIC SERVANTS EMPLOYED IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

THE following are extracts from legislation with regard to domestic servants employed in Vienna, Austria, dated 28th October, 1911:—

1. Domestic servants, within the meaning of this Act, shall be those domestic workers who render services of

a menial character in the house or farm of the employer, in return for payment and board and lodging.

No person under the age of fourteen shall be employed in domestic service.

The conditions of service shall be based upon the contract of service

which is concluded between the employer (master) on the one part, and the domestic worker (servant) on the other part.

The terms of the contract of service shall be left to the discretion of the two parties, except as regards the regulations contained in **13, paragraph 1, 18 and 20, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Act. Provisions which are not permissible or not compatible with good house management, or which contravene certain prohibitive orders, shall be void.

Whatever applies in this Act to the employer (master) shall also apply to his deputy.

This Act shall also apply to children's nurses.

2. Every domestic worker shall be provided with a service book. No domestic worker shall be employed without the said book or an interim permit (*19). The said book shall be handed to the employer and be returned by him at the termination of the engagement.

7. The domestic worker shall perform exactly, in accordance with the employer's orders, all the duties which he has engaged to do or which may arise out of the conditions of service as a matter of course, or may be reasonably held to arise therefrom.

Even where a worker has only been engaged to do certain work, he shall be bound, at the request of the employer, to undertake the work entrusted to another domestic worker, which cannot be postponed, should the latter be prevented from undertaking the said work, and should the first-mentioned domestic worker be capable of doing so, provided that the carrying out of such work is at all permissible, from a moral and legal point of view, and can be reasonably expected of him.

Disputes amongst domestic workers, as to who should undertake certain work, shall be referred to the employer for decision.

Domestic workers shall not be required to do work which is beyond their strength.

The daily working hours of the domestic worker shall not be prolonged to the detriment of health beyond a limit proportionate to his age and strength.

On Sundays and holidays all ordinary work shall be undertaken, and especially such work which cannot be postponed without danger. Nevertheless, attendance at church service on Sundays and holidays, in regard to which the employer shall determine the time and sequence for each of his domestic workers, shall not be prevented.

No domestic worker shall cause the work which has been allotted to him to be undertaken by others without the permission of the employer.

8. No domestic worker shall leave the house unless it be on behalf of his employer, or stay out beyond the time allowed.

During the period of notice, a domestic worker may apply elsewhere for employment, as long as his work is not thereby neglected to a serious extent.

A domestic worker shall not receive visits from certain persons if, by doing so, he is acting in contravention of the employer's orders, and he shall be strictly prohibited from giving shelter to any person during the night without the permission of the employer.

The employer shall be bound to allow the domestic worker a certain time for the purpose of recreation and for attending to his own affairs.

A male domestic worker, whose principal employment consists in waiting on the employer, shall be entitled to a half-holiday every week, subsequent to completing his twenty-first year; all other domestic workers shall be entitled to seven consecutive hours for recreation every other week, which time should be granted, as far as possible, on Sundays or holidays.

No domestic worker shall store his belongings outside the premises of the employer without the latter's permission.

In the event of articles being lost, or if there are reasons for doubting the integrity of a domestic worker, the em-

ployer shall be allowed to search the belongings of the domestic worker, in the presence of the latter and that of two witnesses, summoned by the employer and the domestic worker respectively.

Should the domestic worker oppose the said search, or should it be impossible for him to witness the said search, the employer shall appeal to the authorities.

9. The wages shall be paid at the end of every month, should no other arrangements have been made; board wages, however, shall be paid fortnightly in advance.

Should board be given in kind, it shall be wholesome and sufficient in quantity.

12. The employer shall further be entitled to discharge a domestic worker without notice or compensation for specially weighty reasons, as for instance:

(1) Should the domestic worker prove, for whatever reason, totally unsuitable for the work he was engaged to undertake.

(2) Should he seriously and repeatedly fail in his duty, especially if he continually disobeys the orders of the employer or member of the latter's household who carry his authority, or if he displays refractory behaviour.

(3) Should he assault the employer or any member of his family, or insult the same by slandering or libelling the said employer and his family.

(4) Should he neglect or illtreat children or members of the household entrusted to his care or supervision.

(5) Should he commit theft, fraud, or embezzlement or induce fellow-servants so to act.

(6) Should he carelessly handle fire and light in spite of previous warnings, infringe the prohibition of smoking in dangerous places, or

should animals entrusted to his care come to harm in consequence of negligence on his part, or should he illtreat the same or in any way maliciously or purposely or through negligence damage the property of the employer.

(7) Should he, for his own advantage, borrow money or goods in the employer's name without his knowledge and consent.

(8) If, being entrusted with the keeping of accounts, he fails to do so with sufficient care, gets unjustifiably into arrears with the keeping of the said accounts, or is unable to give an explanation in regard to a deficit.

(9) Should he be detained by the authorities for more than three days.

(10) Should he take to drink, or practice other excesses and immorality, and, in particular, should he attempt to induce the children, relatives, or other members of the employer's household to commit such offences.

(11) Should he stay out all night without the consent of the employer or without being able to furnish a valid excuse, or should he shelter strangers over-night without having previously obtained the consent of the employer.

(12) Should he become insane or catch an infectious or loathsome disease, or be taken ill solely through his own fault, and thereby become unfit for work, or should he be incapable of working for a period of more than fourteen days through no fault of the employer, without prejudice to claims in accordance with *18 in case of illness.

In such cases the domestic worker shall only be entitled to payment in accordance with the contract of work up to the time of his discharge, without prejudice to any claims which the employer may have against him.

13. The attendance of the yearly military exercise in the reserve or militia shall not be considered a cause for determining the contract of service, but shall be regarded as an interruption of the same; but during this time domestic workers shall only be entitled to half the cash wages agreed upon.

Death of the employer shall render the contract of work null and void, unless the legal heirs of the deceased continue the said contract.

14. The domestic worker shall be entitled to leave the service without notice, for specially weighty reasons, as, for instance:

(1) If the nature of the work would make it impossible for him to continue the same without endangering his health.

(2) Should he be unable to remain in the service without affecting his honour.

(3) Should the employer or members of his household ill-treat him.

(4) Should the employer or members of his household or persons frequenting the latter place induce or attempt to induce the domestic worker to commit immoral or illegal practices.

(5) Should the employer be about to undertake a journey of some duration, or to take up his domestic domicile outside the jurisdiction of the Viennese police authorities, and, intending to take the domestic worker with him, should he fail to inform him to this effect by the last day on which notice could legally be given prior to the said journey or removal.

(6) Should the parents of the domestic worker require his attendance in the event of a sudden illness, or should any other important matter render imperative the immediate or more or less lengthy presence of the domestic worker, provided that in this case the employer may demand, during the period agreed upon in the contract of work, that the

domestic worker shall return to service upon a settlement of the cause of his absence.

(7) Should the employer not pay the wages at the stipulated time, or should it be found that the board is insufficient or that the lodgings are detrimental to health and morals.

Should the employer be to blame for a premature cessation of the contract of work, the domestic worker shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with *11.

18. Every employer shall be bound to care for a domestic worker when ill for a period not exceeding four weeks, provided that the latter has not wilfully contracted the illness, or brought it about through gross negligence, and shall not only pay him his wages but also provide him such board, medical attention, and curatives as may be necessary. Should, however, the contract of work not have existed for four weeks, this obligation shall be limited to fourteen days. The nursing and treatment may also be given, by admitting him to a hospital, or the place of a third party, provided the consent of the domestic worker has been obtained.

Should the nature of the illness require it, the domestic worker may insist upon admission to a hospital.

20. The employer shall be bound to furnish the domestic worker with a certificate setting out the length of service and his qualifications upon the termination of the contract of service.

Additions or marginal remarks which are calculated to render it difficult for the domestic worker to obtain a new situation shall not be entered on the said certificate.

The stamp fees required for legalizing the said certificate shall be paid by the employer, and shall not be deducted from the wages.

Should the domestic worker leave the service of his own free will, the employer shall be bound to endorse this on the said certificate.

The police authorities shall, in pursuance of the certificate, supplement the entries already made in the service book on the application of the domestic worker respecting the commencement of service, by entering the date of termination of the contract of service and, if desired by the domestic worker, the essential contents of the said certificate, and they shall certify the entries, impress the official seal,

and return the book, as well as the certificate, to the domestic worker.

25. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st January of the year following its proclamation.

The Domestic Code, dated 1st May, 1910, as well as other legal regulations relating thereto, as far as they are contrary to this new Domestic Code, shall become void from the date on which the latter comes into force.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Brotherhood of Painters, Local No. 583, Calgary.

Clause 1. Day's work to consist of nine hours, commencing at 7.30 a.m. and ending at 5.30 p.m.; 12 noon on Saturdays. An eight hour day from November 1st to each year commencing at 8.00 a.m. and ending at 5.00 p.m.; 12 noon on Saturdays.

Clause 2. Minimum rate of wage to be fifty cents per hour.

Clause 3. That every contractor be allowed one apprentice to every four journeyman painters and that said apprentice shall serve no less than three years' apprenticeship and shall be under the age of twenty-one at time of apprenticeship.

Clause 4. That workmen be paid time and one-half from the regular quitting time until 12 p.m., after that hour double time. Saturdays, overtime to commence from 12 noon at the rate of time and one-half until 12 p.m., after that hour double time. Work on Sun-

days and Dominion Holidays to be paid for at the rate of double time. Dominion Holidays are as follows:—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day. *No work allowed on Labor Day.*

Clause 5. Wages to be paid fortnightly at 12 noon.

Clause 6. That master painters and general contractors sending men outside city shall pay travelling expenses both ways, time while travelling and all extra living expenses said workmen may incur, and shall pay all expenses of workmen outside city for less than six days.

Clause 7. Workmen to be on job or at shop prepared to begin work at schedule time. No man to be allowed to mix paints, etc., or carry materials outside working hours.

Clause 8. Any man in charge of three or more men on job valued at \$1,000 or over shall receive at least five cents per hour extra wages.

Clause 9. Painters' Union to get all its own members. Employers will not be responsible for men in their employ joining the union on any special time, but will not discriminate against union men in any way.

Clause 10. That a committee from the union shall meet a committee from the Master Painters' Association within one

month after schedule is presented, on a date to be mutually agreed upon.

Clause 11. This agreement shall come into effect on the twenty-second day of May, 1912, and shall continue in force until notice has been given in January prior to the expiration of this agreement on the last day of March, 1914.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE Department's index number of wholesale prices continued to decline during September, standing at 132.5 as compared with 133.4 in August and 128.0 in September, 1911.

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 255 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

The decline during the past month was due chiefly to decline in the prices of fresh vegetables, especially potatoes, there being slight decreases also

in Ontario grain, fodder, cattle and beef, sheep, canned vegetables, bread-stuffs, cottons, coke, paints and oils, with increases in western grain, hogs and hog products, dairy products, fish, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, iron and steel, other metals, anthracite coal, lumber, miscellaneous building materials, furniture, and sundries. The chief features of the rise during the past year occurred in grains and fodders, animals and meats, dairy products, fish, fruits and vegetables, hides, leather, boots and shoes, metals and implements, fuel and lighting.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided shows the average price level for September, 1912, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1912
AUGUST, 1912, AND SEPTEMBER, 1911.

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Sept. 1912.	Aug. 1912.	Sept. 1911.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	155.1	157.2	147.3
" Western.....	3	144.3	140.9	162.6
Fodder.....	5	172.0	173.8	144.9
All.....	14	158.8	158.3	150.1
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	4	179.5	183.5	159.2
Hogs and hog products.....	6	168.4	163.4	152.7
Sheep and mutton.....	2	104.4	107.9	99.7
Poultry.....	2	235.5	232.7	183.1
All.....	14	172.0	171.1	151.4
III. Dairy products.....	8	146.2	141.4	130.5
IV. Fish.....	6	147.1	136.0	144.3
Prepared fish.....	3	168.1	160.5	152.7
Fresh fish.....	9	154.2	145.8	147.1
All.....				
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	5	87.6	86.6	96.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	93.0	93.0	90.0
Dried fruits.....	3	132.4	132.4	145.4
Fresh vegetables.....	4	174.2	233.2	215.4
Canned vegetables.....	3	131.3	137.2	136.4
All.....	18	122.5	147.8	140.7
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	9	122.9	123.2	119.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	120.3	120.3	110.0
Sugar, etc.....	6	116.6	116.1	127.5
Condiments.....	5	99.9	99.9	95.1
All.....	24	116.1	116.1	113.7
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	126.9	126.9	120.8
Cottons.....	4	137.0	141.9	130.8
Silks.....	3	83.1	83.9	84.7
Jutes.....	2	169.5	161.5	148.3
Flax products.....	4	103.7	103.7	101.9
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	119.9	120.8	118.0
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	183.8	178.8	163.1
Leather.....	4	140.9	140.1	123.3
Boots & shoes.....	3	145.0	142.4	136.3
All.....	11	157.6	154.8	141.3
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.8	98.0	98.4
Other metals.....	13	136.0	134.5	118.8
Implements.....	10	104.8	104.8	105.1
All.....	34	115.1	114.0	108.6
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	120.9	122.2	112.9
Lighting.....	4	84.8	84.8	84.9
All.....	10	106.4	107.2	101.7
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	12	166.6	166.4	163.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	105.0	104.9	103.2
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	139.2	140.7	139.8
All.....	46	131.5	131.9	130.3
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	138.9	136.5	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	103.0	103.0	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.5	120.5	117.1
All.....	16	117.0	116.1	110.8
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	114.4	114.4	112.5
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	321.3	321.3	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	153.4	153.4	146.4
Sundries.....	6	113.7	108.3	104.4
All.....	16	180.5	178.5	160.9
All commodities.....	256	132.5	133.4	128.0

More detailed information as to the price movement during September as compared with the preceding month is as follows:—

Grains and fodders—Manitoba wheat declined from \$1.05 to 96c as shipments of the new crop arrived on the market, relieving the scarcity of high grade milling wheat which had prevailed for some weeks. The new wheat was reported to be grading high and reports pointed to a large crop and good harvesting conditions. Ontario winter wheat was slightly upward both for old and new stock as the crop was estimated to be only about 60% of that of last year, which however, was stated to be larger than usual. Barley rose slightly and then weakened at Winnipeg but was steady at Toronto. Western oats were slightly higher but Ontario oats advanced from 43c to 47c, as crops were being damaged by wet weather. Flax declined at Winnipeg but the crop is expected to be somewhat late. Corn, peas, and rye were steady at Toronto. Hay was lower at both Montreal and Toronto, prices being down to the level of April, so far the lowest this year. Bran and shorts were higher and in strong demand, some mills being much behind with their orders. Baled straw was steady.

Animals and meats. — Cattle were slightly lower at Toronto, and after a slight rise, weakened at Winnipeg. Receipts on the market have been good but owing to the wet weather and softness of the grass the quality has not been good. Beef, hindquarters, dropped \$1 per cwt. and veal was steady. Hogs rose 50c and live hogs advanced 75c per cwt. Lard advanced during each week of the month on account of the record prices for hogs, as well as better demand and the prevailing lightness of the hogs offered. Barrelled pork was \$1 higher and smoked meats were firm, the packers finding a heavy demand for fresh pork. Mutton was steady but sheep and lambs were easier. Fowls were steady and turkeys were up 1c per pound.

Dairy products. — Butter was 1c higher at both Toronto and Montreal. Production was reported to be less than might be expected from the good pasturage, and the quality was soft on account of the wet weather, and supplies were still bought for storage. The demand from Western Canada continued heavy and large quantities of New Zealand butter were reported to be already contracted for. Larger supplies of dairy butter were marketed at Winnipeg. Cheese advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c early in September in sympathy with higher prices on country markets but soon weakened on account of the consequent slackening of demand in England. Winter prices for milk took effect in Montreal and Toronto on the first of October, and producers' prices were expected to be higher at Montreal than last year but slightly lower at Toronto, where the advance to winter prices, however, took effect one month sooner. Eggs were 1c higher at Montreal and Toronto, the demand being good and the shrinkage being greater during the warmer spell.

Fish. — Dry cod and haddock advanced at Canso, N.S. The wet weather in Eastern Canada hindered the drying of fish and the fishermen had large quantities of fish salted, but not dried. Catches of cod, haddock, and halibut were light and bait was scarce. The fishing on the inshore grounds was reported particularly poor this year. Halibut was scarce and frozen supplies were expected to be used. Prices were higher at Montreal and shipments were received from the Pacific coast. Mackerel was scarce and salt mackerel advanced from 6c to 8c, and high prices were expected as the catch was below normal this year. At Montreal, British Columbia fresh salmon replaced that from Gaspé. Lake fish were in better supply at Toronto. Oysters came on the market at the same level as last year.

Fruit and vegetables. — The peach crop was larger than for several years and the quality was good, while prices were lower. On account of a few

warm days early in the month such large quantities of peaches, plums and pears reached Toronto that prices dropped for a very short time, but demand for preserving soon increased. Lombard plums were reported to be not a heavy crop. Conditions pointed to a very large crop of apples and to low prices but the New Brunswick crop was expected to be only 50% as wet weather in the spring had interfered with polination. Demand improving with a few warm days, lemons were higher and firm, as no new supplies could be obtained till the new crop arrives and prices on this were quoted slightly higher than last year, while large sizes were reported to be scarce on account of the wet spring. Also the Italian government was reported to have bought up large quantities of all sizes of lemons for the army in Tripoli. Low prices for evaporated apples were reported to be expected as the crop is large and fungus due to the wet has made many apples fit for drying only. On low and wet lands beans were expected to be almost a failure though on higher ground prospects were much better. Potatoes continued their steady decline since June and crops were reported to be excellent while a bumper crop is expected in New Brunswick. Loss through excessive moisture and rot was reported in some districts and by some dealers, but on the whole prices were expected to be unusually low this winter. Tomatoes were down to 17½c at Toronto but rose to 20-25c. Canned tomatoes came on the markets at slightly lower prices than last year, while corn was the same as a year ago. Canned peas have an upward tendency and the crop in France was reported poor.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.

—Flour was weaker with prospects of good wheat crops in the west and lower prices were expected when the new make would be marketed. Foreign demand has improved but lack of space and high ocean freights deterred some business. The winter wheat crop in

Ontario being small, and the milling quality not high, winter wheat flour is expected to be very high and to be largely replaced by Manitoba's for bakers' use. Oatmeal and rolled oats were unchanged in price, having dropped 25c per barrel but risen again in a few days. The quantity of good milling grain in the crop of Ontario oats is said to be very small and there was danger of frost to the Western crop. Sugar declined again 10c, but glucose was higher. The demand for maple sugar was weaker. Honey came on the market in larger quantities, and prices are expected to be on a level with last year.

Textiles. — In the woollen industry prices and markets were steady. Grey flannels were up 5%. Raw cotton was lower as prospects for a good crop in the United States improved. Conditions pointed to the probability that large supplies would remain over from last year's great crop and with present crop conditions this caused great weakness. Grey cottons averaged lower and prints higher. Coloured cottons were steady. Raw silk was higher and more was being used in Europe. Jute and Hessians were steady and flax fibre maintained the firmness of the preceding month. Cotton rope advanced from 23c to 24c at Montreal in sympathy with the higher price of raw cotton the past few months and with advances in other lines of rope.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes. — While hides were firm, calfskins were higher and lambskins advanced 10c each. In boots men's split bluchers were firmer.

Metals and implements. — A notable advance in iron was the feature in the metal markets. At London iron reached the highest point in its history, and in Montreal, Summerlee, No. 2, advanced to \$22.50 and later to \$24, while Canadian Foundry also advanced again. Supplies have been low ever since the coal strike in England last winter and demand has been improving not only in Britain and Can-

ada but in the United States. Black sheets also advanced 10c, Canada plates and galvanized sheets 10c, boiler plates 20c, steel billets 50c, while bar iron, boiler tubes, ship spikes and all steel were upward. Tools were reported likely to go up in sympathy with higher prices for iron and steel. Higher prices are reported to have no deterrent effect on demand, which is well maintained by railway construction, municipal undertakings and building operations. Aluminum was lower in New York. The copper output was large and prices were steady. Lead advanced 50c and lead sheets were higher. Tin was higher on the primary market in London, and solder was advanced 3c at Montreal.

Fuel and lighting. — The feature in fuel was the continuation of the advance in anthracite coal since June, caused by depleted stocks in the spring and the impossibility of laying in the usual winter stocks during the summer. The suspension of mining for two months last spring caused such shortage in the United States that the usual summer surplus was not available for the winter stocks of Canadian dealers. In some localities it is reported that no coal has been received for two and three months. Stove size is particularly scarce, but with the advent of cold weather, egg size is expected to become equally scarce. Fortunately soft coal is plentiful. Connellsville coke was 10-25c lower. Vancouver Island coal averaged higher.

Lumber. — Many lines of lumber were firmer. There were some expectations that the conditions of 1907 would repeat themselves. The demand for spruce is reported to be stronger than at any time since 1907. New Brunswick spruce deals were 25c higher. The English markets were stronger but the high freight rates exerted a deterring influence. Shingles were higher in Eastern Canada, New Brunswick shingles were in demand in Ontario and it was reported that British Columbia shingles might be scarce on account of car shortage when the

western crop movement became heavy. The demand for hemlock was remarkably strong even for new cut, dry stock having been exhausted as there was little when the spring trade opened. Prices were therefore firm with a tendency to advance. White pine, 1 inch x 4 inches and 1 inch x 5 inches, was reported to be growing scarce. Boxmakers were said to be complaining of the price of box lumber, mill culls, and looking for substitutes.

Miscellaneous building materials. — Iron pipe advanced 4c, red dry lead was 25c per cwt. higher, and copper wire was firmer, all in sympathy with the high prices of the raw metals.

Paints, oil and glass. — The rapid and steady rise in the price of white lead during the past fifteen months continued in two advances above the eight cent mark, reaching \$8.15 and then \$8.40 per cwt., following the movement of pig lead. The highest price previously recorded was \$7.60 in 1907. Linseed oil was 6-8c lower, and turpentine was weaker. Putty was higher on account of the scarcity of whiting. Following a similar advance last May, window glass was raised 20c at Montreal and 10% at Toronto, while plate glass was up 20%. Reports of labour troubles in Belgium were given as the cause.

House furnishings. — Kitchen chairs were higher, in sympathy with higher levels for lumber prices, wages, and other costs of production.

Drugs and chemicals. — Prices were steady and opium was slightly firmer.

Miscellaneous. — The new crop of hops came on the market, Canadian were down to 26½c, Bohemian at 35c, while British Columbia rose 4c at the coast, being up to 28c. Pulp and paper markets were firm. Newsprint was steady and likely to advance. Manilla wrappings were ¼c higher and still firm. Ground wood pulp was \$1 higher and in good demand in the United States although water was better there on account of recent rains. Sul-

white was lower. Manila rope made another advance of 1c per pound and raw rubber was up 9c per cwt.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	91.6
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6. 220	81.5
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	....
1897	92.3	1,950	62	6.1164	....
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	91.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3239	105.2
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	109.9
1908	120.8	2,310 ⁴	73	8.2349	105.5
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	111.9
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	115.2
1911	127.3	2,513	79.7	8.7132	109.1
1912					
Jan.	131.4	2,613	81.8	8.9493	112.4
Feb.	134.3	2,667	82.9	8.9578	112.2
Mar.	134.2	2,791	84.4	8.9019	115.7
April	135.4	2,693	85.0	9.1010	120.5
May	135.9	2,687	85.3	9.2746	122.7
June	136.9	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.4
July	134.8	2,746		9.0657	116.9
Aug.	133.4	2,722		9.1000	115.7
Sept.	132.5			9.2257	

¹The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912: May, 1907; 2,601.
²Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January, 1892: 8.1382.
³Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906: 5.7019.
⁴Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911: March, 1907: 9.1283.

In the issue of September 7th the *Economist* says:—

Our index number this month shows a fall of about 1 per cent., compared with a month ago, . . . there having been a marked fall in the price of food products and of cotton, and a rise in almost all other prices. . . . There seems every likelihood of very fine crops in North America, with a considerable exportable surplus from the United States, while it is thought that Russia will have a good deal to send to this country, for with an abundant rye crop and large stocks Germany is unlikely to take so much Russian wheat as she has done during the current

harvest year. Meat prices are still high, but, as usual, are falling off during the summer months. . . . The beet sugar situation is in favour of low prices, for the season just closed has been a record one, and the new crop promises very well. . . . We are glad to record a fall in rice, which is responding to good crops in India and Japan. . . . As regards cotton there has been a return to the level prevailing during the spring, thanks to good reports both from America and from Egypt. The upward turn of prices in July was the result of a too pessimistic view of the coming crop. . . . It is thought in some quarters that the crop may yet prove to be the second largest on record. Other textiles show an upward tendency. The wool trade . . . is very brisk. . . . Jute, flax and hemp are all in active demand at higher prices. . . . The upward movement is most marked in the case of pig-iron and the allied trades. . . . For the first time for years iron and steel works are now in many cases working to their full capacity. . . . The copper market is very firm in consequence of a large industrial demand. . . . Similar reports are to hand with regard to lead and tin. The leather market is also very strong. . . . Nitrate, tallow and oils are similarly placed, while rubber has also risen a few pence per lb. . . . On the whole, the price movements of the month are exceptionally favourable, for good crops mean cheap food and raw material, whereas the tendency of prices in the iron trade and in the miscellaneous trades means a brisk industrial demand.

Bradstreet's, September 14, 1912, says:—

Despite lower prices for cereals, cotton, and products of the soil generally, the general trend of commodity prices is upward because of the firmness of a great number of quotations and the aggressive strength of others. The September 1 index number was \$9.2157, a gain of six-tenths of 1 per cent. over August 1, and the third highest number registered in two decades. It is only half of 1 per cent. below the high record number of May 1, 1912, and 4.4 per cent. above September 1, 1911.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

A PART from an advance in eggs and a decline in potatoes in nearly all the cities, which are usual features at this season of the year, the chief incident of the month was a rise in prices of anthracite coal, in many cities in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Many of these advances followed a rise in the previous month and were due chiefly to scarcity of supplies for winter and difficulty experienced by dealers in getting orders filled and shipments made promptly. This condition having prevailed since the strike last spring, still higher prices and possible scarcity are expected in some localities. Meats fluctuated considerably, and butter was upward.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia																				
Sydney.....	20	14	10	16	18	18	23	5-18	20	32	30	9	28	35	20	.....	1	5	3½	4
Westville.....	22	18	18	15	15	15	22	7-15	18	30	..	7	30	32	20	20	3	4½	3½	5
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	30	28	7	28	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
Halifax.....	24	17	10	15	15	15	20	5-7-22	18	35	30	7	27-30	34	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
Prince Edward Island—																				
Charlottetown..	20	16	10	16	15	22	22	4	18	22	22	6	26	28	18	18	2	3½	3½	4½
New Brunswick—																				
Moncton.....	20	12	....	18*	16	16	23	6	18	30	.....	7-8	29	33	.....	20	2	4	3½	4
St. John.....	24	14	12	16	16	16	22	6	20	40	30	7	28	34	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4½
Fredericton..	25	12	8	14	14	14	22	7-16	18	35	28	7	22	30	25	20	2	4	4	4
Quebec—																				
Quebec.....	16	14	14	12	15	16	18	8	20	30	26	8	24	28	16	15	6	3½	3½	5
	17	15	..	14	..	..	20	..	..	32	..	..	26	30	18	..	..	..	..	..
Three Rivers..	20	15	15	15	17	15	20	8-15	17	30	28	7	28	30	20	20	6	3½	3	4
Sherbrooke...	25	15	10	18	17	17	20	10	18	32	.....	6	28	32	20	..	1	5	3½	5
	20	13	10	15	16	15	20	10	17	30	.....	6	26	29	20	18	6	3½	3	4
Sorel.....	22	14	14	..	18	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	27	30	20	20	6	3	3	5
St. Hyacinthe..	14	10	..	15	15	12	22	6-10-12	16	28	.....	6	30	30	20	20	6	3	3	5
St. John.....	20	16	14	18	17	15	18	8-10-12	16	32	30	8	28	30	18	16	3	3	3	6
Montreal.....	20	14	17	17	16	19	22	18	17	38	32	8	29	30	22	20	1½	4	4	4
Hull.....	18	13	14	20	16	15	20	8	18	30	20	7	30	38	18	17	3	3½	2½	4

*Lamb, no mutton for sale.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 33

COMMODITIES, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	6	15	15	7	6	30-40	60	40	1.50	10	10	17.25	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	26.00
5	6	13	13	6	6	30	25	35	1.05	8	10	.....	3.20	4.00	3.50	19	14.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6½	6	30	30	40	1.20	8	10	7.25	4.60	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
6	6	.....	12-15	5½	5½	30	50	40	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.50	5.50	3.50	22	15.00	10.00
5	5	16	14	5½	5½	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	6.75	4.25	.....	.....	.....	6.00	5.00
																	8.00	7.00
6	6	12	12	5½	5½	35	40	40	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	.....
6	6	16	14	6	5½	40	50	40	1.50	10	12	7.50	5.10	8.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00
6	6	15	12	6	6	35	50	40	0.75	10	10	8.50	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	6	13	12	6	5	35-40	35-40	40	0.80	20	10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	18	16.00	.....
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	30-50	30-40	0.90	15	8	7.00	5.00	7.00	5.50	18	18.00	.....
5	5	16	15	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.20	10	8-10	7.45	6.00	5.00	1.50	20	8.00	5.00
5	6	12	10	6½	5½	30	30	30-40	0.90	16	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	15.00	8.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	6	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	5-7	8	7.50	5.50	5.50	4.50	18	9.00	7.00
5	5	13	12	6	5½	30	35	30	0.80	15	10	7.25	5.75	6.00	4.50	22	10.00	8.00
7	6	13	12	5½	6	35	35	40	1.25	18	7	8.25	6.50	8.35	4.85	23	12.00	8.00
5	5	12½	12½	6	5½	35-40	35	40	0.90	10	8	8.00	5.25	6.00	4.00	20	15.00	10.00
									1.00			8.25						

1. At wharf.
2. Company houses \$6.00, private houses \$8.00.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
Ottawa	20	15	15	15	18	15	20	8	19	33	.....	7	28	32	20	18	3	3½	4	5
Brockville	20	15	12½	15	15	17	25	10	18	30	30	6	30	32	18	18	1½	3½	3½	3½
Kingston	25	18			18					32			30	33	20	20		4	3½	3½
Belleville	20	15	10	15	17	15	20	12	17	28	.....	6	32		20	18	3	4	3½	5
Peterborough.	20	12½	13	15		.....	27	12½	18	27	.....	6	28	32	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
Orillia	22	14	14	18	16	15	25	15	20	25	.....	7	22	30	20	18	1½	3½	3½	3½
Toronto	25	15	15	15	18	.....	23	12½	20	27	25	7	25	30	25	18	3	3½	3½	3½
Niagara Falls.	20	12½	12½	15	16	12	18	15	16	32	.....	9	25	30	22	18	3	3½	2½	3
St. Catharines.	25	13	13	18	18	14	22	17	35	30	35		30	35	20	20		3	3	3
Hamilton	23	15	15	20	20	16	25	15	20	30	.....	7	27	33	25	18	1½	4	3	4
Brantford	22	18	18	20	18	16	20	15	18	32	28	7	26	30	22	18	3	4	3	4
Guelph	23	12½	15	18	20	16	20	15	18	30	.....	8	30	32	22	18	1½	3½	3	4
Berlin	25	12½	12½	18	17	17	25	13	20	28	.....	8	.....	32	25	18	1½	3½	3	5
Woodstock	22	14	16	23	19	16	20	15	17	26	.....	7	28	31	20	20	3	4	2½	4
Stratford	20	14	15	17	18	17	23	15	17	28	.....	7	28	32	18	16	1½	4	2½	4½
London	22	13	12½	15	20	20	22	14	18	25	.....	7	30	32	25	20	1½	4	2½	3½
St. Thomas ..	20	14	15		22	20	23	15	16	25	.....	7	26	28	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
Chatham	22	16	14	16	22	20	24	15	16	25	.....	7	26	28	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
Windsor	22	13	12½	15	20	20	22	14	18	25	.....	7	30	32	25	20	1½	4	2½	3½
Owen Sound ..	20	14	15		22	20	23	15	16	25	.....	7	26	28	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
Cobalt	22	15	15	20	18	22	22	18	17	27	.....	7	28	30	20	18	1½	4	3	5
Sault Ste Marie	23	14	12½	16	18	14	21	15	20	27	.....	7	28	32	18	18	1½	4	3½	4
Port Arthur ..	20	15	15	16	20	18	20	10	16	25	.....	7	28	32	18	18	1½	4	3½	4
Fort William..	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	25	.....	8	30	32	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Winnipeg	22	14	15	15	15	15	20	11	17	26	.....	7	26	30	20	18	3	4	2½	4½
Brandon	25	15	15	20	20	22	22	20	40	35	10	25	35	30	20	.....	3	3½	3½	5
Saskatchewan—	25	18	18	20	20	18	25	15	18	35	30	9	25	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
Regina	40	20	20	25	20	18	22	12½	15	30	30	10	30	35	20	..	2	3½	3½	3½
Manitoba—	25	15	15	22	22	20	25	15	18	35	30	10	30	35	20	20	2	3½	3½	3½
Winnipeg	25	16	19	25	20	18	25	12½	18	35	28	10	25	25	23	20	1	5	3½	5
Brandon	22	15	12½	20	20	.....	30	20	20	35	30	9	25	30	23	23	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—	25	18	22	25	23	20	35	15	20	35	30	12½	25	35	20	20	1½	4½	4	5
Regina	25	16	..	25	20	18	23	18	20	35	.....	10	30	35	..	..	1½	4½	3½	5
Alberta—	25	16	22	22	20	25	18	20	35	35	.....	10	35	35	..	..	1½	6½	3½	5
Medicine Hat.	25	15	20	25	22	20	25	12½	20	40	30	12	25	40	25	25	1½	4	3½	6½
Cal ary	22	12½	18	22	20	20	23	10	18	40	35	10	30	35	22½	22½	2	3½	3½	4
Edmonton	25	15	20	20	20	20	25	20	20	35	.....	10	..	..	20	20	1½	5	4	4½
Lethbridge	22	17	22	25	22	..	30	15	20	35	.....	10	..	35	25	25	1-1½	6½	3½	5
British Columbia—	25	17	16	25	25	22	28	15	22	60	35	15	30	40	20	20	1½	6½	4	5
Nelson	22	18	18	22	22	20	33	10	15	50	40	12½	30	25	25	25	1½	6½	4	6
New Westm'str	25	15	20	25	25	20	30	12½	20	50	35	15	35	55	25	25	1	6½	5½	5½
Victoria	20	15	16	23	20	20	27	10	19	50	35	10	32	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	5
Nanaimo	27	15	17½	20	25	25	25	10	17	60	40	20	.....	40	25	25	1	6-8	4	5
Prince Rupert																				

3. New potatoes only, 5c per lb.

4. 10c per loaf.

5. Natural gas used, no coal or wood.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 33COMMODITIES, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1912.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, p r gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k ng'n'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	6	12½	15	6	5½	40	35	40	.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	13.00	10.00
5	5	15	12½	6½	6½	40	35	40	1.00	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	7	..	12	6½	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	20	13.00	12.00
5	7	15	15	6½	5½	60	.60	40	.75	10	10	7.50	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	14.00	10.00
5	5	13	10	5½	5	30	30	40	.75	10	7	8.00	5.50	6.50	4.50	15	12.50	10.00
5	6	15	12½	5½	5½	25	25	25	1.10	10	7	8.00	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	15.00	12.00
5	7	..	10	6½	6½	35	40	40	1.30	10	8	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	20	22.00	22.00
5	6	..	12	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.30	40	7	7.00	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	10.00	8.00
5	5½	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	.90	10	8	7.50	5.25	8.00	6.00	18	18.00	14.00
7	5	..	12½	6½	5½	25	25	35	.85	10	9	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	5	..	12½	7	6	25	25	25	.90	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	6	15	12½	5½	5½	25	30	25	.65	10	8	8.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	22	15.00	12.00
5	7	..	12½	6½	5½	25	25	25	1.00	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	..	12	7	5½	25	30	30	1.00	10	10	7.75	7.75	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	..	15	6½	5½	30	30	40	.90	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
5	6	12½	10	6½	5½	25	25	25	1.20	10	10	7.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12.00	8.00
5	7	..	..	6½	6	35	35	30	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.00	..	..	15	14.00	10.00
5	5	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	15.00	12.00
5	5	15	15	6½	5½	25	25	25	.90	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.50	3.50	15	10.00	7.00
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	25	30	35	1.75	10	10	10.00	..	5.50	4.50	25	14.00	10.00
5	5	18	15	6	5	40	..	40	1.25	10	10	7.50	..	5.50	4.00	25	25.00	22.00
5	6½	15	15	7½	6½	30	30	25	1.25	10	10	8.50	5.75	5.50	3.50	25	25.00	15.00
5	6½	12½	12½	6½	6½	60	50	40	..	10	8	8.50	5.50	6.00	4.50	25	25.00	15.00
7	6	12	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.05	10	8½	10.50	9.00	9.00	5.50	25	30.00	18.00
7	7	17½	12½	7	7	35	35	35	..	15	10	11.50	9.25	9.80	5.50	30	25.00	15.00
5	5	15	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.50	15	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	30.00	20.00
6	6	17½	20	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.75	15	15	12.85	8.10	9.80	..	35	35.00	..
8	8½	20	17½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.25	25	12½	13.50	8.50	9.75	6.50	20	45.00	35.00
8	6	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.25	15	12½	..	..	..	..	40	25.00	..
6	7	15	10	6½	6	35	35	30	.90	15	10	7.00	6.75	..	5.50	35	25.00	25.00
8	7	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.10	20	12½	..	4.00	..	8.50	30	35.00	25.00
8	6	15	15	8	7½	40	40	40	2.00	20	15	5.00	..	..	3.50	35	30.00	14.00
8½	8½	16	12½	7½	6½	50	45	30	1.25	25	12½	12.00	8.75	..	6.50	40	20.00	15.00
6½	6	15	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	1.00	20	10	..	8.00	..	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
8	8	20	15	7	6½	40	50	40	.90	15	8	11.50	6.50	..	6.00	50	25.00	..
8	8	14	10	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.25	25	12½	..	7.50	..	..	27.00	..	..
8	8	17	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	2.75	20	12½	..	8.50	..	..	40	12.00	18.00
8	8	..	..	60	60	50	50	50	3.60	20	12½	11.00	8.50	..	7.00	35	40.00	20.00

6. American oil.

7. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

8. Delivery extra, 75c-\$1.50.

9. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, hard wood quotations are for jack pine, tamarac, etc.

Fruit and vegetables were reported to be marketed in large quantities in the Niagara Peninsula and Southern Ontario the warm weather for a short time having ripened all fruits rapidly.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—The price of sirloin steak was higher at Sherbrooke, Que., where cattle were so scarce that butchers had to send to Toronto for supplies; at Montreal, Que.; Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Medium shoulder roast advanced at Halifax, N.S.; Sherbrooke, and Montreal, Que.; St. Catharines, Windsor, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and at Saskatoon, Sask. Sirloin steak was lower at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and London, Ont., while shoulder roast declined at Moncton, N.B.; St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Orillia and Hamilton, Ont. The supply of grass-fed cattle was reported as the cause of the decline at Orillia, and a decrease in wholesale prices at Hamilton.

Veal advanced in price at Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Peterborough, Windsor, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and at Saskatoon, Sask., but the price was lower at Orillia, Ont.

Mutton was lower at Halifax, N.S., Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, and Montreal, Que.; Orillia, and St. Thomas, Ont.; and at Prince Rupert, B.C. The price advanced at Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, London, Windsor, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; at Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. No mutton was for sale at Moncton, N.B., but roast lamb declined 2c per lb.

Pork.—The price of fresh pork was higher at Sherbrooke, Que., Windsor, Ont., Brandon, Man., and New Westminster, B.C., but lower at Montreal, Que.

Salt pork was higher at Halifax, N.S., Cobalt, Ont., and New Westminster, B. C., but was lower at Sherbrooke and Hull, Que.

Bacon advanced at Belleville, and Orillia, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and Nanaimo, B. C., but declined at London, Ont.

Fish.—Halibut advanced 1c per lb. at Sydney, N.S., the supply being smaller. Fish were reported higher at London, Ont., because fish caught in Lake Erie were being shipped to Buffalo. At Moose Jaw, Sask., prices were lower.

Lard advanced at Three Rivers, Que., Brockville, Hamilton, and St. Thomas, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C., but declined at Moncton, N.B., Sorel, Que., and London, Ont. At Hamilton the increase was due to higher prices for hogs.

Eggs. — Prices were higher in all of the cities except twelve, and advances were reported to be usual at this time of the year. In most of the cities prices were from five to eight cents higher than a year ago, in some cases being as much as ten and twelve cents higher while in only five or six localities were prices nearly on a level with those of last September.

Milk was raised in price at Moncton, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Que., St. John's, Que., Peterborough, Ont., Regina, Sask., New Westminster and Victoria, B.C.

Butter. — Both dairy and creamery butter were higher at Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que.; Brockville, Peterborough, Berlin, St. Thomas, and Owen Sound, Ont.; and at Nelson, B.C. Both declined at New Westminster, B.C. Dairy butter was higher at Westville, N.S.; Three Rivers, Que.; St.

Catharines and Guelph, Ont.; Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask.; but lower at Ottawa, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C. Creamery butter alone advanced at Sydney, N.S., on account of scarcity, at Sorel and Hull, Que., and at Victoria, B.C., while it declined at London, Ont. The advance was stated to be usual at this time of year in most of the cities.

Cheese. — Both old and new cheese advanced at Halifax, N.S.; at Toronto, Ont., where old cheese was scarce; at Brantford, Ont., where the supply of new cheese has been largely bought up. Old cheese was lower at Ottawa, Ont., on account of good production, but was higher at Orillia, and at Woodstock, Ont., where it was scarce. New cheese advanced at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask.

Bread. — At St. Thomas, Ont., the price per 1½ lb. loaf was raised from 5c to 6c. A similar advance took effect at Kingston, Ont., in August.

Flour was quoted higher at Quebec, Que., and lower at St. Catharines, Ont.

Rolled oats. — The price was lower at Moncton, N.B., Toronto, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask. Mills were reported to be cleaning up last seasons's stocks.

Rice was steady.

Beans. — The price was up at Westville, N.S., Three Rivers, Que., Regina, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C. Prices were raised till the arrival of the new crop.

Evaporated apples. — Lower prices were quoted at Moncton, N.B., Fredericton, N.B., Sorel, Que., and Nanaimo, B.C., while quotations were higher at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Prunes were up at Westville, and Hal-

ifax, N.S., but were down at Moncton, N.B., St. Catharines, Ont., Regina, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C.

Sugar. — Yellow sugar was lower at Sherbrooke, Que., and declined again about the twentieth of the month. The price was lower also at Orillia and Chatham, Ont. Granulated sugar declined at Westville, N.S. Both granulated and yellow sugar advanced at Saskatoon, Sask., and Nelson, B.C.

Tea and coffee were steady.

Potatoes were lower in all the cities except Westville, and Amherst, N.S., Niagara Falls, Chatham and Windsor, Ont., where prices were steady, and at Saskatoon, Sask., and Prince Rupert, B.C., where higher prices were quoted. Good crops of potatoes were reported as the cause of the decline at Sydney, N.S., Quebec, Que., Ottawa, Brockville, Hamilton, Brantford, Berlin, and London, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C., and still lower prices were expected. At Peterborough, Ont., dry rot spoiled the crop of early varieties and prices were expected to go up later. At Stratford, Ont., the quality of the potatoes was reported not as good as in other years.

Vinegar and starch were quoted higher at Saskatoon, Sask.

Coal. — Anthracite coal advanced at Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. John's, Montreal and Hull, Que.; at Kingston, Orillia, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford Berlin, Stratford, London, Chatham and Cobalt, Ont. At Halifax higher prices were expected, and at St. John, N.B., it was stated that American and Scotch anthracite coal was scarce and that prices would

rise unless new cargoes arrived. At Quebec stocks were low and the price advanced 25c instead of 10c as usual in September. At Montreal the advance was 75c and still higher prices were expected. Slow delivery and scarcity were given as the cause at Kingston, Orillia, Niagara Falls, and Stratford, Ont. At Toronto, Ont., it was stated that the stocks of dealers were short. Increased wholesale prices was the cause at Brantford, and Berlin and at Chatham the dealers stated that the price had been raised by the mine owners. At St.

Hyacinthe, Que., a decline was reported. Bituminous coal was higher at Halifax, N. S., St. Hyacinthe, St. John's and Hull, Que.; Niagara Falls and London Ont.; and at Brandon, Man. Scarcity of supplies was the cause.

Wood—Both hard and soft wood were higher at Hull, Que., as all supplies of mill wood had been bought up. Soft wood was lower at Cobalt, Ont.

Coal oil was higher at Halifax, N. S.

Rentals were unchanged.

THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURERS, 1911.

THE results of the census of manufacturers taken in 1911 for the calendar year 1910 have been compiled and have been issued in summary form in the "Census and Statistics Monthly" for October, 1912.

The following tables and explanatory matter are reproduced below as of special interest to readers of the *Labour Gazette*.

Compared with the census of 1901 for

the year 1900 they show an increase in the ten years of 4,559 in the number of working establishments, of \$798,829,009 in the value of capital, of 175,108 in the number of persons employed, of \$127,274,301 in the earnings of salaries and wages and of \$683,722,157 in the value of products. The following table give the principal statistics for the two census years together with the total increase and the increase per cent. in the decade, viz. :—

Schedule	1900	1910	Increase	
			Totals	per cent
Establishments NO.	14,650	19,209	4,559	31.
Capital \$	446,916,487	1,245,745,496	798,829,009	178.
Employees NO.	339,173	514,281	175,108	51.
Salaries and wages \$	113,249,350	240,523,651	127,274,301	112.
Products \$	481,053,375	1,164,775,532	683,722,157	142.

The instructions for the census of 1901 provided that no factory should be so recognized which employed less than five persons, but made exceptions in the case of butter and cheese factories and brick and tile works, in which industries comparatively large operations may be carried on with less than five employees. But it was observed that the same rule might have been applied in the case of flour and gristing mills and electric light plants, and in the censuses of 1906 and 1911 the exceptions were extended to the industries of flour and gristing mills, saw and shingle mills (lumber products), fish curing plants, lime kilns and electric light and power plants, as well as butter and cheese factories and brick and tileworks when operated by less than five persons. These exceptions added \$8,886,303 to the value of capital in 1905 and \$14,658,010 in 1910, and to the value of products \$8,914,886 in 1905 and \$17,753,848 in 1910. They did not, however, affect to more than a negligible extent the totals of the industries, being a little more than one per cent. of the value of capital in 1905 and 1910, 1.24 per cent. of the

value of products in 1905 and 1.26 per cent. in 1910.

The reduction of the number of industries in 1905 employing less than five persons, as explained in the report for that year, was owing in part to the merging of small industries with larger concerns under one management, and also that in the case of large establishments carrying on several kinds of industries one return was made for 1905, whereas for 1900 separate returns were made for each kind. The merging of industries continued to operate during the second period, so that while the number employing five hands and over was 12,547 in 1905, and 16,198 in 1910, as compared with 14,650 in 1900, the values of products had risen in the successive census periods from \$481,053,375 in 1900 to \$706,446,578 in 1905 and to \$1,147,021,684 in 1910.

A summary of all establishments by groups of products is presented in the following table for the year 1910, showing for each group the number of establishments, the number of employees, the value of products, the average number of employees and the average production per establishment, viz. :—

Groups of products	Establishments	Employees	Value of products	Average employees	Average production
	NO.	NO.	\$	NO.	\$
Under \$200,000.....	18,112	254,998	430,136,426	14.1	23,749
\$200,000 to under \$500,000.....	716	98,496	219,099,372	137.6	306,005
\$500,000 to under \$1,000,000.....	231	67,641	156,519,094	292.8	677,572
\$1,000,000 to under \$5,000,000.....	136	73,480	261,081,166	540.3	1,911,715
\$5,000,000 and over.....	14	19,666	97,939,474	1,404.7	6,995,677
Totals and averages.....	19,209	514,281	1,164,775,532	26.8	60,637

For groups producing \$200,000 to under \$500,000 in 1900 there were 323 establishments with \$94,531,698 for value of products, and in 1905 there were 479 with \$145,587,183. For groups producing \$500,000 to under \$1,000,000 in 1900 there were 68 with \$46,729,825, and in 1905 there were 139 with \$92,065,800. For groups producing \$1,000,000 and over there were 39 with \$71,051,834 in 1900 and 81 with \$177,273,913 in 1905. The average value per establishment producing \$200,000 to under \$500,000 was \$292,668 in 1900, of \$303,940 in 1905 and of \$306,005 in 1910, compared with an average producing \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 of \$687,203 in

1900, of \$662,344 in 1905, and of \$677,572 in 1910, and an average over \$1,000,000 of \$1,821,242 in 1900, of \$2,188,567 in 1905 and of \$2,393,471 in 1910. One establishment in Nova Scotia gave a product in 1910 of more than \$8,000,000, one in Ontario gave more than \$9,000,000, and two in Quebec gave more than \$10,000,000. Fourteen establishments of the highest class in the Dominion gave for 1910 an average of \$6,995,677.

Compared by provinces the census of manufactures shows the following records for the years 1900, 1905 and 1910, as taken in the years 1901, 1906 and 1911, viz.:—

Provinces	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages	Value of products
1900	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
Canada	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	481,053,37
Alberta and Saskatchewan.....	105	1,689,870	1,168	465,763	1,964,98
British Columbia.....	392	22,901,892	11,454	5,456,538	19,447,77
Manitoba.....	324	7,539,691	5,219	2,419,549	12,927,43
New Brunswick.....	919	20,741,170	22,158	5,748,990	20,972,47
Nova Scotia.....	1,188	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	23,592,51
Ontario.....	6,543	214,972,275	161,757	56,548,286	241,533,48
P. E. Island.....	334	2,081,766	3,804	445,993	2,326,70
Quebec.....	4,845	142,403,407	110,059	36,550,655	158,287,96
1905					
Canada	15,796	846,585,023	392,530	165,100,101	718,352,6
Alberta.....	120	5,545,821	2,045	1,167,107	5,116,7
British Columbia.....	459	53,022,033	23,748	11,413,315	38,288.3
Manitoba.....	354	27,517,297	10,333	5,909,971	28,155.7
New Brunswick.....	628	26,792,698	19,426	6,581,411	22,138.8
Nova Scotia.....	909	75,089,191	24,237	9,284,864	32,774.3
Ontario.....	7,996	397,484,705	189,370	82,415,520	367,830.1
P. E. Island.....	285	1,680,541	2,919	445,676	1,891.4
Quebec.....	4,965	255,479,662	119,008	47,160,452	219,861.6
Saskatchewan.....	80	3,973,075	1,444	721,875	2,520.
1910					
Canada	19,209	1,245,745,496	514,281	240,523,651	1,164,775.
Alberta.....	290	29,518,346	6,980	4,365,661	18,698.
British Columbia.....	651	123,027,521	33,312	17,240,670	65,141.
Manitoba.....	439	47,941,540	17,325	10,912,866	53,673.
New Brunswick.....	1,158	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	35,422.
Nova Scotia.....	1,480	79,596,341	28,795	10,628,955	52,706.
Ontario.....	7,992	593,556,495	237,895	117,161,019	578,763.
P. E. Island.....	442	2,013,365	3,762	531,017	3,136.
Quebec.....	6,584	326,946,925	158,207	69,432,967	350,901
Saskatchewan.....	173	7,019,951	3,250	1,936,284	6,332

The statistics of establishments by number of industries for the year 1910 are given in the next table. The number of industries is 300, as compared with 274 in 1905 and 264 in 1900:—

Census of the Manufactures of Canada, 1911.

Name or kind of industry	Establishments NO.	Capital employed \$	Employees on salaries and wages		Value of products \$
			NO.	Salaries and wages \$	
Canada	19,209	1,245,745,496	514,281	240,523,651	1,164,775,532
Abrasive goods.....	6	272,868	109	57,381	146,388
Aerated and mineral waters.....	128	3,870,005	1,476	811,619	2,808,30
Agricultural implements.....	77	45,232,098	9,560	5,551,647	20,722,722
Artificial ice.....	4	740,779	89	60,699	170,226
Artificial limbs and trusses.....	4	73,300	42	21,912	71,116
Asbestos.....	9	867,750	172	105,267	468,614
Asphalt.....	6	586,000	284	130,202	357,190
Automobiles.....	8	4,699,256	2,438	903,349	6,251,885
Automobile repairs and accessories.....	11	361,272	132	76,060	170,930
Awnings tents and sails.....	26	1,086,245	612	322,201	1,342,436
Axes and tools.....	30	4,278,571	1,437	820,870	2,549,784
Babbit metal.....	6	920,548	157	91,783	1,016,699
Bags cotton.....	10	2,786,343	620	301,111	5,722,478
Baking powder and flavoring extracts.....	22	545,819	269	143,834	963,090
Baskets.....	21	436,950	522	170,156	443,720
Bicycles.....	4	68,000	53	30,075	72,179
Bicycles repairs.....	3	14,200	17	8,835	12,625
Blacking.....	13	450,132	169	103,906	691,029
Blacksmithing.....	18	251,700	118	74,112	213,242
Blankets and sweatpads.....	4	309,966	110	45,783	167,688
Boats and canoes.....	126	1,285,117	1,064	551,216	1,354,210
Boilers and engines.....	71	14,063,990	5,864	3,647,719	11,873,903
Boots and shoes.....	180	23,630,649	17,227	7,689,333	33,987,248
Boot and shoes supplies.....	14	961,319	551	258,891	1,025,878
Boxes and bags paper.....	54	3,910,865	2,956	1,076,557	3,361,023
Boxes cigar.....	4	284,500	277	92,879	283,485
Boxes wooden.....	119	3,458,069	2,415	973,244	3,386,327
Brass castings.....	36	3,000,762	1,306	774,100	3,093,006
Brass and iron beds.....	8	1,044,264	640	299,198	1,212,550
Bread biscuits and confectionery.....	323	16,756,289	10,003	4,660,221	25,566,691
Brick tile and pottery.....	399	14,782,226	8,681	3,372,000	8,291,561
Bridges iron and steel.....	11	5,781,898	2,276	1,488,839	6,502,410
Brooms and brushes.....	35	1,404,568	937	426,325	1,731,523
Butter and cheese.....	3,625	8,747,558	6,147	1,701,775	37,232,969
Buttons.....	7	425,600	467	177,180	407,000
Carbide of calcium.....	5	616,994	200	118,089	515,457
Cardboard.....	7	831,482	233	104,143	506,077
Carpets.....	6	2,037,487	1,070	518,466	1,971,500
Car repairs.....	114	5,801,063	22,009	13,553,530	31,817,882
Carriages and wagons.....	287	13,139,518	5,523	2,948,667	11,766,882
Carriage and wagon materials.....	37	3,323,136	1,371	737,974	3,172,652
Car and car works.....	15	22,366,123	6,909	3,676,810	16,630,634
Cement blocks and tiles.....	84	1,321,600	1,024	477,452	1,921,687
Cement Portland.....	21	17,114,255	2,150	1,343,444	5,683,036
Charcoal.....	3	824,886	58	39,140	168,952
Chewing gum.....	8	899,474	234	100,565	816,069
Church decorations.....	4	116,000	79	39,200	107,085

Census of the Manufactures of Canada 1911—continued.

No.	Name or kind of industry	Establishments NO.	Capital employed \$	Employees on salaries and wages		Value of products \$
				NO.	Salaries and wages \$	
Canada—con						
48	Clothing men's.....	330	4,857,673	5,660	2,650,457	8,724,063
49	Clothing men's (factory product)	225	11,492,654	14,098	6,880,037	25,020,865
50	Clothing women's.....	238	3,253,988	4,691	1,625,391	5,943,997
51	Clothing women's (factory product)	93	5,671,105	11,394	5,130,730	15,083,345
52	Cocoa and chocolate.....	6	1,291,000	471	164,336	1,193,480
53	Coffees and spices.....	25	3,016,012	568	351,819	3,274,711
54	Coffins and caskets.....	22	1,787,575	700	336,250	1,447,358
55	Coke.....	5	3,057,971	419	297,213	1,460,028
56	Combs.....	7	126,250	175	64,432	186,960
57	Condensed milk.....	11	929,649	366	170,364	1,814,877
58	Confectioners' supplies.....	4	269,882	88	51,488	282,011
59	Cooperage.....	113	2,065,871	1,704	643,399	2,409,577
60	Cordage rope and twine.....	9	4,314,411	1,055	420,059	3,624,111
61	Corks.....	9	783,874	214	103,041	541,051
62	Corsets and supplies.....	11	1,066,678	1,138	352,322	1,572,101
63	Cottons.....	26	33,091,344	13,041	4,828,527	24,584,983
64	Cream separators.....	4	923,950	252	123,866	639,651
65	Dies and moulds.....	8	137,300	135	71,149	136,711
66	Drugs.....	40	5,870,991	1,336	696,899	3,632,711
67	Dyeing cleaning and scouring.....	78	3,042,014	3,054	1,308,221	1,972,991
68	Electrical apparatus and supplies	47	17,293,354	6,345	3,497,089	15,021,111
69	Electrical light and power.....	226	110,838,746	6,039	2,366,848	12,917,211
70	Elevators.....	10	1,398,056	556	345,070	1,506,711
71	Evaporated fruits and vegetables	65	510,065	1,240	116,715	448,911
72	Explosives.....	7	1,916,500	482	263,314	2,168,511
73	Fancy goods.....	5	183,100	63	30,400	240,111
74	Feather goods.....	4	220,283	208	81,502	339,611
75	Fertilisers.....	10	985,500	127	140,341	643,511
76	Files.....	3	360,700	153	81,504	226,511
77	Firemen's supplies.....	5	82,207	54	27,376	98,011
78	Fish preserved.....	1,521	13,239,279	18,320	2,165,071	12,309,111
79	Flax dressed.....	30	421,389	1,21	168,860	548,111
80	Flour and gristmill products.....	1,141	42,905,689	6,791	3,756,275	82,494,111
81	Foods, prepared.....	11	387,987	94	53,437	507,111
82	Foundry and machine shop products.....	514	53,068,046	26,835	14,740,095	45,611,111
83	Fringes cords and tassels.....	4	88,000	192	69,271	200
84	Fruit and vegetable canning.....	82	5,512,474	5,842	915,008	5,971
85	Furs dressed.....	6	198,500	271	134,532	1,973
86	Furnishing goods, men's.....	53	3,659,916	4,509	1,514,786	6,964
87	Furniture and upholstered goods	172	13,746,262	8,935	4,044,236	12,369
88	Gas lighting and heating.....	31	14,183,026	1,519	948,862	4,005
89	Gas machines.....	16	425,740	414	212,918	731
90	Glass.....	9	2,521,000	2,034	999,469	2269
91	Glass, stained cut and ornamental.....	21	526,069	525	272,078	1,006
92	Gloves and mittens.....	35	1,908,675	1,651	620,923	2,905
93	Glue.....	8	818,241	264	134,679	584
94	Graphite.....	3	221,300	104	62,787	111
95	Grindstones and pulpstones.....	4	174,000	176	45,650	6
96	Hairwork.....	13	525,543	297	125,362	48
97	Hardware carriage and saddlery	4	638,500	848	471,260	95
98	Harness and saddlery.....	57	4,866,192	1,904	1,098,962	5,20
99	Hats.....	139	10,653,627	4,639	2,244,170	11,15
100	Hosiery and knit goods.....	68	11,938,029	8,364	2,814,667	13,39
101	Housebuilding.....	267	4,810,105	4,701	2,454,762	9,22
102	Incubators.....	3	202,200	93	67,778	15
103	Inks.....	12	486,093	149	112,715	56
104	Interior decorations.....	40	2,065,239	1,312	756,169	2,11
105	Iron and steel products.....	89	34,201,946	11,286	7,147,253	34,61
106	Jewelry cases.....	4	52,550	78	33,934	3,11
107	Jewelry and repairs.....	58	4,036,902	1,647	940,674	3,11
108	Laces and braids.....	4	217,123	154	51,161	11
109	Ladders.....	3	65,400	39	18,458	

Census of the Manufactures of Canada, 1911—continued.

No.	Name or kind of industry	Establish- ments No.	Capital employed \$	Employees on salaries and wages		Value of products \$
				No.	Salaries and wages \$	
Canada—con.						
110	Lasts and pegs.....	8	131,800	154	75,118	149,150
111	Leather goods.....	30	2,046,784	1,032	482,822	2,401,304
112	Leather tanned curried and finished.....	113	17,068,768	3,799	2,094,677	19,972,178
113	Lightning rods.....	4	34,541	22	18,949	108,541
114	Lime.....	52	1,595,201	559	257,830	753,421
115	Linen.....	3	334,000	128	34,200	299,000
116	Liquors distilled.....	11	13,438,798	844	588,923	12,064,459
117	Liquors malt.....	100	23,788,784	3,062	2,369,441	12,468,500
118	Liquors vinous.....	13	898,170	86	54,784	363,200
119	Lock and gunsmithing.....	6	575,873	289	136,360	304,709
120	Log products.....	3,449	146,395,438	76,424	25,822,283	105,506,190
121	Lumber products.....	859	52,547,261	17,225	9,615,046	39,805,615
122	Malt.....	8	1,242,000	125	74,766	1,232,393
123	Mantels and grates.....	4	103,014	104	72,400	183,944
124	Maple syrup and sugar.....	5	29,200	24	5,753	46,240
125	Masts and spars.....	3	33,200	22	10,340	21,950
126	Matches.....	4	480,475	460	93,551	349,337
127	Mats and rugs.....	7	106,269	88	37,459	112,673
128	Mattresses and spring beds.....	52	1,689,414	1,301	746,578	2,932,051
129	Metallic roofing and flooring.....	7	2,148,426	495	323,310	1,874,238
130	Mica cut.....	13	92,012	855	132,762	383,934
131	Mirrors and plate glass.....	15	904,200	552	307,253	897,972
132	Miscellaneous.....	3	167,500	43	27,257	100,500
133	Monuments and tombstones.....	78	1,111,651	783	430,282	1,330,978
134	Musical instruments.....	42	6,524,510	3,301	1,858,750	6,120,912
135	Musical instruments materials.....	8	971,443	599	333,114	920,494
136	Oils.....	29	5,998,903	1,210	732,280	7,682,510
137	Optical goods.....	12	370,478	262	151,447	420,966
138	Paints and varnishes.....	26	6,277,915	1,198	791,746	8,041,154
139	Paper.....	35	23,104,560	5,615	2,895,717	14,109,011
140	Paper patterns.....	6	89,352	151	58,530	272,335
141	Patent medicines.....	37	3,014,652	1,059	550,200	3,214,939
142	Patterns.....	10	37,500	70	48,864	77,478
143	Photographic materials.....	4	546,038	330	171,722	400,969
144	Pictures frames.....	12	854,424	566	324,079	971,398
145	Pipe and boiler covering.....	4	58,000	34	18,600	46,158
146	Plaster.....	7	1,245,000	348	180,774	634,005
147	Plaster and stucco.....	4	68,470	61	47,530	86,968
148	Plumbers' supplies.....	17	2,563,136	821	678,355	2,283,630
149	Plumbing and tinsmithing.....	155	9,823,314	5,639	2,894,568	9,889,514
150	Printing and bookbinding.....	188	11,811,730	7,260	443,819	10,811,393
151	Printing and publishing.....	434	18,064,146	8,825	5,551,037	13,323,294
152	Printers' supplies.....	3	34,200	28	17,968	23,500
153	Pulleys.....	4	101,926	74	42,659	67,000
154	Pulps and windmills.....	29	1,405,505	612	352,933	1,613,222
155	Railway supplies.....	6	362,334	157	98,182	287,576
156	Refrigerators.....	5	715,652	346	168,360	586,000
157	Rice cleaning and polishing.....	3	610,000	50	37,740	610,000
158	Roofing and roofing materials.....	23	2,135,498	815	575,169	2,778,182
	Rubber clothing.....	17	676,685	547	237,459	1,189,930
160	Rubber and elastic goods.....	11	4,457,162	1,315	697,021	5,849,271
161	Safes and vaults.....	3	793,000	449	208,674	460,070
162	Salt.....	5	222,099	76	31,710	122,985
163	Saws.....	11	1,043,302	486	311,972	879,476
164	Scales.....	8	564,526	260	169,097	506,028
165	Sea grass.....	12	50,650	100	17,940	40,389
166	Seed cleaning and preparing.....	15	765,000	455	116,349	1,484,485
167	Sewing machines.....	4	1,584,500	769	394,566	974,490
168	Ships and ship repairs.....	43	9,033,448	3,630	2,101,450	5,136,257
169	Shoddy.....	8	575,046	185	87,919	785,048
170	Shooks box.....	11	405,100	380	152,204	2,350,675

Census of the Manufactures of Canada, 1911—concluded.

No.	Name or kind of industry	Establish- ments No.	Capital employed \$	Employees on salaries and wages		Value of products \$
				No.	Salaries and wages \$	
Canada—con.						
171	Showcases.....	10	344,076	250	189,708	680,369
172	Signs.....	12	149,125	161	101,847	234,432
173	Silk and silk goods.....	4	1,387,678	693	304,483	1,009,476
174	Silversmithing.....	15	1,433,160	679	422,845	1,342,727
175	Slaughtering and meat packing..	70	13,746,271	3,781	2,496,571	41,208,796
176	Slaughtering not including meat packing.....	10	1,574,817	433	278,947	7,318,289
177	Smelting.....	18	37,351,942	6,219	4,776,609	33,669,700
178	Soap.....	22	5,587,221	917	478,427	5,220,546
179	Sporting goods.....	9	133,875	102	38,197	108,501
180	Spray-motors.....	3	110,000	54	18,120	60,333
181	Stamps and stencils.....	10	291,518	145	87,295	308,332
182	Starch.....	11	1,651,375	567	212,809	1,744,831
183	Stationery goods.....	22	1,219,812	923	398,647	1,423,972
184	Stereotyping and electrotyping ..	8	461,224	123	106,128	244,176
185	Stone artificial.....	5	59,724	66	47,336	94,585
186	Stone cut.....	66	5,298,999	2,162	1,276,966	2,980,633
187	Sugar refined.....	8	19,720,333	2,164	1,320,563	21,260,011
188	Textiles dyeing and finishing....	7	108,000	95	46,697	315,819
189	Thread.....	3	935,000	456	155,618	1,096,000
190	Tobacco chewing smoking and snuff.....	20	6,783,605	2,007	744,071	7,984,780
191	Tobacco cigars and cigarettes...	153	14,876,330	7,461	3,512,956	17,344,543
192	Typewriter supplies.....	3	240,244	39	27,762	88,082
193	Umbrellas.....	7	269,000	256	107,178	609,500
194	Vacuum cleaners.....	4	56,700	35	18,792	44,282
195	Vinegar and pickles.....	30	1,746,225	461	216,239	1,408,934
196	Wallpaper.....	4	1,054,548	467	290,511	1,115,290
197	Washing compounds.....	4	1,054,548	467	290,511	1,115,290
198	Washing machines and wringers	4	418,725	175	92,682	420,490
199	Wax candles.....	5	65,650	31	15,290	102,900
200	Whips.....	3	94,000	63	29,390	124,350
201	Window blinds and shades.....	9	1,007,815	322	149,135	945,986
202	Wire.....	13	2,815,888	1,064	586,940	2,288,166
203	Wire fencing.....	19	2,059,679	496	342,490	2,608,907
204	Woodenware.....	7	351,217	383	144,524	360,111
205	Wood pulp chemical and mecha- nical.....	37	30,782,373	4,141	2,162,290	9,117,465
206	Woodworking and turning.....	39	947,886	749	278,408	929,037
207	Wool carding and fulling.....	38	141,500	167	43,409	262,377
208	Woolen goods.....	87	7,557,761	4,512	1,622,695	5,738,773
209	Woolen yarns.....	13	740,044	329	124,428	791,730
210	Wool pulling.....	4	153,400	45	18,938	279,460
211	All other industries.....	121	12,420,303	5,875	2,806,076	23,739,495

The cost of raw materials used in the manufactures of 1910 was \$601,140,765, which when deducted from the value of products in the foregoing table gives the value added by manufacture, viz.: \$563,-

634,767. The details of this information by kinds of industries, together with the separate costs of salaries and wages, will be given in another table.

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA.

ON the occasion of the completion of the third year of publication of the "Canadian Co-operator," the accompanying statistical table showing the ex-

tent of the co-operative movement in the Dominion was published. The table gives a complete list of the various societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union, with details as to their membership, capital, profits, etc., and the nature of the business in which each is engaged:

Name of Society.	Years Established.	Members. No. of	Capital: Share and Loan.	Reserve Fund.	Value of stock in Trade.	Other Assets.	No. of Employees.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Sales for the Year.	Rate of Interest Paid.	Divid. Paid.	Net Profits.	Total of Purchase Disbursements Paid.	Lines of Merchandise Handled.
<i>Broadview, Sask.</i> The Saskatchewan Pur- chasing Co., Limited.	1 1/2	271	Shares \$21,000	.....	\$21,183.94	\$1,626.21	.....	\$4,735.99	\$39,992.09	.....	.....	\$1,238.31	.....	Farm machinery, bin- der twine, buggies, harness, lumber, hand- ware, dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries.
<i>Dominion, N. S.</i> The Workmen's Store Co., Limited.	9	437	Shares (with- drawable) \$26,480.63	\$6,391.31	26,903.40	20,845.19	20	6,794.20	129,777.13	\$37,773.87	10 %	15,234.01	\$8,469.03	General Merchandise
<i>Glace Bay, N. S.</i> Co-operative Society, Limited	5 1/2	727	Share Loan \$10,137.50 22,886.12 \$33,023.62	8,316.22	54,411.60	33,013.43	31	13,092.04	193,879.29	53,825.91	5 " 8 "	.....	16,072.84	General Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gent's Furnishings.
<i>Guelp, Ont.</i> Co-operative Assoc'n Limited.	8	565	Shares Loan \$1,581.00 10,591.28 \$15,172.28	3,500.00	10,884.91	15,315.53	22	Distributive Productive \$6,788.06 \$2,808.00 \$9,596.06	95,765.98	14,067.01	5 " 4 "	5,148.07	3,005.00	Groceries, Bakery, Crockery, B-ots, Shoes, Fuel, Tinware and Coal.
<i>Inverness, N. S.</i> Co-operative Society, Limited	5	159	Share Loan \$8,163.17 3,018.20 \$11,181.37	2,198.17	14,467.92	4,052.80	6	2,338.40	40,802.18	2,451.29	7 " 7 "	2,961.74	2,117.26	General Merchandise
<i>Manop, P. Q.</i> Societe Co-operative	1 1/2	126	Share Loan \$1,581.00 500.00 \$2,081.39	153.00	2,400.00	.....	2	1,900.00	.....	.....	6 "	800.00	700.00	Groceries
<i>Valleyfield, P. Q.</i> Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited	8 1/2	120	Share Loan \$4,094.39 1,000.00 \$5,094.39	601.05	5,285.83	3,532.47	4	2,238.83	39,175.56	4,042.03	6 " 7 "	2,527.83	2,462.01	Groceries, Boots and Shoes.
<i>New Westminster, B. C.</i> Co-operative Assoc'n, Limited	3	310	Shares \$8,112.94	906.23	7,019.19	3,331.76	7	5,786.85	65,409.53	10,550.33	5 " 7 "	4,753.48	3,702.41	Groceries.
<i>Ottawa, Ont.</i> The Civil Service Co- operative Supply As- sociation, Limited	1	470	Debt's. \$1,650.00 Shares \$1,400.00 Loan 520.09 \$1,920.00	.....	4,100.69	1,868.22	.....	3,379.81	34,505.03	.....	5 "	170.91	.....	Groceries.
<i>Preston, Ont.</i> Co-operative Assoc'n, Limited	3	174	Shares \$1,475.00	.....	2,200.00	800.00	3	1,600.00	17,000.00	35 %	5 " 5 "	1,400.00	700.00	Groceries, Provisions, Feed, Fruits.
<i>St. Thomas, Ont.</i> Ideal Co-operative As- sociation, Limited	1	98	Shares \$1,475.00	.....	1,132.10	2,175.21	3	.....	13,803.81	.....	5 "	172.00	.....	Groceries.
<i>Sidney Mines, N. S.</i> Co-operative Assoc'n, Limited	6	231	Share \$16,608.03	3,000.00	18,805.05	13,291.64	17	7,397.55	114,180.78	\$3,190.37	5 " 9 1/2 "	10,126.48	9,910.10	Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hard- ware, Crockery, Fur- niture.

Note. — Blanks indicate no information has been given thereon. The Broadview, Ottawa and St. Thomas figures were compiled by the editor from their balance sheets. The information as to other societies is supplied by the respective secretaries.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1912.

THERE were considerably less labour disputes in existence during September than during the previous month, twenty-two being reported to the Department. Few disputes of importance occurred. A cessation of work on the part of coal miners at Ladysmith and Cumberland threw 3,000 employees out of work, while a strike of carpenters at Moosejaw affected 450 employees for a short time.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude. — The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during September was twenty-one, a decrease of twenty-one compared with August, and an increase of ten compared with September, 1911. About 110 firms and 4,900 employees were involved in these disputes of which number about 4,000 employees were affected by the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes was approximately 46,000 working days compared with 106,000 working days lost during August and a loss of 189,750 working days during September, 1911.

Trades affected by trade disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Mining	1	3,000
Building trades	4	477
Metal trades	1	60
Printing trades	1	250
Textile	1	150
General Transport	1	
Unskilled Labour	1	100
Total	10	4,037

Localities affected by new disputes. — The new disputes of the month took place in the following provinces:—

Province.	No. of disputes
Quebec	2
Ontario	2
Saskatchewan	3
Alberta	2
British Columbia	1
Total	10

Causes of disputes. — The following were the principal causes of the new disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For higher wages	4
For higher wages and shorter hours	2
For higher wages and other changes	1
Against employment of particular persons	2
Miscellaneous	1
Total	10

Methods of settlement. — Of the twenty-one disputes in existence a definite termination occurred in the case of six while in four cases industrial conditions ceased to be disturbed.

Results of disputes. — In all the disputes definitely terminated, the strikers secured their demands wholly or in part. In two disputes the majority of the employers conceded the demands of the strikers, while in two the men returned to work without securing their demands or left the locality for employment elsewhere. Eleven disputes were left unterminated at the end of the month.

Disputes Beginning Before September.

The trade disputes of previous months which were still in existence during September were strikes of car-

penters at Port Arthur; plumbers at Windsor, Walkerville, and Brantford, painters at Kingston; iron moulders at Montreal, and Ottawa; tailors at Toronto; cloak and garment workers at Toronto; machinists and boilermakers on the Grand Trunk Pacific; teamsters at Ottawa; and musicians at Toronto.

Carpenters, Port Arthur. — While no definite termination of this dispute was reported it is understood that the union men affected were practically all employed with firms that have signed the agreement. Non-union men were working for other contractors.

Plumbers, Windsor and Walkerville. — No change in conditions in this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Plumbers, Brantford. — In regard to a strike of plumbers at Brantford which commenced on August 1, it was reported to the Department in the early part of September that it was practically terminated on the 7th. The demands of the union were not granted, and many of the men left the city.

Painters, Kingston. — No termination of this dispute, particulars of which have been previously given, was reported to the Department during September.

Iron moulders, Montreal. — The company concerned in this dispute reported the factory to be running as usual, new men having been secured and others who went out having returned. The dispute, however, was not officially called off.

Iron moulders, Ottawa. — No change

in conditions in regard to this dispute was reported to the Department.

Tailors, Toronto. — No termination of this dispute, particulars of which have already been given, was reported to the Department during the month.

Cloak and garment workers, Toronto. — No change was reported to the Department in regard to this dispute.

Machinists and boilermakers on the Grand Trunk Pacific. — No change in conditions in regard to this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Teamsters, Ottawa. — It was reported in the press that this dispute was terminated on September 17th when the strikers were granted part of the increase they demanded.

Musicians, Toronto. — A strike of musicians employed in the various theatres in Toronto occurred on August 17th, in which seventy men were involved. The cause of the dispute was a request for an increase in wages and the strike was settled amicably, the strikers accepting a compromise.

Disputes Beginning During September.

The new disputes of the month comprised those of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith; bricklayers and masons, Regina; carpenters at Niagara Falls and Moosejaw; builders' labourers at Toronto; sheet metal workers at Saskatoon; bookbinders and weavers at Montreal; teamsters and civic labourers at Edmonton.

Coal miners, Cumberland and Lady-

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE SEPTEMBER.											
<i>Building Trades—</i> Carpenters.....	Port Arthur.....	For higher wages and shorter hours	30	12	200	.....	.....	.....	July 1	.....	Practically all were working during September; some contractors signed agreement; non union men worked for other contractors
Plumbers	Windsor and Walkerville	For higher wages and other changes	8	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	June 24	.....	No termination reported at the end of the month
"	Brantford.....	For higher wages and other changes	8	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Sept. 7	Demands not granted; many men left the city
Painters.....	Kingston.....	For higher wages and shorter hours	3	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	July 2	.....	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Iron moulders.....	Montreal.....	For higher wages.	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 15	.....	Company state men's places fill'd up and no strike still on
"	Ottawa.....	For shorter hours.....	5	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	June 6	.....	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>Clothing Trades</i> Tailors.....	Toronto.....	Failure to reach new agr'm't.	21	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 4	.....	No termination reported at end of month
Cloak & gar't. wr'krs	Toronto.....	Against changes in method of finishing garments.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 14	.....	No termination reported at end of month
<i>Railway Service—</i> Machinists and Boiler-makers.....	Westfort, Ont. to Edison, Alta.....	Failure to reach agreement.	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10/11	.....	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>General Transport—</i> Teamsters.....	Ottawa	For higher wages.....	2	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 16	Sept. 17	Part increase granted
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Musicians	Toronto.....	For higher wages.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 17	Sept. 13	Compromise effected

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING SEPTEMBER.

<i>Mining—</i> Coal Miners.....	Cumberland and Ladysmith.....	1	.....	3000	.....	.....	Sep. 17-18	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>Building Trades—</i> Bricklayers and Masons.....	Regina.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	" 26	No termination reported at end of month
Carpenters.....	Niagara Falls.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	" 27	No termination reported at the end of month
.....	Moosejaw.....	1	.....	450	.....	.....	" 11 Sep.	17 Compromise granted
Builders' Labourers.....	Toronto.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	" 25	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Sheet Metal Workers.....	Saskatoon.....	17	.....	60	.....	.....	" 27	13 Part increase granted
<i>Print & Allied Trades—</i> Bookbinders.....	Montreal.....	21	.....	250	.....	.....	" 14	Majority of firms conceded men's demands; some men returned to work without securing any concessions
<i>Textile Trades—</i> Weavers.....	Montreal.....	1	.....	.....	150	.....	" 11	20 Strikers returned to work on Sept. 23 German women distributed
<i>General Transport—</i> Teamsters.....	Edmonton.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	" 17	19 Demand partly conceded
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Civic Labourers.....	Edmonton.....	1	.....	100	.....	.....	" 23	Increase not granted; most men returned to work

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

smith, B.C. — A cessation of work occurred on September 17th in the Cumberland coal mines, operated by the Canadian Collieries Company on Vancouver Island. Work in the Extension mines at Ladysmith, operated by the same company, ceased on the same day, the number of men idle being in all about 3,000. In statements to the Department, representatives of the men alleged discrimination by the company against two of their number, claiming they had been refused employment by the Company. It was further represented that the men took a holiday and were then called upon by the company to remove their tools from the mine. At the close of the month the dispute still existed, but word received from the company was to the effect that work would in all probability be shortly resumed.

Bricklayers and masons, Regina. — It was reported in the press that a strike of bricklayers and stone masons occurred at Regina on September 26. The cause of the dispute appears to have been the refusal of the Builders' Exchange to consider a request for an advance in wages to seventy cents per hour, and other demands. The Builders' Exchange stated that in the agreement made on the 1st of February, 1912, it was set forth that the rate of wages should be sixty-seven and one-half cents per hour until May 1st 1913. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during September.

Carpenters, Niagara Falls. — A strike of seven carpenters at Niagara Falls took place on September 2. The dispute appears to have arisen by reason of the termination of an agreement by

which the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners had mutual recognition as union men. Members of the first-named organization claimed that the members of the other union are non-union men and refused to work with them. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department.

Carpenters, Moosejaw. — A strike of carpenters involving fifty firms and about 450 employees occurred at Moosejaw on September 10, the men demanding a recognition of the union, a nine-hour day, and a minimum wage of fifty-five cents per hour. The dispute was terminated on the 18th of September when the demands of the men in regard to the increase in wages and the decrease in working hours were conceded.

Builders' labourers, Toronto. — It was reported in the press that about twenty marble workers' labourers struck work on September 25th, demanding an increase of seven cents per hour in their wages. Four firms were concerned in this dispute, no termination of which was reported to the Department.

Sheet metal workers, Saskatoon. — Sheet metal workers to the number of sixty went on strike in Saskatoon on September 3rd, the cause of the dispute being a demand on the part of the union for fifty-two and one-half cents per hour. The dispute was terminated on September 13th, when a compromise was affected whereby the men secured a minimum scale of fifty cents per hour for all workers.

Bookbinders, Montreal. — A strike of bookbinders occurred in Montreal on September 14th, the men demanding a minimum wage of \$18 per week, time and a half for overtime, double pay for legal holidays and Sundays. Two hundred and fifty men were concerned in this dispute at its commencement, but on September 16th, fourteen firms out of twenty-one previously involved had conceded the men's demands and 100 men had returned to work. At the end of the month it was reported that the great majority of the firms had conceded the strikers' demands, but that some of the men had returned to work without securing any concessions.

Weavers, Montreal. — A strike of 150 women in the employ of the Belding-Paul Corticelli Silk Company occurred on September 11th, the cause of the dispute being the alleged employment of women from Germany and the displacement of other workers. An amicable settlement was effected on September 20th, and the employees re-

turned to work on September 23rd, the German women having been distributed in departments other than those where strikers worked.

Teamsters, Edmonton. — A strike of teamsters occurred at Edmonton on September 24th, the cause of the dispute being a demand for an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime and a regular schedule of wages of seventy-five cents per hour. It was also reported that the men returned to work on the 26th of September at a scale of seventy cents per hour.

City labourers, Edmonton. — A strike of 100 labourers employed by the corporation of Edmonton occurred on September 23rd, the men demanding 35 cents an hour and an 8-hour day. The city officials refused the increase but allowed the men to work eight or nine hours during the day. Most of the men returned to work, payment for the ninth hour being made at the rate of time and one-half.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the first five months of the fiscal year 1912 was 242,509 as compared with 212,854 for the corresponding period of 1911, the increase being 14%. Of the

total arrivals for the three months, 163,300 were at ocean ports as against 141,021 during the corresponding period of last year. There was also an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States, the totals for the period in question being 79,209 for 1912 and 71,833 for 1911. The following is a resumé of official returns received in the Department during September:—

EMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12.

	1911-12.				1912-13.				INCREASE				DECREASE				Percentage	
	Male		Female		Children		Totals		Male		Female		Children		Totals		Inc.	
	Totals		Totals		Totals		Totals		Totals		Totals		Totals		Totals		Total	
APRIL:																		
From U.S.A.	21,889	6,324	4,079	35,283	5,294	41,427	4,017	922	1,215	6,154	3,500	751	843	5,007	3,130	17	31	
Totals	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	8,898	62,931	7,517	1,676	2,058	11,251						22		
MAY:																		
From U.S.A.	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	7,693	48,421	2,001	77	283	2,361	1,655	691	385	2,731	3,130	5	18	
Totals	37,530	13,056	9,914	61,430	10,612	66,522	3,656	768	668	5,092						8		
JUNE:																		
From U.S.A.	11,005	8,966	5,702	25,973	6,429	32,140	2,605	840	724	4,167	1,155	479	79	1,713	3,130	15	14	
Totals	21,741	10,633	7,634	40,008	8,440	45,893	3,760	1,319	806	5,885						15		
JULY:																		
From U.S.A.	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	4,473	21,739	2,081	734	315	3,130	486	563	467	1,545	3,130	17	14	
Totals	16,415	7,684	5,622	29,621	6,403	34,296	2,567	1,327	781	4,675						16		
AUGUST:																		
From U.S.A.	5,885	4,920	2,901	13,006	4,181	19,558	3,562	1,710	1,190	6,462						49	22	
Totals	18,692	6,337	4,886	30,115	5,976	32,867		1,784	1,090	2,732							9	
Grand Totals	129,879	48,019	34,926	212,854	40,329	242,509	17,378	6,874	4,403	29,655						14		

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	August 1912		August 1911.	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of Acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	14	5,285.00	14	8,666.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	2	314.00	12	1,874.575
British Columbia sales.....			3	1,025.
Coal lands sales.....			2	257.
Coal surface sales.....			2	117.
Commutation grants.....	1	33.22		
Homesteads.....	1,672	276,734.33	1,215	192,312.52
Hudson's Bay Co.....	1	268.70	3	27,632.67
License of occupation.....	1		1	
Manitoba University grants.....			1	160.90
Mining lands sales.....			2	1,868.08
Mineral rights (1,205 acres).....	6		3	
North West half-breed grants.....	9	1,119.70	8	1,274.81
Parish sales.....	1	16.20		
Quit claim, special grants (482 acres).....	3			
Railways;—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	1	15.00	3	1,444.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	10	9,671.00		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	4	24.71	8	1,281.46
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	1	6.60	1	2.04
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....	8	2,239.74	1	160.00
Sales.....	68	5,953.02	49	5,447.78
School land sales.....	11	827.63	26	2,456.46
Special grants.....	10	456.83	19	894.01
Yukon Territory sales.....	3	140.15	9	753.30
Total.....	1,826	303,247.11	1,382	247,158.18

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1911.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....			194	213				
Brandon.....	3	5						
Calgary.....					280	441		
Dauphin.....	48	89						
Edmonton.....					463	578		
Estevan.....			104	103				
Grand Prairie.....					59			
Humboldt.....			140	138				
Kamloops.....							29	35
Lethbridge.....					56	55		
Medicine Hat.....			133	116	142	162		
Moose Jaw.....			311	476				
New Westminster.....								2
Peace River.....					43	33		
Prince Albert.....			197	227				
Regina.....			32	41				
Red Deer.....					124	208		
Saskatoon.....			217	358				
Swift Current.....			308	376				
Winnipeg.....	188	201						
Yorkton.....			90	105				
Total.....	239	295	1726	2194	1167	1477	29	97

Number of entries for Aug. 1911..... 4003
 Number of entries for Aug. 1912..... 3161

Net decrease for Aug., 1912..... 482

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Colombie Britannique	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January.....	196	144	803	642	678	568	8	6
February.....	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March.....	264	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
April.....	475	305	2263	2483	1684	1785	29	37
May.....	318	333	1948	2328	1534	1612	36	35
June.....	239	356	2243	2516	1479	1771	28	37
July.....	347	289	2269	2446	1535	1593	46	33
August.....	239	295	1726	2194	1167	1477	29	37
Total	2296	2043	13335	15049	10038	10655	199	208
From Jan., 1911.....							27,955	
“ “ 1912.....							25,868	
Net decrease for eight months.....							2,087	

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	Colombie Britannique	
Canadians from Ontario.....	10	123	75	7	215
“ “ Quebec.....	2	23	32		57
“ “ Nova Scotia.....		5	14	1	20
“ “ New Brunswick.....		6	4		10
“ “ Prince Edward Island.....		1			1
“ “ Manitoba.....	47	28	13	1	89
“ “ Saskatchewan.....	3	202	18		223
“ “ Alberta.....		5	95		70
“ “ British Columbia.....		2	2	2	6
Persons who had previous entry.....	31	243	172	1	447
Newfoundlanders.....					
Canadians returned from the United States.....		15	6		21
Americians.....	11	460	350	7	828
English.....	34	232	109	4	379
Scotch.....	7	31	45		83
Irish.....	3	7	22	1	33
French.....	6	8	9		20
Belgians.....	2	9	5	1	17
Swiss.....		2	7		9
Italians.....		6			6
Roumanians.....		10			10
Syrians.....	2	4			6
Germans.....	2	48	32		82
Austro Hungarians.....	42	101	63		206
Hollanders.....	1	2	2		5
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	3	11	6	2	22
Icelanders.....	2	3			5
Swedes.....	8	35	30	1	74
Norwegians.....	8	37	42	1	88
Russians (other than Mennonites and Douk- hobors).....	14	58	45		117
Mennonites.....					
Doukhobors.....					
Chinese.....					
Japanese.....					
Persians.....					
Australians.....			2		2
New Zealanders.....	1	1			1
Servians.....		1			1
Bulgarians.....		5			5
Arabians.....		2			2
Total.....	239	1726	1167	29	3161

Number of souls represented by above entries—9596

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 508 individual work people in Canada during the month of September, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, 89 were fatal and 419 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were 88 fatal and 305 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 393, and in September, 1911, there were 64 fatal and 125 non-fatal accidents, a total of 189. The number of fatal accidents recorded in September, 1912, was, therefore, one more than in the preceding month, and 29 more than in September, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in September, 1912, was 114 more than in the preceding month and 294 more than in September, 1911. Altogether there were 115 more industrial accidents recorded in September, 1912, than in the preceding month and 319 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	6	18	24
Fishing and Hunting.....	3	7	10
Lumbering.....	10	42	52
Mining.....	1	3	4
Railway construction.....	10	33	43
Building Trades.....	3	72	75
Metal Trades.....	2	7	
Woodworking Trades.....		1	
Printing and Allied Trades.....		1	1
Clothing.....		4	4
Textiles.....		6	6
Food and Tobacco preparation.....		1	1
Leather.....			
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	28	123	151
Electric Railway Service.....	2	11	13
Navigation.....	7	5	12
Miscellaneous.....	2	25	27
Public Employees.....	1	20	21
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	4	18	22
Unskilled Labour.....	10	22	32
Total.....	80	419	508

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were six fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of September, 1912, compared with two fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents during August, and ten fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. Four of the fatal accidents were caused by being run over by farm machinery; one by a fall, and one by a kick from a horse. Of the non-fatal accidents, nine were caused by farm machinery; three each by falls, livestock, and runaways.

Lumbering. — There were three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during September, compared with five

fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during August; and five fatal and five non-fatal accidents during September, 1911. One of the fatal accidents was caused by being crushed by cars, one by a flying piece of timber, and one by a flying piece of machinery. Six of the non-fatal accidents were caused by contact with saws, and one by a falling log.

Mining. — There were ten fatal and forty-two non-fatal accidents recorded during September, compared with eight fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during August, and four fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. Five of the fatal accidents were caused by falling material; three by mine cars; and one each by a fall and suffocation by gas. Fourteen of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falling material; nine by falls; four each by explosions of blasting material and machinery; three each by hot metal and flying material; two by mine cars; and one each by tools, electric shock, and scalding by steam.

Railway construction. — There were one fatal and three non-fatal accidents during September, compared with three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during August, and three fatal and four non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. The fatality was caused by a falling ridge girder. Two of the non-fatal accidents were caused by an explosion of gasoline, and one by being run over by cars.

Building trades. — There were ten fatal and thirty-three non-fatal accidents recorded during September, compared with eleven fatal and thirty-one non-fatal accidents during August; and six fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. Four of the fatal accidents were caused by falling material; three by falls; two by falling material; and one by being crushed by an elevator. Of the non-fatal accidents, twenty-four were caused by falls, seven by falling material, and one each by tools and machinery.

Metal trades. — There were three fatal and seventy-two non-fatal accidents re-

corded during September, compared with seven fatal and sixty-five non-fatal in August and four fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents during September, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, one was caused by falling material, one by being burned by gasoline, and one by electrocution. Of the non-fatal accidents, thirty were caused by contact with machinery; nineteen by falling material; five by falls; four each by hot metal and electric shock; three by tools; two by flying material; and one each by being scalded by steam; live stock; crushed between cars; pierced by a piece of metal, and an explosion of gas.

Woodworking trades. — There were two fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during September, compared with two fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in August; and one fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in September, 1912. One of the fatal accidents was caused by a fall and the other by being struck by a plank flying from machine. Four of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery; and one each by scalding, flying plank, and an elevator.

Printing and allied trades. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded during September, compared with one non-fatal accident in August; and none in September, 1911. The accident was caused by contact with a bookbinding machine.

Clothing. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded during September, compared with none in August, and two in September, 1911. The accident was caused by contact with machinery.

Textile. — There were four non-fatal accidents recorded during September, compared with one in August and two in September, 1911. Three of the accidents were caused by contact with machinery, and one by being struck by a piece of flying machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were six non-fatal accidents recorded during September compared with five non-fatal during August, and four non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. Four of the accidents were caus-

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer.....	New Dayton, Alta.....	Sept. 18	1	Run over by a binder
".....	Goodlands, Man.....	" 10	1	Fell on hay fork
".....	Lucknow, Ont.....	" 11	1	Kicked by a horse
".....	Fore-t, Ont.....	" 3	1	Run over by a wagon
".....	Desable, P.E.I.....	" 27	1	Run over by a binder
Farmhand.....	Balsam, Ont.....	" 19	1	Fell from a threshing machine
<i>Lumbering :—</i>				
Employee (sawmill).....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 26	1	Crushed by cars
".....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 27	1	Struck by flying timber
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 16	1	Struck by a piece of machinery
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Miner.....	Carbondale, Ont.....	" 19	1	Fall of rock
".....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 16	1	Overcome by gas
".....	Coal Creek.....	" 20	1	Fall of rock
".....	".....	" 5	1	Run over by mine cars
".....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 28	1	Buried under a fall of earth
".....	Creighton Mines, Ont.....	" 7	1	Struck by piece of ore
".....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 14	1	Struck by a mine car
".....	".....	" 20	1	".....
".....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 5	1	Fell down a shaft of mine
Quarryman.....	Queenstown.....	" 7	1	Hoist collapsed
<i>Railway Construction :—</i>				
Bridgeman.....	Rainbow Creek, Ont.....	" —	1	By a falling bridge girde
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Codoux, Sask.....	" 21	1	Fell from a scaffold
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 24	1	By a fall
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	1	Falling beam
Hoist operator.....	Niagara Falls.....	" 18	1	Falling derrick
Structural Iron worker.....	Toronto.....	" 9	1	Struck by flying piece of steel
Labourer.....	Kenogami, Que.....	" 25	1	Fall—scaffold collapsed
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	1	Crushed by falling earth
Concrete worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	1	Falling material
Labourer.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 13	1	Falling stone
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 28	1	Crushed by an elevator
<i>Metal Trades :</i>				
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste Marie.....	" 15	1	By falling metal
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 12	1	Burned by gasoline
Lineman.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 15	1	Electrocuted
<i>Woodworking Trades :</i>				
Box factory employee.....	Toronto.....	" 3	1	Fell from window
Sash factory ".....	Montreal.....	" 30	1	Struck by a plank
<i>Steam Railway Service:</i>				
Conductor.....	Golden, B.C.....	" 7	1	Struck object near track while leaning from car
Fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1	1	Run over by train
".....	Bustsed, Ont.....	" 27	1	Rear-end collision
Brakeman.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 7	1	Run over by a train
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 14	1	".....
".....	Jarvis, Ont.....	" 13	1	Run over by a car
".....	Beavermouth, B.C.....	" 11	1	Run over by a train
".....	Winona, Ont.....	" 13	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Mackinto-h, Man.....	" 29	1	Fell from a train
".....	Six Mile Creek, B.C.....	" 5	1	Run over by a train
".....	Hector, B.C.....	" 9	1	".....

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality
<i>Steam Railway Service—continued.</i>				
Yardman	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 23	1	Run over by a locomotive
"	Belleville, Ont.	" 11	1	Crushed by cars
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 27	2	Run over by a locomotive
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14	1	" " "
"	Field, B.C.	" 15	1	" " "
Car repairers	Barrie, Ont.	" 27	2	Crushed between cars
Car cleaner	Moosejaw	" 25	1	Struck by a train
Sectionman	Montreal, Que.	" 23	1	Run over by a train
Labourer	Norval, Ont.	" 14	1	Jumped from a load car
Bridgeman	Clover Bar, Alta.	" 24	1	Run over by a ballast train
"	Sault Ste Marie	" 15	1	Falling timber
"	"	" 23	1	By a fall
Lineman	Longue Point, Que.	" 4	1	Electrocuted
"	Viauville, Que.	" 16	1	Electrocuted
Railway constable	Calgary, Alta.	" 4	1	Shot by tramps
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 13	1	Electrocuted
Shedman	St. Henri, Que.	" 1	1	Crushed by cars
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Engineer	Halifax, N.S.	" 19	1	Fell into hold of vessel
Steward	Montreal, Que.	" 10	1	" " "
Deckhand	Troquois, Ont.	" 13	1	Leg severed, caught between stubbing post and hawser
"	Kaslo, B.C.	" 9	1	Drowned, fell overboard
"	Bay of Fundy	" 10	1	" " "
Stevedore	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 13	1	Struck by a falling steel rod
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 20	1	Fell into hold of vessel
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Driver	Forest, Ont.	" 3	1	Crushed under wagon in a runaway
"	St. Catharines	" 18	1	Crushed under wagon
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Fireman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 28	1	Burned and scalded
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Stationary engineer	Alvinston	" 6	1	Scalded by steam
Caretaker	Winnipeg, Man.	" 26	1	Scalded by hot water
Stationary fireman	Montreal, Que.	" 15	1	Crushed by an elevator
"	Belleville, Ont.	" 12	1	Burned by gasoline
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Montreal	" 30	1	By falling earth
"	Fiske, Sask.	" 24	1	Explosion of gasoline tank
Labourers	Halifax, N.S.	" 12	1	By falling derrick
Labourer	Shawanigan Falls	" 13	1	Drowned, water turbine burst
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 14	1	By a fall
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 28	1	Crushed by an elevator
"	Pointe Claire	" 5	1	Buried in cave-in
"	Montreal, Que.	" 14	1	Fell into a grinding machine

ed by contact with machinery, and one each by a fall and an elevator.

Leather. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded during September, compared with none in August, and none in September, 1911. The accident was caused by contact with a machine.

Steam railway service. — There were twenty-eight fatal and one hundred and twenty-three non-fatal accidents recorded during September, compared with twenty-five fatal and fifty-three non-fatal accidents in August, and eleven fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. Fifteen of the fatal accidents was caused by being run over; four by being crushed by cars; two by electrocution; and one each by striking object in passing same; collision; struck by a train; jumping from a car; falling material; fall, and by being shot. Twenty-two railway employees were injured by falls; twenty-one by falling material; thirteen each by being crushed by cars; and being run over by locomotives and cars; seven by flying material; six each by collisions, derailments and tools; five each by machinery and explosions; three each by being struck by trains; being caught in gear of switch stands and frogs and being pierced by splinters of steel and wood; two each by scalding by steam; striking object while passing same; and one each by being burnt by hot metal, hot oil, buried in a cave-in and jumping from a car.

Electric railway service. — There were two fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents recorded during September, compared with two fatal and nine non-fatal accidents during August; and one fatal accident in September, 1911. One of the fatal accidents was caused by being crushed by cars, and the other by electrocution. Of the non-fatal accidents, four were caused by collisions; two each by being struck by automobiles, and a fall; and one each by being struck by a horse-driven vehicle.

Navigation. — There were seven fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during September, compared with four

fatal and six non-fatal accidents in August, and three fatal and two non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. Three of the fatal accidents were caused by falls; two by drowning, as the result of falling overboard; one by falling material; and one by getting caught between snubbing post and hawser. Four of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls, and one by coming in contact with dredge machinery.

Miscellaneous transport. — There were two fatal and twenty-five non-fatal accidents recorded during September as compared with three fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in August and five fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. The two fatal accidents were caused by being crushed under wagons. Eight of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls; seven by being struck by trains and street cars; three each by live stock and runaways; two by being run over, and one each by getting caught in gear of wagon and an electric shock.

Public employees. — There were one fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents recorded during September as compared with twenty-three non-fatal accidents in August and one non-fatal accident during September, 1911. The fatal accident occurred to a fireman who received burns from which he died. Of the non-fatal accidents five were caused by falls; three by assault; two each by being struck by trains, suffocation by smoke, and by burning; and one each by being struck by hose nozzle; by being run over; being bitten by a dog; strained while lifting material, and in the handling of tools.

Miscellaneous trades. — There were four fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents compared with seven fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in August, and eight fatal and six non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by being scalded by steam; one by being crushed by an elevator; and one by being burned by gasoline. Eight of the non-fatal accidents were caused by contact with ma-

chinery; three by falls; two by falling material; and one each by scalding by hot water; the explosion of a boiler, tools, and by assault.

Unskilled labour. — There were one fatal and twenty-two non-fatal accidents recorded during September compared with nine fatal and thirty-four non-fatal accidents in August; and three fatal and ten non-fatal accidents during September, 1911. Four workmen were killed

by falling material; and one each by an explosion of a gasoline tank; drowning, due to the bursting of a water turbine in a power-house; fall; an elevator; a cave-in and machinery. Eight men were injured by falling material; six by cave-ins; three by falls; two by an explosion of blasting material; and one each by an explosion of a gasoline tank; machinery, and by being struck by an automobile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Militia and Defence, which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

ADDITIONS TO POST OFFICE FITTINGS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Additions to post office fittings, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, C. F. Perry, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 26th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,818.

VAULTS, ETC., GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, ONT.

Vaults, etc., in the addition to East Block of the Government Administrative Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Ltd., Galt, Ont. Date of contract, August 30th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$85,736.

FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, RIGAUD, QUE.

Fittings, post office, Rigaud, Que.

Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, September 5th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,487.

FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Fittings, post office, Tillsonburg, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, September 5th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,141.

FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, STRATHCONA, ALTA.

Fittings for post office, Strathcona, Alta. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 18th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$3,917.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act) 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for com-

petent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like them as if such moneys were payable rights in respect of moneys so owing to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanics, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

Note. — The *Fair Wages Clauses* quoted above apply to each of the immediately preceding contracts.

DREDGING, PICTON, ONT.

Dredging, Picton, Ont. Name of contractor, Fallon Bros., Cornwall, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 5th, 1912. Contract price, Class "B," 17 cents per cu. yd.

Proviso: The said contractors further agree and hereby bind themselves to pay

to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

DREDGING, SOUTH LANCASTER, ONT.

Dredging, South Lancaster, Ont. Names of contractors, Fallon Bros., Cornwall, Ont. Date of contract, September 5th, 1912. Contract price, Class "B," 15 cents per cu. yd.

Proviso: The said contractors further agree and hereby bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

WHARF, BOSWELL, B.C.

Wharf, Boswell, B.C. Name of contractor, H. P. Leake, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, Sept. 6th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$8,437.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule following:—

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	4.00 " 10 "
Engineman for pile-driver....	4.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	5.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 10 "

DREDGING, MARBLE COVE, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Dredging, Marble Cove, N.B. Name of contractor, J. S. Gregory, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, September 10th, 1912. Contract price, Class "B," 24 cents per cu. yd.

Proviso: The said contractor further agrees and hereby binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

WHARF, ORILLIA, ONT.

Wharf, Orillia, Ont. Name of contractor, David Conroy, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, September 14th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$10,874.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Reman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
" mixing concrete.....	2.50 " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	2.50 " 10 "
" stone crusher.....	2.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Keelkeeper.....	1.75 " 10 "
Boatmen.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Stonecutters.....	65c p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	70c " 8 "
Masons.....	70c " 8 "
Carpenters.....	50c " 8 "
Joiners.....	50c " 8 "
Plasterers.....	75c " 8 "
Lathers.....	5c yard
Painters and glaziers.....	45c p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	62½c " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	45c " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	45c " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	45c " 8 "
Builders' labourers—	
Plasterers' labourers.....	43½ " 8 "
Bricklayers' & mason's lab'rs	35c " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	\$4.50 p. day 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	6.00 " 9 "

DREDGING, TELEGRAPH AND NIGGER ISLANDS, ONT.

Dredging, Telegraph and Nigger Islands, Ont. Name of contractor, R. Weddell & Company, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, September 18th, 1912. Contract price, Class "A," \$4.50 per cu. yd.

Proviso: The said contractors further agree and hereby bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

DREDGING, YARMOUTH, N.S.

Dredging, Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractor, The Dominion Dredging Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 18th, 1912. Contract price, Class "B," 22½ cents per cu. yd.

Proviso: The said contractors further agree and hereby bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS BUILDING, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

Post office and customs building, Lethbridge, Alta. Name of contractor, Navin Los, Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, September 14th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$221,300.

DREDGING, DIGBY, N.S.

Dredging, Digby, N.S. Name of contractor, The Dominion Dredging Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 18th, 1912. Contract price, Class "B," 27½ cents per cu. yd.

Proviso: The said contractors further agree and hereby bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

WHARF, KEMPENFELDT BAY, ONT.

Wharf, Kempenfeldt Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, J. O. Roddick, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 20th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$9,783.12.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman Carpenter.....	\$4.40 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "

CRIB TO WHARF, BIG BAY, ONT.

Crib to wharf, Big Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, J. O. Roddick, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 20th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,448.40.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate.
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

CAMERA HUTS, ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Camera huts (Royal Observatory), Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, A. J. Marshall, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 25th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$11,600.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	44c p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers and masons.....	52c " 8 "
Carpenters and joiners.....	30c " 9 "
Plasterers.....	42c " 9 "
Lathers.....	\$1.75 per 1,000
Painters and glaziers.....	30c p. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Plumbers and Steamfitters....	39c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	27c " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	28c " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c " 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart	35c " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c " 9 "

DREDGING, ARNOLD'S COVE, N.S.

Dredging, Arnold's Cove, N.S. Name of contractor, Alfred Heffer, Halifax N.S. Date of contract, September 25th 1912. Contract price, Class "B," 2 cents per cu. yd.

Proviso: The said contractor further agrees and hereby binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work are to be carried out.

Time shall be deemed to be of the essence of this contract.

Department of Railways and Canal

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties during the month of September 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract:

Construction of Section—Thicket Portage to Split Lake Junction—68 miles. Date of contract, September 20th, 1912. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

General Clauses.

Erection of passenger station at Nelson, N.B., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 20th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,182.00 and schedule rates. Contractors, Tilman D. LeBlanc and Antoine J. Leger, Moncton, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman.....	No special rate
Concrete men.....	\$1.50
Concrete mixers.....	1.50
Bricklayers.....	3.00
Timekeeper.....	1.50
Common labourers.....	1.50
Timbers' labourers.....	1.75
Painters.....	2.00
Plumbers.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Boys.....	2.00
Boys.....	4.00
Boys.....	2.25
Truck with 1 horse and cart.....	2.00
Truck with 2 horses and wagon.....	3.00

Erection of addition to freight shed at Stellarton, N.S., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 1912. Amount of contract, \$3,000. Contractors, John McQuarrie and Dan. A. McDonald, of Stellarton,

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Painters.....	\$2.50
Boys and glaziers.....	2.50
Timbers' labourers.....	2.00
Common labourers.....	1.75
Truck with 1 horse and cart.....	3.50
Truck with 2 horses and wagon.....	5.00

Ballasting of the Sydney Mines Division of the Intercolonial Railway from Georges River to Sydney Mines, N.S. Date of contract, September 26th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$0.60 per cubic yd. Contractor, William Cooke, of North Sydney, N.S.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman.....	\$ 3.50 per day of 10 hours
Steam shovel engineer.....	100.00 per mth., 10 p. d'y
" cranesman.....	75.00 " 10 "
" fireman.....	50.00 " 10 "
Locomotive engineer.....	90.00 " 10 "
" firemen.....	50.00 " 10 "
Brakeman.....	1.75 p. day of 10 hours
Labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "

Erection of addition to No. 7 pier and rock excavation at Richmond, N.S., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 26th, 1912. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, Chas. E. Smith, of Halifax, N.S.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.00 per day of 9 hours
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 9 "
Men on pile driver.....	1.75 " 9 "
Wharf builders.....	2.70 " 9 "
Boatmen.....	\$30.00 per mon. & board,
Common labourers.....	\$1.75 per day of 9 hours
Earth and rock foreman.....	3.00 " 9 "
Steam rock drillers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Stationary engineers.....	2.25 " 9 "
" firemen.....	1.75 " 9 "
Watchman.....	1.75 " 9 "
Timekeepers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Water boy.....	0.75 " 9 "

Sandblasting and painting certain bridges on the Rideau Canal. Date of contract, September 27th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$6,150.00. Contractors, Concrete Constructions, Limited, of Ottawa, Ont.

MANOTICK, MERRICKVILLE, OLIVER'S
FERRY AND BRASS'S POINT BRIDGES.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman	\$4.00
Engineers	3.00
Nozzle men	3.00
Painters (special class)	2.50
Labourers	1.75

ELGIN STREET BRIDGE, OTTAWA, AND
CONCESSION STREET BRIDGE, OTTAWA.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman	\$4.00
Engineers	3.00
Nozzle men	3.00
Painters (special class)	2.50
Labourers	2.40

Removal of old pier and extension of
the east docking at Port Colborne en-
trance of the Welland Canal. Date of
contract, September 5th, 1912. Amount
of contract, schedule rates. Contractor,
Michael J. Hogan, of Port Colborne,
Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate :
Foreman	\$140.00 p. mh., 12 hr. day
Dredge engineer	140.00 " 12 "
" craneman	115.00 " 12 "
" fireman	65.00 " 12 "
" deckhands	65.00 " 12 "
Tug captain	100.00 " 12 "
" engineer	90.00 " 12 "
" fireman	40.00 " 12 "
" deckhands	40.00 p. mh., 12 hr. day
Drill runners	3.00 per day of 12 hrs
" helpers	2.00 " 12 "
Blacksmiths	3.00 " 10 "
Foremen Carpenters	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Hoist runners	2.75 " 10 "
Firemen	2.00 " 10 "
Diver	8.00 " 10 "

Towards the construction of a line
railway from Little River through Bel
Marche to Eastern Harbour, 3 mile
Date of subsidy agreement, Septemb
12th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,
per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mi
Company, The Great Northern Minin
and Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Towards the construction of a line
railway from point (30 miles from S
George) in parish of Ste. Justine, C
of Dorchester, to a point in parish
St. Sabine, Co. of Bellechasse, 1.34 mil
Date of subsidy agreement, Septem
25th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,2
per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mi

General Clauses.

Towards the construction of a line
railway from Sault Ste. Marie to a po
on the Canadian Pacific Railway
tween White River and Dalton Stati
in the district of Algoma, 200 mi
Date of subsidy agreement, Septem
27th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,
per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per m
Company, The Algoma Central
Hudson Bay Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Department of Marine and Fisher

Contracts awarded by the Depart
of Marine and Fisheries, which rec
the signature of both parties during
months of April, May, June, July
August, 1912, together with the
Wages Schedule attached thereto:

WOODEN DWELLING AND LIGHTHO
COMBINED AT ETANG DU NORI
MAGDALEN ISLANDS, P.Q.

Name of contractor, Stephen J.
Aulay, Cherry Grove, P.E.I. An

contract, \$2,944.00; date of contract, 13th April, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate;
Carpenters.....	\$1.75 per day of 10 hours
Painters.....	1.75 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Plumbers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.25 " 10 "

DOUBLE DWELLING AND BOATHOUSE AT MAUGER BEACH, N.S.

Name of contractor, Freeman & Gifford Co., Ltd., Isaacs Harbour, N.S. Amount of contract, \$5,840.00; date of contract, 7th of May, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$2.70 per day of 9 hours
Painters.....	2.25 " 9 "
Bricklayers.....	.40c per hr. 8 hrs. day
Plumbers.....	.40c " 8 "
Labourers.....	\$1.53 per day of 9 hours

REINFORCED CONCRETE TOWER, DOUBLE BELLING AND FOG ALARM BUILD- ING, AT POINT ATKINSON, B.C.

Name of contractor, W. H. Bourke, Vancouver, B.C. Amount of contract, \$4,840.00. Date of contract, 8th of May 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters.....	53c per hour, 8 hrs. day
Painters.....	50c " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	70c " 8 "
Plumbers.....	70c " 8 "
Labourers.....	34c " 8 "

A WOODEN DWELLING AT GREGORY ISLAND, RICHMOND CO., N.S.

Name of contractor, John L. Campbell, St. Peters, N.S. Amount of contract, \$794.00. Date of contract, 13th of May, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Masons.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hr.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Painters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

TWO WOODEN RANGE LIGHTS AND TWO STEEL RANGE LIGHTS ON THE SAGUENAY, P.Q.

Name of contractor, Stanislas Meunier, Bagotville, P.Q. Amount of contract, \$2,465.00. Date of contract, 16th of July, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Structural iron workers.....	\$3.35 p. day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	1.75 " 10 "
Painters.....	1.75 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

WOODEN DOUBLE BUILDING AT CAPE FOURCHU, N.S.

Name of contractor, S. Potier & Son, Eel Brook, N.S. Amount of contract, \$4,857.00. Date of contract, 20th of August, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hours
Painters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Concrete men.....	1.75 " 10 "
Common labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 584
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	115
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	1,220
Repairing Post Office Scales.....	25
Supplying mail bags	3,240
Repairing mail bags	2,786
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	5,578
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes, and Steel Portable Letter Boxes, and repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel receptacles, Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes	36
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	12
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	1,84

Post Office Department.

During the month of August orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during September, 1912:

ONTARIO REPORT.**Factory Inspection.**

24th Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

THE annual report of the Factory Inspectors for Ontario was received in the Department during September and contains many items of interest from an industrial standpoint. The Inspectors report a year of general progress and prosperity together with many improvements in the equipment of factories for the prevention of accidents. The report of the Chief Inspector contains in part the following:—

It is a source of gratification to be able to say that the work of inspection this year has been attended with good results. This has been brought about in certain cases by having resorted to the courts,

but on the whole there has been comparatively little friction in having recommendations and the law carried out. The usual large amount of work has been done by the Inspectors in instructing, warning or persuading employers to a better observance of the and the investigation of accidents complaints—the latter of the usualiegated character—has also occupied portion of their time.

The inspection of several Chi laundries throughout the province another feature of this year's work. necessitated having the most sal points of the Factories' Act translated from English into the Chinese language which is naturally better understood and in consequence the laundry premises are much improved. The owners of some of these buildings have been relieved by the laundry proprietors from making needed repairs, and complain that the enforcement of the Act militates against their pocket because they are compelled to fi

these properties so that they may be deemed habitable.

Many special inquiries too have been made into processes which are considered to have injurious effects on those engaged in them, and the Department has been in close communication with Factory Inspection Departments in older countries which have had a senior experience, with the results that we have obtained many perfected ideas relating to the testing of air and suction pressures, both of which are very useful in determining what impurities the air in a work room may contain, and also in coping with suction fan pressures which should be as nearly uniform at all openings as is possible to make them, in order to remove dust, gases, etc., which are deleterious to those employed at such work as polishing, grinding and buffing. We have also about perfected a regulation to the safety of retorts used under vacuum pressure in canning factories.

The report shows that there were 8,690 inspections made during the year of which 313 were exclusively in connection with enforcing the Stationary Engineers' Act in places that did not come under the Factories Act and the requirements of the Stationary Engineers' Act were also pointed out by the Inspectors to every steam user in the course of the regular inspections. In the factories and mercantile establishments inspected there were approximately 234,000 employees. Many recommendations were made by the Inspectors on the question of boiler inspection, child labour, cleanliness, elevators, fire escapes, sanitation, ventilation and other shortcomings noticed during the course of the year's work. It is satisfactory to note that a large proportion of these recommendations have been complied with.

There were 985 accidents reported during the year, which is an increase over the last year. The increase, however, is probably due to the fact that accidents are more carefully reported than they were in the past. The dangers incident to the installation and operation of electrical machinery are referred to in the

report of the Chief Inspector, also the methods recommended by engineers for the safe and effective grounding of different forms of electrical installation.

Three explosions were reported during the year, 173 overtime permits were issued as compared with 244 during 1910. The following prosecutions took place during the year and in each case a conviction was recorded and a fine imposed:

A. Onkee, proprietor of a Chinese laundry in Windsor, Ont., was prosecuted under sub-section (a) of section 19 of the Factories' Act, and fined \$10 and costs for neglecting to comply with the regulation regarding sleeping apartments being separate from laundry workroom.

A. L. Florence, junk dealer, Ottawa, Ont., was fined \$3 and costs for failure to put his premises in proper sanitary condition as required under sections 15 and 16 of the Act.

Napoleon Dehaitre, F. X. Giroux, Joseph Villeneuve, John Robitaille, Arthur Dehaitre, Henry Bergeron, foreman and jobbers employed by the Rockland Lumber Company, Rockland, Ont., and Baptiste Tranchemontagne, John Barnique, Olivier Poirier, John Robitaille, Felix Mayotte, Frank Pouliotte, parents of the children employed, were prosecuted and fined \$17.40 for a breach of the Child Labor law, under sections 3, 9, and 38.

The reports of the individual inspectors all showed an improvement in the machinery in use in the various factories with increased care on the part of manufacturers to provide for the safety of their employees. The observance of the Act prohibiting employment of child labour has been well maintained, though in some cases it is difficult for an inspector to judge whether the Act is being violated or not. The sanitary condition of the factories is much improved during the last few years, but there is still room for further betterments in this connection. The report gives the date, place and particulars of the accidents reported during the year.

BRITISH REPORT.

Co-operative Union.

Report of the 44th Annual Co-operative Congress, Portsmouth, 1912.

The Co-operative Union, Limited, of Great Britain, have recently issued their report of the Portsmouth Congress, which was held on the 25th, 26th and 27th of May, 1912. The opening address made by the President stated that the record of the movement for the past year was a satisfactory one, a substantial increase being reported in membership, capital and turn-over compared with any previous period. The returns made to the union showed a decrease of twenty-one in the number of distributive societies compared with the preceding years, but an increase is shown in membership of nearly 100,000. Many of the smaller stores have become amalgamated with larger neighboring societies. The share capital of members shows an increase of one and three-quarter millions, the reserve fund by four hundred and twenty thousand pounds and the net profit by nearly one million, whilst the societies have invested nearly eight and a half million sterling in house property. The president stated that the aim of the Congress was to secure a peaceful evolution of a happier and juster social order, requiring only freedom of action under a regular society system based upon equity and justice. The main purpose of the movement is the establishing of a new system of industry and commerce to eliminate the old unsatisfactory methods and to distribute wealth instead of amassing it in the hands of a few. A review of the work previously accomplished was given by the president in his inaugural address showing the difficulties and obstacles placed in its way from the commencement of the movement. The weak features of the movement were touched upon, one of which was credit training. In the opinion of the president such a system vitiated family life and created evils which the co-operative system was largely designed to abolish. It

was proved by the experience of many societies that it can be discontinued with only a little temporary difficulty. The president stated that the movement had developed greatly during recent years on the productive side. There were represented in the Congress three distinct forms of co-operative production.

Regarding the general question of the treatment of labour, the president dwelt on the feature of the minimum wage which he said had been much before the union recently. It was an article of faith with the leaders of the co-operative movement that the first charge to be considered in estimating the value of goods to the consumer should be the cost of the proper remuneration of those who are concerned in any way with the production of the goods. This should be based on a liberal estimate of the amount necessary to enable the workers to live comfortably and happily. It was not enough in the co-operative movement to be free of the taint of sweated labour. An aim should be made to treat labour that it may enjoy the right common to all. The president of the union recalled the approval given by the body to general scales of minimum wage stating that it was the duty of the co-operative parliament to uphold the highest possible ideal in this matter affecting the general welfare of the movement. A well-regulated production of wealth and its equitable distribution was aimed at. In addition to this a development of high education and culture was obtained by means of the education departments of the co-operative union.

The report of the Central Board showed that the year had been one of great activity throughout the movement. Substantial progress had been made in almost every sphere of the co-operative work, in spite of the serious trouble occurring in the labour world. From tables showing the general progress of the movement, it is noted that there were 1,531 societies in existence in 1911, compared with 1,557 in 1910. The increase in membership, however, during the year 1911, was 98,732, an increase

being also shown in shares, trade and profit. The number of agricultural co-operative societies in England and Wales and Scotland, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act, in 1911, was 619. The estimated turnover of the foregoing societies in 1911 was £1,617,063. The work of the Board in regard to proposed or enacted legislation effecting the movement was given in detail in the reports of the Board. The report of the Committee of Education, the reports of foreign congresses, and also the reports of the different sections and districts were discussed at the Congress. Resolutions passed at the Congress endorsed the training of co-operative employees, regretted the lack of progress with the Provident Societies' Amendment Bill, and urged the Government to give facilities for the passing of this measure during the present session of Parliament. An important resolution was also passed urging that the Co-operative Union should carry on an active campaign until the minimum wage scale has been adopted for male and female employees throughout the movement. It was resolved to have the 1913 Congress in Aberdeen, and the one of the following year in Ireland.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Workmen's Compensation in Michigan.

Provisions and operations of the Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of Michigan, issued by the Industrial Accident Board. Lansing, 1912.

The bulletin issued by the Industrial Accident Board of the State of Michigan gives interesting particulars regarding the provisions and operation of the Compensation Law recently enacted in that State, which went into effect on September 1st. The Act was based on the report of the findings of the Commission authorized during the 1911 session of the Michigan Legislature.

A general inquiry made by the Commission developed the fact that approximately 65% of the larger employers of the State endeavored to protect them-

selves against liability for negligent injuries by indemnity insurance. The employers to some extent treat the insurance not as an indemnity, but as if it were a transfer of all liability and instead of adjusting the loss themselves and seeking indemnity from the company they co-operate with the indemnity company so that the latter may at once assume the full burden of disposing of the litigation. The Michigan law is in line with modern progressive legislation on this subject and conforms to accepted standards with reference to compensating employees and their dependents for loss due to industrial accidents. Laws of this character have been already adopted by twelve States of the Union, but Michigan goes a step further than most States in drafting a law of such wide scope and with such great elasticity in its provisions as will enable every employer to make payments in compensation for industrial accidents in a convenient and practicable way. This Act gives every employer the option to carry his own risks or to insure in any Employers' Liability Insurance Company or to insure in any Employers' Mutual Association or to request the Commissioner of Insurance to assume the administration of the collection and disbursement of funds.

The distinguishing feature of the Compensation Law is that it provides benefits for every injury without regard to fault or negligence. Under this law the injured employee after the third week of the injury receives 50% of his earnings during his disability. The employee, therefore, really bears part of the cost of such compensation because under the common law if any recovery was had his damages were assessed on the basis of 100% of his earnings. The law is compulsory but does not include employees of the contractors engaged in performing work for the State or any such municipality.

Of particular interest to employers is the modification of remedies existing before the passage of the law which provides that it shall be no defence in an action to recover damages for injury

that the employee was negligent unless it was wilful, nor could the action be defended on account of the injury being caused by a fellow employee.

The benefits paid are specifically divided by the Compensation law which provides for amounts to be paid direct or indirect heirs or, in the case of no dependents being left, for funeral expenses. Payments for specific injuries and settlements of additional claims are all provided for in the Act. It is also enacted that every employer shall keep a record of injuries received by his employees in the course of their employment. The acceptance by an employee of the compensation benefits provided for by the Act relieves the company from any further liability to the employee or his dependents by reason of the injuries sustained.

Michigan Bureau of Labour.

29th Annual Report of the Department of Labour of the State of Michigan. Lansing, 1912.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Labour deals with the establishment and growth of the Labour Department in Michigan, the larger degree of publicity given to all questions of labour and controversies connected in any way with labour subjects. The laws relating to factory inspection and other labour laws are briefly touched upon in the report. The Commissioner states that a very rapid development has taken place in industrial directions. The records of the Department of Labour show that a large proportion of the accidents which occurred during recent years were anticipated by factory inspectors through orders given to make changes or to adopt devices for the prevention of such. It is a noticeable fact that whereas a few years ago an inspector was not regarded by employers as one whose services could be of any use to them, conditions have changed in this respect during the last few years.

One of the features of the Labour De-

partment service increasing in importance is that relating to tenement house work and the conditions surrounding tenement house operations. Actual experience has shown that under present conditions home work is a serious menace both to the workers and to the public, the workshop being neither a home nor a factory. Congestion, bad ventilation and dark rooms are the result of such work being performed at home, and women and children are through the carrying out of this work forced to live in poorly lighted and badly ventilated rooms.

Three years ago an amendment to the Michigan labour law was adopted limiting labour for women to 54 hours per week and not to exceed 10 hours on any one day. Efforts to enforce this law met with insistent objection from some employers, while others prepared at once to enter upon full compliance with its provisions. On the whole it is generally recommended by employers of labour as well as by the public generally as a just and wholesome requirement. The enforcement of the law has been regularly insisted upon without regard to protests or declarations, and it is coming to be regarded by employers as well as by women and girls whom it relieves as a desirable and proper limitation. The present State laws provide that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in connection with any mercantile institution, also that no boy or girl under 16 shall be employed at any theatre or similar place of amusement nor shall they be employed in any factory, workshop, mine or messenger service between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.. Other provisions for the employment of children made and attempts instituted to enforce the laws on this subject.

The coal mining industry of Michigan does not range high in comparison with other industries, the average number of persons engaged in connection with mining operations being 2,556 during the past year. 7 lives were lost

in and about these mines, and 113 accidents, serious and otherwise, occurred.

Free employment bureaus in Michigan were established through legislation enacted in 1905, and the fact that during the comparatively few years of their establishment employment has been secured for more than 200,000 people gives an idea of the value to the state of such bureaus.

The report of the Commissioner of Labour recommends that further attention should be given to securing information and providing for State action with reference to occupational diseases. Emphasis was also laid on the recommendation which has previously been made by the Department for provision for the inspection of stationary steam boilers. Attention is also called to the desirability that the authority given to factory inspectors to condemn school houses in dangerous and unsafe condition should be extended to other public buildings used for general gatherings.

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Unrevised monthly statements of imports entered for consumption and exports of the Dominion of Canada compiled at the Department of Customs, June, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Forest Products of Canada, 1911. Pulpwood. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Part I, Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911. Canadian Trades. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

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Ontario Reports. — Report of the Inspectors of Factories of the Province of Ontario for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

44th Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st of Oct., 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

6th Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to December 31st, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

30th Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario for the year 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

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Part III, Municipal Statistics of the Annual Report of the Bureau of Industry for the Province of Ontario, 1910. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Interim Report on Laws relating to the Liability of Employees by Sir William Meredith. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

British Reports. — Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last 15 years from 1897 to 1911. London: Wyman & Son, 1912.

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ending 31st March, 1912. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Forestry Countries and British Possessions, 1911, compared with the four preceding years. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING AUGUST, 1912.

	August 1912	August 1911	Increase.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	\$ 109,350	\$ 32,350	\$ 77,000	238.0
Halifax.....	56,680	67,000	10,140	15.1*
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	36,100	58,200	22,100*	37.9*
QUEBEC—				
Montreal.....	1,364,833	1,897,757	532,924*	28.1
Maisonneuve.....	441,900	106,300	335,600	315.7
Lachine.....	16 035	11,680	4,355	37.3
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	265,575	264 430	1,145	.4
Kingston.....	80,895	44 060	36,925	83.8
Peterborough.....	53,670	14,240	39,430	276.9
Toronto.....	3,822,975	1,877,372	1,945,603	136.4
St. Catharines.....	109,320	12,750	96,570	757.4
Welland.....	20 550	38,743	18,193*	46.9*
Hamilton.....	501,700	246,150	255,550	103.8
Brantford.....	62,065	55,390	6,675	12.1
Galt.....	50 890	28,990	21,900	75.5
Berlin.....	52,950	33,325	19,625	58.9
Stratford.....	21,082	18,000	3,082	17.1
London.....	116,696	73,329	43,457	59.3
Chatham.....	12 250	8,200	4,050	49.4
Windsor.....	123,420	77,235	46,185	59.6
North Bay.....	13,800	38,575	24,775*	64.2*
Port Arthur.....	68,825	127,100	58,275	45.8
Fort William.....	589,900	160,410	429,490	267.7
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	1,746,400	1 994,150	247,750*	12.4
Brandon.....	219,595	27,958	191,367	685.4
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	1,004,390	303,625	700,765	230.8
Saskatoon.....	1,130,350	475,275	655,275	137.9
Moosejaw.....	402,475	312,792	89,683	28.7
Prince Albert.....	201,000	11,460	89,540	80.3
Yorkton.....	135,900	.....	.....	.....
Swift Current.....	66,973	.....	.....	.....
North Battleford.....	31,190	39,125	7,935*	20.3*
Weyburn.....	18,800	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA—				
Calgary.....	2,799,280	927,540	871,740	94.0
Edmonton.....	1,217,275	611,440	605,835	99.1
Medicine Hat.....	243,400	55,900	187,500	335.4
Lethbridge.....	67,515	67,275	240	.4
Red Deer.....	55,315	16,775	38,540	229.7
MacLeod.....	3,000	43,900	40,900*	93.2*
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Vancouver.....	1,525,918	944,970	580,948	61.5
New Westminster.....	432,400	107,750	324,650	301.3
Victoria.....	430,815	429,295	1,520	.4
South Vancouver.....	362,310	.....	.....	.....
Point Grey.....	216,250	.....	.....	.....
Nelson.....	29,700	16,280	13,420	82.4
Prince Rupert.....	27,420	2,075	4,655*	14.5
Kemloops.....	25,700	11,690	14,100	121.6
Vernon.....	17,430	25,700	8,270*	32.2*
Nanaimo.....	16,150	12,350	3,800	30.8

*Decrease. Note.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Welland, North Bay, and Port Arthur, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; North Battleford, Sask.; McLeod, Alta.; and Prince Rupert and Vernon, B.C.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

ONTARIO CASES.

Factory Inspection—Unsanitary Conditions.

A CASE was heard before Magistrate O'Keefe which is interesting as involving a principle to the effect that owners of premises are responsible to a considerable extent for sanitary conditions therein and arising from natural causes. Premises in the City of Ottawa in which were conducted two factories employing in the aggregate from fifty to one hundred hands, about eighty per cent. of whom were females, were affected through a defective drain, it being so blocked up as to prevent its use in carrying of the storm water of yard and roof as well as stable sewage that affected these premises by soaking through basement walls and flowing over cellar bottoms to the extent that a dampness and effluvia was created which permeated the workrooms and building causing unsanitary condition. The factory inspector notified the owner of the premises in the usual way to remedy the conditions complained of. The owner neglected to comply with the inspector's recommendations for a period over thirty days. He (the inspector) laid an information before Magistrate O'Keefe under section 15 Ontario Factory laws. The case was heard on August 12th, when by arrangement with Council and inspector it was adjourned for one week, defendant promising in the meantime to bring his premises into conformity with requirements. At the expiration of the adjournment the inspector reported to the Court through the Crown Attorney that nothing of a permanent or satisfactory nature had been done. On the basis of renewed promises another week was granted, after which the inspector reported that some progress had been made, but that the work was still incomplete and in part unsatisfactory. At this

point the Magistrate decided that if the work was not completed to the full satisfaction of the inspector within a week from that date (Sept. 25th) he would impose a penalty of ten dollars per day for every day in which a further default existed. At the expiration of the time so allowed, the inspector reported the work satisfactory under present conditions, but that the winter frost might affect the yard drain to the extent as to require attention again, and would be considered as accepted on this basis only.

The Crown Attorney remarked that the defendant having pleaded "guilty" and having been put to a good deal of expense in making these improvements, he did not desire to press for a heavy penalty, although his indifference had cost the inspector a lot of trouble. The Magistrate strongly reprimanded the defendant for the trouble he had caused the inspector by his indifference to statutory requirements, and while he did not impose a penalty in this case he warned him that if he did not keep his premises in a proper condition or was brought before him again on any similar charge, he would impose a very heavy penalty.

Master and Servant—Injuries—Negligence.

A case was heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Lennox in which the plaintiff was a workman who had been injured by an explosion of dynamite during drilling operations. The plaintiff brought an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act against his employer for \$1,500.00. Judgment was rendered for payment of \$1,446.00, being \$1,500.00 less the amount paid out by defendant towards doctor's bills and hospital expenses. Directions were given that the execution be stayed for 30 days. (*Nigro v. Donati.*)

Unlawful Erection of a Boom in River.

An action was brought by a boom corporation against a lumber company

to recover sums of money for booming, sorting, rafting and driving logs in the Rainy River during the years 1906 and 1907. The plaintiff company, incorporated under Minnesota laws, was authorized by its charter to erect booms in the Rainy River and to charge tolls for booming logs. The defendant company in common with others floated their logs down the Rainy River and the plaintiff's booms, which were on the Canadian side of the river, were of assistance in separating their logs from those belonging to others. The boom company rested its right to payment for whatever service it may have rendered to the lumber company on two grounds: (1) implied contract, and (2) legal authority to maintain the works and to charge and collect reasonable tolls for services rendered. As to the first ground, it was contended by the plaintiff company that the lumber company by allowing their logs to be mixed with those of other owners and to pass into the boom company's works rendered separation necessary, and thus impliedly requested the boom company to make that separation for reward. The other ground was that it was legally entitled to maintain the boom which was wholly within Canadian territory and to take and retain possession and control of the lumber company's logs as they floated down the stream and to charge the company for such service. The defendant company denied the right of the plaintiffs to interfere with their logs or to payment for such service.

The Rainy River is a navigable stream and under the Ashburton treaty the citizens of the two countries were entitled to the free use of it. The legislature of the state of Minnesota purported to deprive them of that right by granting permission to the plaintiff company to exact tolls. The Court held that the State Legislature had no jurisdiction to repeal that clause in the treaty, and that therefore the plaintiff company had no legislative authority to exact tolls or other charges. The action was dismissed with costs. (*Rainy River Boom*

Corporation v. Rainy River Lumber Company.)

Mechanic's Lien—Stay of Proceedings.

An appeal was made by the plaintiffs from an order of the local judge of the County of Wentworth perpetually staying an action on the grounds that the matters in controversy were being tried in another action at the same time. The plaintiff claimed \$100,000 damages against defendants for breach of contract in not supplying materials to carry on a construction contract made by the plaintiff with the owners of the land, the defendants. The action was brought after Mechanic's Lien proceedings were begun by an alleged lien holder on behalf of himself and others against the contractor and owners. The Court held that to determine what should be paid for liens it might be necessary to consider the rights of the contractor and the order to stay proceedings was vacated. (*Dick v. Standard Underground Cable Company.*)

Breach of Secret Commissions Act.

Convictions were made under the Secret Commissions Act when some Grand Trunk conductors were fined \$100 and costs for allowing passengers to ride without tickets on the railway. The Act under which the prosecutions were brought makes it illegal for employees to receive money for neglecting their duty to their employers. These were the first convictions under the new Act.

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Operation of Saw in the Vicinity of School.

A company in Regina which ran a circular saw for the purpose of cutting wood close to a school was fined \$5.00 and costs. The evidence showed that several verbal warnings had been given to the manager, but that they had been disregarded, after which a summons was served on the defendant.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

NOVEMBER, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

LABOUR conditions were good during October. Agricultural operations were extensively carried on, and threshing was generally done under favourable conditions. With the exception of a few days of cold and wet weather in the middle of the month, good weather prevailed and satisfactory progress was made in all branches of agriculture. Conditions in the West were particularly favourable. Receipts at Winnipeg were heavy, and the quality of the grain unusually high, which had the effect of stimulating trade considerably. The collieries in Nova Scotia continued their extensive output; those of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia were also actively engaged. A dispute among miners on Vancouver Island interfered with operations considerably in that locality throughout October. Metalliferous camps in all parts of the country were busy. Many men have set out for the lumber camps, but the cut is not expected to be greater than that of last year. Railway construction work was more extensively carried on than during September, a number of men being available after the close of harvesting operations. The building trades were also exceedingly busy in preparation for winter activities. In this line, however, a shortage of men was universally reported. Unskilled labour was in good demand, and in a few localities only was the demand adequately satisfied.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices, which is a percentage of the average prices reached during the decade 1890 to 1899, rose slightly, standing at 133.1 for October as compared with 132.5 in September and 128.9 in October, 1911. Heavy declines in grain, potatoes, linseed, iron, hops and malt were offset by considerable advances in milk, eggs, metals, metal products and earthenware.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was little change in the labour situation in regard to industrial disputes, about the same number being reported in existence during October as during the previous month. The strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island previously reported continued, this being the only dispute affecting a large number of men. About nine disputes actually commenced during October, that of miners at Cobalt being the one of greatest magnitude.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during October, 1912, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia. — Business block at Halifax, loss \$5,000; livery stables, loss \$7,500, and a business block, loss \$40,000 at Truro.

New Brunswick. — Lumber mill and stock of lumber, loss \$20,000.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Quebec. — Box factory at D'Israeli, loss \$50,000; business section of Gatineau Point, loss \$50,000; Canadian Northern Railway roundhouse at Longue Pointe, and four locomotives, loss \$10,000; hat and cap factory, also a drug store at Montreal, loss \$15,000.

Ontario. — Business section of Bruce Mines; planing mill, also a grain elevator, the loss of which was \$10,000, at Chatham; *Columbian* Hotel at Cobourg; robe manufacturing plant at Galt, loss \$110,000 (75 employees out of work); furniture factory at Kincardine; sawmill at Lindsay, loss \$20,000; barn with contents, including season's crop, in London township; apple evaporator plant at Lucknow; barn with season's crop at Parkhill; planing mill at Penetang, loss \$10,000; blacksmith department of the Michigan Central Railway at St. Thomas, loss \$2,000; packing plant at Tilsonburg, loss \$40,000; at Toronto: casket factory, loss \$35,000; Royal Templars' Building, loss \$8,000; ferry boat, loss \$7,000; spool and bobbin factory at Walkerton, loss \$5,000; *Exchange* Hotel at Wingham.

Saskatchewan. — Business section of Hanley, loss \$50,000; business section of Lloydminster; Government creamery at Moosimin, loss \$3,000.

Alberta. — *Grand Central* Hotel at Calgary, also Chinese section, loss of latter \$5,000; hardware and butcher stores at Grassy Lake, loss \$15,000; implement warehouse at High River, loss \$20,000; business block at Lethbridge, loss \$5,000.

British Columbia. — Sawmill and drying kilns at New Westminster, loss \$1,000,000; sawmill at Princeton, loss \$12,000; drying kilns of lumber plant at Vancouver, loss \$35,000; garage at Victoria, loss \$5,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Few changes in wages or working hours were reported to the Department, the following being a brief statement of such:—

Agriculture. — A steady demand for experienced farm labourers was maintained and high wages continued to be paid.

Building trades. — Tile layers (45) at Montreal, who went on strike last month, were given an increase on October 10th. Bricklayers and masons at Regina were given an increase. Carpenters at the same place also received an advance. Masons at Kingston, in consequence of an increased demand for men, were given an increase during the month.

Metal trades. — Electrical workers at Calgary were given an increase on October 6th after a strike lasting a few days.

Unskilled. — Labourers employed on the Hamilton street railway were given an increase of two cents per hour on October 10th.

Conditions in the Industries, Trades, Employment, etc.

Conditions of employment during October in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada as indicated by reports of the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Agricultural operations were carried on actively during October. Threshing operations and fall plowing were the chief occupations of the farmers in the prairie provinces where prevalence of good weather generally enabled operations to be carried on with expedition. Crops turned out well and in general were very little damaged by the backward fall. The movement of crops proceeded satisfactorily, and an improvement of conditions of labour in regard to congestion was fairly generally seen. At the end of the month it was estimated that 34,000 cars had been inspected as compared with about 30,000 at the same time last year. Corn cutting, fall plowing and root gathering proved the principal occupations of Quebec and Ontario farmers.

The Census and Statistics Monthly Report published during October gives a summary of conditions concerning the field crops of Canada during September. Disastrously wet weather was reported as prevailing in most parts of Canada, especially over the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. Large areas of grain both in the east and west were either uncut or in the stook and exposed to the wet at the end of September, and much damage was caused by sprouting. In parts of Southern Ontario the ground was so wet that many farmers abandoned the sowing of fall wheat entirely.

The estimated production of spring wheat as given in the report is 188,-816,600 bushels as compared with 189,-904,500 bushels last year. For fall wheat the estimate is 16,868,700 bushels compared with 26,014,000 bushels last year, the total estimated wheat production being, therefore, 205,685,300 as compared with 215,918,500 bushels in 1911, a decrease of about five per cent. Oats showed a total production of 381,502,000 bushels compared with 348,585,600 bushels last year. Barley and rye both show an increased production. Root crops show excellent figures as representing average conditions during growth.

Fishing.

Deep sea fishing closes in most localities during October. The returns showing the total value of the catch from April to September have been published, which are \$11,343,421, against a total of \$11,753,706 for a corresponding period of last year. These figures refer to money paid to fishermen for fish in fresh condition. The decrease is chiefly due to the falling off in the lobster catch. There have been decreases, however, in other kinds of fish, notably cod, haddock, herring and mackerel. The decrease in the lobster catch is for the most part due to the prevalence of adverse weather. Sardine fishing has decreased, while halibut returns show a considerable increase. On the Skeena river a profitable season has been experienced, though the run of sock-eye salmon was light.

In the Sydney district fishing was below the average during October, owing to the fact that both squid and herring bait were scarce and dog-fish numerous. The latter part of September and the first weeks of October are usually favourable for mackerel and codfishing, so that fishermen frequently during those weeks are able to make up for their non-success in the earlier part of the season. For the reasons above stated the cod and mackerel fishing did not prove successful during October, which will make the catch of these fish below the average of last year.

The whaling season has just closed, and a good season's catch is reported.

The Prince Edward Island Government have recently completed a general survey of the oyster area around the Island, and already have placed some parts on lease. This is one of the most important exports of the Island, and, if expectations are realized, much success will be attached to the industry.

A drop in the cannery prices is predicted as a consequence of the unusually large pack put up by canneries in South Eastern Alaska. The Northern pack is much larger than was anticipated. Cannerymen on the Fraser River also put up a larger pack than was expected, and this would have a tendency to bring prices down.

The Commission investigating the shell-fish industry continued their investigation during October and much evidence was taken.

A report as to the run of salmon to the spawning beds on the Fraser River has been made to the British Columbia Commissioner of Fisheries. Attention is called to the fact that an unusually large number of sock-eye salmon had reached the spawning grounds, and a forecast is made of a large catch in future years.

An Order-in-Council has recently been passed providing for a transfer of the jurisdiction of the oyster beds of British Columbia from the Federal Government to that of the Province. The development of this important industry will in future be carried on under the care of officials of the British Columbia Government.

Lumbering.

Satisfactory conditions generally prevailed in the lumbering industry. A shortage of cars was still felt, but in spite of this a large trade was done and the outlook was generally satisfactory. Shipments by rail continued heavy, and trade conditions were strong. Many men have left for the lumber camps; wages paid are about the same as last year.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet			Active			Active	Active
2—Westville.....	Active			Active	Active			Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Quiet		Quiet			Active	Active	Active
4—Amherst.....	Active	Quiet			Active			V active	V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active		Active			Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
7—St. John.....				Fair				Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....								V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active			Active		Quiet		V active	V active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active			V active			Quiet	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Active	Active
13—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
14—Sorel.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
15—Montreal.....	Active						Active	V active	V active
16—Hull.....	Active		Active	Active				Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa.....	Active		Active	Active				Active	Active
18—Brockville.....	Active	Active	Quiet			Quiet	Active	Active	Active
19—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet						Active	Active
20—Belleville.....								V active	V active
21—Peterborough.....	Active			Fair				Active	Active
22—Orillia.....	Active							Active	Active
23—Toronto.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active							Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active							Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Active							V active	V active
28—Guelph.....	Active							Active	Active
29—Berlin.....								V active	V active
30—Woodstock.....	Active							Active	V active
31—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
32—London.....	Active							V active	V active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active							Active	Active
34—Chatham.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
35—Windsor.....	V active							V active	V active
36—Owen Sound.....								V active	V active
37—Cobalt.....								V active	V active
38—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active			Active		Active		V active	V active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina.....	Active							Active	Active
43—Moosejaw.....								Active	Active
44—Saskatoon.....	Active							Active	Active
45—Prince Albert.....	Active								
<i>Alberta—</i>									
46—Medicine Hat.....								Active	Active
47—Calgary.....	Active							V active	V active
48—Edmonton.....	Active				Active		Quiet	V active	V active
49—Lethbridge.....	Active			Active	Active			Fair	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
50—Nelson.....	Active					Active	Active	V active	V active
51—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair		Active			Active	Active	Fair
52—Vancouver.....									
53—Victoria.....				Active			Active	Active	Active
54—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	V active	V active
55—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather	Trades.
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active		
2—Westville									
3—Halifax	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
4—Amherst									
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton	V active	Active	.....	V active	Active	Active		Quiet	Fair
7—St. John	Active			Active				Active	
8—Fredericton	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active			Active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
11—Three Rivers	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	Quiet	Active	V active	V active	Active		Active	Active
13—St. John and Iberville	Active	V active		Active	Active			Active	
14—Sorel	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
15—Montreal	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16—Hull	Fair			Active					
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa	Active	Active	.....	Active					
18—Brockville	Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active		
19—Kingston	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
20—Belleville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	Active
21—Peterborough	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
22—Orillia	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active				
23—Toronto	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls	Active	Active		Active	Active				
25—St. Catharines	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Guelph	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—Berlin	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—Woodstock	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31—Stratford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32—London	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
33—St. Thomas	Quiet			Active					
34—Chatham	V active			Active	Active	Active	Active		
35—Windsor	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		
36—Owen Sound	Active			V active	V active			Active	Active
37—Cobalt	Fair			Active	Active				
38—Sault Ste Marie									
39—Prt Arthur & Fort William	Active	Active		Active	Active				
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon	Active	Active		Active					
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Active		
43—Moosejaw	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
44—Saskatoon	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair		
45—Prince Albert									
<i>Alberta—</i>									
46—Medicine Hat	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				
47—Calgary	Active	Active		Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet		V active
48—Edmonton	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
49—Lethbridge	Active			Active	Active				
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
50—Nelson				Active	Active	Active			
51—New Westminster	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
52—Vancouver									
53—Victoria	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active			
54—Nanaimo						Fair			
55—Prince Rupert	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912.—*Concluded.*

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TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechanical										
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
2—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
3—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
4—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
5—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
8—V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
10—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
11—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
16—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18—Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
23—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
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25—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
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32—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
35—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
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57—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
58—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
59—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
60—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
61—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
62—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
63—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
64—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
65—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
66—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
67—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
68—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
69—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
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71—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
72—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
73—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
74—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
75—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
76—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
77—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
78—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
79—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
80—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
81—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
82—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
83—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
84—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
85—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
86—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
87—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
88—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
89—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
90—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
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93—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
94—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
95—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
96—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
97—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
98—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
99—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
100—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active

According to the estimates made by lumbermen, the total log harvest in the valley of the St. John River will be 110,000,000 feet for the present manufacturing season. Over half of the timber will be manufactured in the two great mills at Van Buren and the remainder will be handled at St. John, Fredericton, and in the smaller mills along the river.

It is reported that the difficulty of chartering vessels has caused the shipments of lumber from New Brunswick to the United Kingdom to be considerably smaller than during the corresponding period last year. Up to September 30th the shipments of spruce from the St. John district were only 64,000,000 as against 104,000,000 for last year.

The Provincial Scaling Department of British Columbia announced that the timber scaling figures for September reached the high mark of 81,600,000 for the coast district.

The weekly reports of the Trade Commissioner, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, states that New Zealand will call upon British Columbia and (with the completion of the Panama Canal) Eastern Canada for timber supplies to a greater extent in the future.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has lately finished the compilation of statistics dealing with the poles purchased in Canada during 1911. The total number of poles purchased was 585,703, a decrease of twenty-five per cent. from 1910. Their total value at point of purchase was \$1,560,277. The average price of the poles was \$1.80; greater by forty-seven cents than the price per pole in 1910. It is reported that the treatment of poles with a view to preserving them is not as complete in Canada as in the United States, and the hope is expressed that conditions in this respect will show some improvement in order that greater service from the poles may be secured and the drain on the forests be thereby lessened.

By a decision recently rendered in the Supreme Court, a ruling was made

that lumber planed on one side only may enter the country duty free. More particulars with regard to this ruling will be found elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Mining.

Mining operations were actively carried on during October, and all parts of the country report good conditions with the exception of the coal mines at Cumberland and Ladysmith, where a dispute prevented work being done. The Nova Scotia collieries maintained an extensive output, and large shipments were made. A continuance of these good conditions is looked for. Cobalt mining continued active and large outputs were made. A strike in one of the mines occurred during the month which reduced the output slightly. Shipments from the metalliferous mines of British Columbia were heavy. The coal situation, however, in the same province was not good, owing to the dispute in existence on Vancouver Island, and the difficulty of maintaining sufficient cars for shipment.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments continued briskly in operation throughout the month, particularly active conditions being reported in the case of foundries and woodworking establishments. The number of applications for incorporation of various industries show the extent to which industrial concerns are increasing in magnitude and importance.

The Canada Iron Corporation, which owns iron mines, factories and foundries in various parts of Eastern Canada, recently issued its annual report for the year ending May 31st. Profits for the year were not as large as for the corresponding period a year ago, but were regarded as good in consideration of the condition of the iron industry. Owing to heavy competition from the United States prices both of pig iron and finished products were reduced with profit suffering in consequence. Condition

however, have improved since the end of the period for which the report was made, and the opening months of the year 1912-13 showed a gratifying increase in business and profits over the same month of the year before.

At the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, the balanced statement for the year ending August 31st, 1912, was made, showing net profits of \$521,431, compared with \$481,309 in the previous year. It was stated that owing to the growing demand for the company's products west of Winnipeg and on the Pacific Coast the company was erecting an elevator and flour mill at Medicine Hat which would be completed and in operation early next summer.

Railway Construction.

Good weather conditions and an increase in the number of men available for construction work by reason of the closing of the harvesting season enabled operations on the various construction work of the different railways to be rapidly proceeded with.

The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the Annual Meeting, stated that a second main line was being laid between Regina and Chaplin, Saskatchewan, and that by the end of 1914 the double track should be completed and in use between Fort William and Calgary, 1,256 miles. Other important works in hand are a second main line between Farnham and Montreal Junction, including the replacement of the bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Lachine, a large sorting yard for freight trains at Montreal Junction and the Windsor Street Passenger Terminal at Montreal, which will be finished about the end of the present year. Additional freight yards are being built at Transcona, and large locomotive and car shops at Ogden, near Calgary, which will be ready for use in the course of the next three or four months. Approval was also given to the construction and equipment of an extension westerly of the Weyburn-Lethbridge Branch, 100 miles,

and easterly from near Stirling, an extension northwesterly of the Swift Current Branch, eighty miles; a branch from Boissevain westerly to near Lauderdale, and a branch southwesterly from Suffield on the main line and known as the Suffield South-westerly Branch, fifty-five miles.

It is expected that the Canadian Northern Ontario Line from Ottawa to Toronto will be completed this year. With the exception of the bridges over the Rideau and Jock Rivers, the section between Ottawa and Smith's Falls is practically ready for track laying. This work is to be commenced early in November.

Transportation.

Transportation by land and water was exceedingly heavy during October. Freight traffic increased in volume while passenger traffic was rather less than during the preceding month. The earnings of the Canadian railways continued to show big increases.

The Thirty-first Annual Report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was recently issued which showed the gross earnings of the Company for the year ended June 30th to have been \$123,319,541.23, while working expenses were \$80,021,298.40. The working expenses were, therefore, 64.89 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings 35.11 per cent., compared with 64.77 and 35.23 per cent., respectively, in 1911. The President in his address stated that the report covered the most prosperous year in the history of the Company, the net balance after providing for fixed charges and making the usual deductions being \$33,752,000. He further stated in regard to the crops in Western Canada that there was a prospect that they would be larger than estimated, and of particularly good quality. It was hoped to escape anything in the nature of a serious congestion and expectations were held that the grain traffic and the general business of the Company during the next year would be at least as large as it was last year.

The report of the Calgary Street Railway for the month of September showed net profits to have increased \$5,961.38 over the same month last year. The large increase is a striking evidence of the rapid extension all over the northern part of the City during the past year.

The Trades.

Building trades. — Building operations were actively carried on and work was rushed on outside contracts in preparation for carrying on of inside work during the winter months. From all parts of the country reports were received of the shortage of men in the different building trades.

Metal and woodworking trades. — Increased activity prevailed in these trades.

Printing and allied trades. — Generally speaking a healthy activity prevailed among printers.

Clothing trades. — Tailors were actively employed during October. Boot and shoe workers were exceptionally busy.

Leather trades. — A satisfactory condition prevailed in the leather trade.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers and confectioners were exceedingly busy during October. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were actively employed.

Unskilled labour. — The labour shortage during the past few months has been a serious drag on industry. With the closing of passenger navigation

and also by the closing of freight navigation, which will take place during December, the supply of unskilled labour will be increased and there is likely to be a sufficiency of this class of labour for the winter's demand. The gradual return to the cities of agricultural labour is easing the labour market in the unskilled class.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and imperial trade. — During September, 1912, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911, the amounts being respectively \$57,855,508 and \$42,337,716. For the six months ending September 30th, 1912, the value of imports show an increase of \$74,459,408 over the corresponding period of 1911. The total value of domestic exports during September, 1912 amounted to \$25,814,013, an increase of \$1,529,301 over the same month of the previous year when the total stood at \$24,284,702. The value of domestic exports for the six months ending September 30th was \$162,427,384 as compared with the value of \$129,606,982 for the corresponding part of the previous year. During September there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, forests and manufactures, while a decrease was shown in the exports of produce of the fisheries, animals and their products, agriculture and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, September, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of Sept.		6 Months ending Sept.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods.....	27,904,137	38,548,173	156,802,056	214,996,059
Free goods.....	14,433,579	19,307,335	89,908,631	110,193,287
Total.....	42,337,716	57,855,508	246,710,687	325,189,346
Coin and Bullion.....	1,000,446	783,712	11,695,407	2,676,256
Grand Total.....	43,338,164	58,639,220	258,406,094	327,865,602
Duty collected	7,431,539	10,030,586	40,822,377	55,969,817

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of Sept.				6 Months ending Sept.			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	3,913,687	19,338	5,278,295	7,328	19,322,817	108,694	27,073,380	59,736
The Fisheries.....	1,447,168	6,638	1,275,957	5,337	6,736,296	67,497	6,730,988	35,100
The Forest.....	4,210,057	1,129	4,972,673	71,357	22,807,072	158,623	23,810,713	337,765
Animals and their produce.....	6,067,859	156,181	5,114,155	81,016	27,068,461	531,868	24,314,427	424,074
Agriculture.....	5,723,620	1,013,329	5,575,763	1,064,597	37,415,659	5,831,719	61,401,528	3,671,678
Manufactures.....	2,909,954	687,016	3,587,085	650,611	16,205,034	3,139,899	19,416,556	4,083,191
Miscellaneous.....	12,347	100,005	10,085	482,854	51,643	460,614	39,792	1,519,504
Total merchandise.....	24,284,702	1,983,636	25,814,013	2,363,130	129,606,982	10,298,914	162,427,384	10,131,351
Coin and Bullion.....		261,927		790,294		1,958,865		5,841,068
Grand Total Exports.....	24,284,702	2,245,563	25,814,013	3,153,424	129,606,982	12,257,779	162,427,384	15,972,419

The weekly reports of the Trade Commissioners published by the Department of Trade and Commerce call the attention of Canadian apple growers to the attractive possibilities of South American markets. The hope is expressed that some shipments may be made as an initial attempt. Advice as to packing and transportation is issued.

The New Zealand Trade Commissioner in view of the great demand upon Canada's dairy products gives the

probable sources of supply in regard to butter for next season. Butter is shipped from New Zealand to Canada by way of Vancouver direct, and via San Francisco and transhipped to Vancouver. The system is to reserve cold storage space in the vessels engaged in this trade, and for the season from September to May by the Vancouver direct boats space has been reserved for 65,985 boxes, and space for 35,300 boxes is now the subject of negotiation.

Domestic trade. — The volume of business continued heavy during October particularly in wholesale dry goods. Some uneasiness was felt at the delay of threshing during the middle of the month, but the prevalence of fine weather later on relieved the situation and a brisk trade was carried on. The prices of dry goods and groceries were steady, and those of metal firm or advancing. Retail business was active, the market for provisions and dairy produce being strong. Sales are reported to be considerably better than last year. Circulation of money was fair and collections were generally good.

According to R. G. Dun & Company, commercial failures in Canada were more numerous during the first nine months of the present year than in the corresponding period of either of the two years immediately preceding. There was, however, a numerical decrease as compared with the first three quarters of both the year 1909 and 1908, while the amount involved was the smallest for any similar period back to 1906. The total insolvencies this year number 1,023 as compared with 947 in 1911 and 935 in 1910 whereas the \$7,783,828 of defaulted liabilities contrasted with \$10,007,081 and \$11,998,632, respectively, in the two earlier years. The present exhibit for the manufacturing class shows 234 defaults which number is less than was reported in 1911, and also those of 1909, 1908, and 1907, while the \$2,519,754 of liabilities showed a falling off in comparison with every year since 1905. Failures during the third quarter of 1912 were more numerous than in either of the two years immediately preceding, but in amount of defaulted indebtedness there was a sharp falling off as compared with the same three months of 1911. Total insolvencies numbered 327 and involved \$2,671,609 against 286 for \$3,514,345 in the previous year and 277 suspensions in 1910, when the liabilities were \$2,246,071.

The bank statement for September showed a decrease of \$403,887 in paid

up capital compared with the previous month, the total at the end of September being \$112,694,638. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$104,334,287 as compared with \$101,501,270 in August. Deposits in Canada payable on demand amounted to \$374,368,917, an increase of \$13,843,482 compared with August. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$859,341,193 as compared with \$852,045,624, during the previous month.

The 57th Annual Report of the Molson's Bank was issued during October and shows a satisfactory year of business. Net profits of \$684,779 were made, an amount equal to more than seventeen per cent. on the stock. This shows a slight decrease from last year when \$712,539 net profits were earned. Dividends amounting to \$440 were paid during the year. Expenditure on bank premises was made to the amount of \$66,515, and the sum of \$100,000 was transferred to the reserve fund which now stands at \$4,700,000. A steady growth in business is denoted by the other figures shown in the report. Foreign business amounted to nearly twice as much as during last year.

Canadian revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of September, 1912, amounted to \$14,475,483.52 as compared with \$12,032,908.68 in September, 1911. The total revenue from April 1st to September 30th, 1912, amounted to \$81,378,650.78 as compared with \$64,069,524.77 for the corresponding period of last year. The total expenditure on capital account during September, 1912, was \$2,970,816.09 as against \$3,334,868.70 in September, 1911. The total expenditure on capital account from the end of the fiscal year 1911 to the end of September, 1912, was \$11,671,983.31 compared with an expenditure of \$12,318,027.13 in the corresponding period of 1911. The expenditure during September, 1912, comprised \$2,628,479.09 on public works including railways and canals and \$342,337 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Workmen's Dwellings.

REFERENCE has been made before to the various steps that have been made in different parts of the country to provide good housing accommodation for workmen. A move in this direction was recently taken in Kingston, Ont., when a syndicate was formed having an option on thirteen acres in the city and subscriptions were invited in order that work might be commenced on building suitable houses for workingmen. It is proposed to build thirty cottages at a total expenditure of about \$45,000, and a charter has been obtained by the company which proposes to divide a capital of \$250,000 into twenty-five shares of \$100 each.

Industrial Peace Association.

An outline of the objects of the Industrial Peace Association, which has mentioned before in the June issue of the *Gazette*, was recently given in Ottawa by the president, Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., of British Columbia, at a meeting of the Board of Trade. The meeting was held to make preparation for a Convention to be held in the city next summer.

The Montreal Employment Bureau.

The operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau, established by the Government of Quebec, are shown for the months of September and October in the following table:—

	SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of applicants for situations.....	363	39	402	378	39	417
No. of situation offered.....	482	30	512	573	53	626
No. per cent. of persons placed.....	90	80	89	90	80	88

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

All classes of labour were well employed in this district during the month, and labour conditions continued quite as active as in September. The good weather presented opportunities to the building trades in the way of foundation work and much concreting was done. The large industries, such as coal and steel, continued active and record outputs were made. Prospects for the coming winter are bright.

The coal trade was good and all large coal companies increased their output during October. The Dominion Coal Company show an increase of 70,000 tons over October of last year, while the Nova Scotia Steel Company have an increase for the year of 60,000 tons. The

increased output of Cape Breton collieries for 1912 will probably reach half a million tons.

The steel trade continued active. The Sydney mines works were busy and had good results in the way of steel outputs. Sydney works were busy in all departments. The pig-iron output was much larger than in September, which is the result of the work of the furnace lately blown in. The steel output was not materially increased as considerable pig-iron was shipped to the customers of the company. The rod-mill was double-shifted during the month, the output reaching 8,000 tons. The nail mill is giving good satisfaction. A large supply of iron ore, limestone and dolomite, has been stocked for the winter, when water transportation is usually cut off.

The experiment at the Colonial mine of making briquettes out of coal culm

being very successful, another briquette plant is being created by that company and work on a similar plant in Inverness is well ahead. The making of briquettes has enabled the coal companies to make some little profit out of slack coal, which, in past years, was often dumped into a heap where spontaneous combustion ignited the pile and it burned away.

The building trades continued active, and much work was begun during the month. It is not expected, however, that all work will be finished this fall; much depends on the weather, which so far has been favourable. All outside labour was well employed and common labour was more plentiful than in the early summer. Both rail and water transportation was heavy. A large volume of business was done in the retail trade, which was reflected on the wholesale business. The Government technical schools were opened early in the month. The largest attendance of the classes is in the mining department.

There was no labour unrest during October.

Three of the six steel towers being erected by Marconi at Louisburg were completed, and the other three are under way. The buildings are well up and it is expected that all work on this station will be finished by the end of the year. In all, about one hundred men are employed.

Westville.

Labour was well employed during October, with a scarcity in many lines of industry, particularly in the building trades, which were very active. About one hundred new houses are under construction in New Glasgow and Trenton, where a big real estate and building boom is now on. Values in real estate are rising, in many cases having trebled within six months. On the whole it looks as if the population of New Glasgow would double within a year.

The coal trade was brisk with fair outputs from the different collieries. Very

little coal has been shipped by water from Pictou harbour this season as the companies have difficulty in keeping up with their Intercolonial Railway and local orders.

The Pictou County Electric Company are building an addition to their car house for the purpose of accommodating a number of additional cars which they have ordered to handle the increased travel on their lines.

The Logan Tanneries of Pictou are now in full swing and turning out large quantities of leather. They lately received a sample order from a firm in Wanganni, New Zealand, who, believing "Logan" leather to be the best in Canada, are anxious to obtain the agency for that country.

The cost of living did not materially change during the month; there was a slight rise in the price of lard and a drop in the price of potatoes, which are an excellent crop in this district.

Amherst.

Industrial conditions were good. Labour was well employed, the demand being even greater than during the corresponding month of last year. For the month there will be forty thousand dollars' worth of new buildings under construction, not including the extensive Canada Car Foundry Company works. The census of the town taken under the auspices of the Town Council shows the population to be 10,250. Retail trade was active and wholesale normal. Butter, eggs and coal have increased, while potatoes have decreased in price.

The building trade continues brisk, and the same state of affairs existed in the factories; most of which have sufficient orders on hand to insure the sale of their output for some time to come. The principal industries, namely: woolen mills, shoe factory, car shops, boiler and engine shops, foundries and mines, are exceptionally busy with a number of them working overtime.

Halifax.

Labour conditions generally continued very active in the district. Contractors took advantage of the excellent weather conditions prevailing, and work on the many large buildings under construction was rapidly pushed forward. Good progress was also made in the laying of new sidewalks, sewer construction, and new water mains. Contractors complained of being unable to secure sufficient carpenters, painters and electricians to do the work in hand. The activity, however, was not confined to these particular branches of the building trades, as all other crafts were very actively employed. The supply of unskilled labour continued to be short of the demand. The busy season has not yet commenced along the waterfront, but the large shipments of apples to various parts of the world, and also the export of Nova Scotia potatoes to Havana and Cuba, provided work for a large number of men.

The Dominion Coal Company, finding their present equipment inadequate to meet the existing coal bunkering trade of the port, have asked for tenders calling for extensive changes in their plant. The whole system will be revised and three ninety-foot towers, of wood and steel construction, set up on rails on the face of the wharf. These towers will enable the doing of seven times as much work as with the old derricks. Cars will be run from underneath them to the coal heap in the rear and a sixty-five foot boom erected midway on each tower, will control the cars to and from the vessel at the wharf. Two hundred tons of coal will be taken out of a vessel every hour, as compared with the old plant which seldom gets more than 175 tons out in ten hours. In bunkering, 1,500 tons a hatch can be stowed in ten hours, compared with 200 tons under the old system. With the increased facilities the company intend to cater to the bunkering of larger vessels directly at the plant.

Farmers have been busy harvesting their crops, and reports from the out-

lying districts indicate an average yield. The potato crop is fully up to the average, and good prices have been secured. About 250,000 bushels of Nova Scotia potatoes will be exported to Cuba and the West Indies.

Factories in and around this locality were all busy.

The wholesale trade was active, shipments being made to outside ports before the winter season sets in.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

Labour conditions generally were good. All branches of industrial life were active. Carpenters were in good demand, and all other trades report a healthy condition of activity. In particular it is noted that the manufacture of tobacco, of a quality to compare favourably with any imported is being manufactured in Prince Edward Island, not alone from imported leaf, but from the leaf grown in the province.

Rates of wages paid mechanics and unskilled labour remain on a par with the general rate in other sections of Canada, and the labouring community, considering its isolated position, appears to live well and comfortably. In regard to the fox industry, this new enterprise is assuming great proportions in this province. Recently one of the largest ranches changed hands. A newly formed company secured possession of the same for the sum of \$600,000, and it is proposed to capitalize with a capital of \$625,000. Also, it is noted that the New London Black Fox Company, Ltd., and the Eldorado Fox Company have applied for the granting of letters patent. Montague is to have one of the most up-to-date ranches on the Island, which was recently started with a capital of \$50,000. The foregoing is a fair index that the fox industry will materially benefit the province.

The car ferry on its completion will afford close and continuous communi-

cation with the railway system of the mainland, and all parts of North America.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Industrial and commercial circles have enjoyed a state of healthy activity throughout the month, favourable conditions of weather and the usual anxiety prevalent at this season to accomplish as much as possible before the closing in of cold weather serving as an impetus. Supply and demand remained fairly well balanced, in most instances the local supply being adequate to requirements.

The Humphreys Unshrinkable Underwear Company, Ltd., with a capital stock of \$500,000, are applying for incorporation and are also calling for tenders for the construction of a concrete building for the manufacture of pure wool underwear. The Havelock Mineral Springs Company have completed the erection of a two-storey concrete building and are removing their manufacturing plant from Havelock, King's County. They will employ about twelve hands and have an annual output of about \$40,000.00. The city corporation are asking for tenders for the erection of a new pumping station. Babang & Company are putting up an extension to their flour and feed warehouse. The Jordan Sanatorium at River Glade for tuberculosis patients is having an electric light system installed, also a sewer system, and three large pavilions erected for the accommodation of patients. It is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of the year. The work of laying permanent sidewalks is still in active progress. Five and one-half miles have been laid at a cost of \$21,559.00. Owing to the increasing passenger traffic no general change in the time table will take place in October as usual, and the Ocean Limited express will remain on the route between Halifax and Montreal as a daily train during the winter. About twenty carpenters and one hun-

dred labourers are still at work in the Transcontinental yards one mile west of the city. A twelve stall locomotive round-house built on the most modern lines is ready for roofing, a large ice house is completed, while a tank, coal plant, machine store shops are well under way. The yard when finished will have about fourteen miles of track. Wholesale and retail trade are both good. The Canadian Bank of Commerce are about to open a branch bank here. Imports at the port of Moncton for September show a value of \$38,607.00 as against \$50,773.00 in Sept., 1911, being a decrease, but the collected duty was \$11,596.00 as against \$8,648.00 last year, an increase of \$2,947.00. Several large real estate deals have gone through at firm prices. Rents remain the same, but with limited choice. In the Intercolonial Railway shops the men are now working on Saturday afternoons and will continue so during the winter.

The farmers have had a very active month, marsh haymaking, closing of harvesting operations, potato digging, and fall ploughing, taking their attention. Weather conditions were more favourable than in September. The potato crop is hardly up to the average with little demand. Cheese factories report a good season and will as a rule close October 31st. Wholesale cheese quotations show a decline this month. Butter, eggs and poultry are scarce.

St. John.

Conditions in the labour market continued brisk, and all the building trades were well employed. In the north end of the city many dwellings are being erected and others are in contemplation. The walls of the new armoury are nearing completion, and work on the roof is being started. The Courtenay Construction Company is doing good work at Courtenay Bay, and the new automobile factory on the Marsh Road is being rapidly completed. Keith's new theatre is progressing favourably, and expectations are that the roof will be on before the snow

falls. The new brush factory for T. S. Simms Company, Limited, is nearly completed, and is expected to be occupied in about six weeks. The Canada Brush Company, Limited, are erecting a new factory on the corner of Duke and Crown streets, and the work is being rushed to completion. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending October 24th were \$7,236,773, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,231,001, being \$1,005,772 greater in 1912 than in 1911, and \$154,532 in excess of the four weeks ending September 26th of the current year. The deposits at the Dominion Savings Bank during September were \$78,502.35, and the withdrawals \$105,692.34. The inland revenue receipts for the month of September were \$20,052.33, and for the corresponding period last year \$24,555.13, a decrease of \$4,502.80. Messrs. Tapley Brothers, tug boat owners, have assigned. Liabilities are estimated to be about \$15,000. A referendum was taken on October 8th on the early closing movement, which was defeated by a vote of 481—1,068 and 1,509 against. The Building Inspector reports that so far this year he has issued more than 150 building permits, mainly for frame buildings in the outlying districts.

Fredericton.

October was a month of general activity along industrial lines and the outlook was equally as favourable as during the preceding month. The one drawback was a heavy rainfall which seriously interfered with many branches of work. This was especially noticeable in railway work and neither the Valley Railway nor the Gibson to Minto line was able to show as much real progress as in the preceding month. Late harvesting operations were also interfered with by the incessant rain. Manufacturing concerns were all active, some of them working overtime. There was a brisk demand for all kinds of labour, and building operations are being prosecuted with vigor.

The cost of living did not materially increase. There were increases in the price of butter and eggs, but potatoes are selling at reasonable prices, although the indications are that the price will soon advance.

The lumbermen are now sending crews to the woods, and this has a tendency to diminish the supply of unskilled labor.

The volume of wholesale and retail trade was good, and compares favourably with the preceding month.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month has been a good one, with the exception of time lost due to bad weather. The usual season's activity is noticeable in the coasting trade. Schooners are loading for lower river ports, and there seems to be more activity in this line than in other years. The cessation of work upon the Quebec Charlevoix Railway threw a large number of men out of employment, very few of whom either came to or belonged to this city. There were no strikes nor any changes in wages to note. Exceptional activity was seen in the work of extension of the Transcontinental Railway along the river front at the Coves. This work has been pushed along rapidly with a large number of men employed. The work of sinking the caisson for the Quebec bridge is nearing completion, the caisson having now reached its resting place for foundation. Work upon the superstructure of the Drouin bridge over the St. Charles has also been rapidly pushed forward, and this bridge is now nearing completion. Farmers have had a good deal of trouble in saving their grain crops by reason of the lateness of sowing and wet season. In a number of cases the grain has suffered. In the lumbering industry a few of the big outside mills have finished their season's cut, the greater number are still at work trying hard to finish their cut before the close of the season. In the fishing industry cod-fishing in the

Gulf would seem to have been a very poor catch judging from the slender quantities coming up to the port as well as from reports from these fishing places.

Sherbrooke.

Labour generally was well employed in all branches of industry. The weather was somewhat against outside work, but several of the large buildings now under construction are so far advanced that the interior work can be proceeded with, and this will keep carpenters, and allied trades busy during the winter. The machine shops are very busy and in the Canadian Rand the employees were working overtime every night. This also applies to the Jenekes Machine Company. Work is being pushed ahead by these two concerns on the large additions which are in course of construction. The new buildings of the Canadian Brake Shoe Company and the Sherbrooke Iron Works have been retarded somewhat by the fact that the delivery of the iron was slow. Several propositions are before the Board of Trade with regard to new industries establishing here. One is a shoe factory and the other a brass working establishment. A great scarcity of coal has arisen within the latter part of the month. Dealers had placed orders and expected to have them filled so that they could supply customers. They did not get nearly what was ordered and prices went up to \$8 per ton in Sherbrooke.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market was good during October, and in certain trades the supply was not equal to the demand.

The General Chemical Produce and Explosive Company, who have obtained certain privileges from the corporation of the city, have just started the foundation for seven buildings, seventy feet by thirty feet, besides another building for their manager, and expect to complete them all this winter. Commercial

activity compared favourably with the same month of last year. Rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same.

The general conditions of labour have been very good throughout the whole district, and specially at Grand Mère, Shawinigan Falls and the Cap de la Madeleine.

St. Hyacinthe.

The condition of the labour market during October differed little from that of September, and was better than in the corresponding month last year. All classes of labour were employed, and in some cases the supply was unequal to the demand. All the local manufacturing establishments were busy. Two new concerns, the Duhamel Willow Furniture Company, Limited, and the Grothé Cigar Company, have started operations during the month. The corporation is negotiating with two important industries with a view to their locating here. Work on cement walks, etc., is still going on and a number of men are busy laying a ten inch water main in one of the principal streets. Men have been engaged for several weeks repairing the dam furnishing the power for the factories, which broke down as a result of the heavy rains. A second breakdown occurred before the work was completed, and now the dam will not be repaired till next spring.

Business, wholesale and retail, was fair. Banks reported a good month.

The general condition of agriculture was good. Farmers took advantage of a few days of favourable weather to dig their potatoes, which gave a large crop. Stock raising and the dairy industry also were very satisfactory, as well as poultry raising. Gardening was active; all vegetables are in good condition and sell at good prices.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market during October was active in St. John's and district. The Trenton and Do-

minion Potteries did a good business, and now that their plants have been enlarged a number of hands have been taken in so as to increase production. The Singer Manufacturing Company had to increase the number of its employees in order to fill the important orders received by the company during the last few months. All the other manufacturing concerns worked full time with full staffs.

Business, wholesale and retail, was reported active in all its branches. Banks reported a satisfactory month. No change in the rates of wages or hours of labour was reported.

Agriculture was prosperous. Fruit and vegetables sold easily. Local fishermen had a quiet month. The lumber industry was active. All branches of manufacturing were busy. The Canadian Pacific Railway still have a number of men engaged in laying new rails between Lacadie and St. John's.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The general conditions of labour was satisfactory. All branches of industries continued to be fairly active, and there was employment for all those wishing to work.

In the City of Sorel a number of men have been, and will be, till the end of the season, engaged in sidewalks and road making.

There has been much activity in commercial circles, and trade has been good, comparing favourably with that of last year at the same date.

Farmers have completed their harvesting and report a very good crop of grain and vegetables. The potato crop has been unusually good, which has had the effect of reducing considerably the price thereof. They are now sold at forty-five to fifty cents a bushel, which is a price much inferior to that of last fall.

A very successful agricultural fair was held in the County of Richelieu during september and was attended by hundreds of farmers from the various parishes of this and surrounding

counties. The horses, cattle, hogs and sheep exhibited, as well as dairy and farm products generally were fair.

Montreal.

A remarkable and well sustained activity in all the great lines of industry and commerce was reported all over the city and district of Montreal throughout the month of October. Western grain in great volume continued to pass down through the canals to the port for shipment to Great Britain, and this kept thousands of men busy. The harbour improvements were pushed along, and good progress was made, particularly in the work of removing Moffat's Island, and raising the forestone of the St. Lawrence opposite St. Lambert by utilizing the material blasted out of it. Two hundred men are engaged on this work which will take two years to complete. The result will be a great improvement to the St. Lawrence channel. Railway and transportation men in general were busy, and great activity was reported among the garment workers, cigar makers and boot and shoe men. Car builders and carriage and waggon makers were exceptionally busy, with work ahead to keep them so for many months to come. A remarkable feature of the month was the great amount of track laying on the streets in all parts of the city.

The demand for unskilled labour has been unusually heavy all through the month, and the supply has been far short of the requirements. All the big construction companies have been rushing work before the coming of winter, and so great has been the demand for labourers that some of the big concerns have been offering eight cents per hour more than the rate current all the summer. Domestic servants are in extraordinary demand at the present time, and a veritable famine in this line is reported.

Building operations have been pushed with great vigour all over the city and district all the month, and a large number of important structures, among

them several ten-storey office and manufacturing buildings have been advanced well toward completion. Carpenters and wood workers of all kinds, and plumbers and plasterers have as much work as they can handle. An enormous amount of inside work is at present under way. Figures issued during the month show that for nine months of 1912 the building operations of Montreal proper exceed by nearly two million dollars the record for the corresponding period of 1911. Up to October, 1912, the total amount inscribed for new buildings and for repairs was \$13,325,394, as compared with \$11,509,450 for 1911, making a difference in favour of the present year of \$1,815,944. It is pointed out that these figures are only nominal, and that the total amount should be about forty per cent. more. In addition to these figures work totaling two million dollars has been undertaken by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. The work of piercing Mount Royal for the Canadian Royal tunnel, was prosecuted with vigour all the month. Three shafts have been sunk, and tunnelling is being carried on in both directions from the middle shaft.

The question of the increased cost of living is at present being considered by many of the important labour organizations of Montreal. A mass meeting of workmen was held at the Labour Temple during the month, and a strong resolution was passed demanding an investigation by the Dominion Government into the increased price of practically all necessities of life.

The commercial activity during October is shown by the high water mark in the customs returns for the month. The receipts for October were \$2,348,993, an increase of \$659,310 over the corresponding month of the previous year.

Inland revenue returns also show a big increase. The receipts for October, 1912, were \$940,465.48, as compared with \$800,734.30 for October, 1911, an increase of \$139,731.18.

A new high record was created in the bank clearings for the month. These

were \$282,773,037 for October, 1912, as compared with \$216,713,952, an increase of \$66,020,085 over October, 1911. The total bank clearings for the ten months of the year is \$2,344,248,171 as compared with \$1,909,424,956 for the corresponding period of 1911, an increase of \$434,823,215.

Maisonneuve. — Work was vigorously carried on all the month at Maisonneuve in preparation for the gigantic new floating dry dock, "the Duke of Connaught." Building operations have been very active, and although many scores of flats have been erected of late, and many more are in course of construction, there are scarcely any houses to be let. There has been a big influx of workers of late, drawn by the many new and growing industries of Maisonneuve and Longue Pointe. A number of big schools are under construction. Much work was done during the month in the laying of new gas mains.

Verdun. — A great amount of work was done in the streets of Verdun in the way of pavements, drains, gullies, etc. Thirty permits were issued for the erection of 128 houses and two stores at a total cost of about \$140,000. Two new Protestant schools were ordered by the Commissioners during the month.

Outremont. — During the past six months permits have been granted in Outremont for the erection of 76 cottages valued at \$306,000; 187 flats, \$427,000; alterations, \$27,200; a total of \$760,200. It is expected that the total for the year will be well over the million mark.

Lachine and Rockfield. — Labour found plentiful employment in Lachine and Rockfield. Rapid growth is evident on all hands, and a big influx of population has taken place of late. Great activity was reported at the big structural iron works, and also at the big car building establishments.

St. Lambert and South Shore. — A great deal of work was done in the extension of the lines of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway. By the end

of November electric cars will be running from Montreal to Richelieu, a distance of seventeen miles. Several hundred men were employed in laying out the new yards of the Grand Trunk Railway at St. Lambert.

Hull.

Labour conditions in Hull and district were excellent. There was a scarcity of labour, a number of men having left for the lumber camps, where \$40 to \$45 per month and board are offered. Great activity prevailed among all trades, particularly among the building trades. The cost of living was about the same as last month. The price of potatoes has come down. Industry in general was very prosperous. Saw mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., worked full time throughout the season. E. B. Eddy and Company's new pulp mill, now under construction, will be completed about July 1st, 1913. Rates and wages and hours of labour in mills and factories were the same as last month.

Business in general was good. Banks reported a good month with easy collections.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The demand for all classes of labour was good. Building operations were active, and include the erection of several new apartment houses. Work has also been going ahead rapidly on the improvements to the city water intake system which were begun early in the month. The new machinery hall at the Exhibition grounds is nearly completed, as is also the Bank street bridge over the canal and the plaza in front of the Post Office.

Bad weather interfered somewhat with general business. Bank clearings for September were \$15,157,240.85, compared to \$16,251,033 for September, 1911. Building permits for September, 1912, also showed a decrease

from the same month last year, from \$277,275 to \$219,825. The decrease was partly due to the unsettled condition of certain of the building trades, and partly to bad weather.

The labour situation has been comparatively quiet during October.

Civic reports showed an increase in assessable property for 1913 of \$20,046,438 over last year's figure. The new value of assessable property is \$96,215,657. There are reflections of a real estate boom in the new rates. The civic census places the population of Ottawa at \$95,570, an increase of \$5,050 during the year.

The feature of the cost of living situation this month was the increase of the price of milk from seven to nine cents. The cost of pure water is also considerable, as a great many people in the city continued to buy spring water for drinking purposes.

The closing of the cheese factory season led to greater activity in dairying, and butter went down in price. Wet weather cut into the size and quality of the crop. Late harvesting was carried on where it was possible. Labour was hard to obtain, as usual, the workers demanding \$35 per month and board and \$2 a day for field work.

The lumbering industry was active. The number of men sent up to the woods was less than the average, as conditions for getting out the logs are becoming more difficult.

Brockville.

Activity that was seen during September continued to prevail. All classes of labour were fully employed, and in many cases the supply was not equal to the demand, the corporation of Brockville having to advertise for fifty men to work on sidewalk and other corporation work. The opportunity for employment has been greater than for the corresponding month of any previous year of late.

Unusual activity prevails in most lines of manufacturing, the tool department of the James Smart Manufactur-

ing Company finding it necessary to run overtime, also the Canada Carriage Company. The Brockville Atlas Motor Car Company are building an addition to their plant fifty by one hundred feet, two storeys high, of brick; also the Gilbert Motor Boat Company are building an extension. The tool department of the James Smart Manufacturing Company is also contemplating the building of an extension fifty by one hundred feet. The Godson Contracting Company are rushing the King street pavement to completion as fast as possible, but find it difficult to get men and material to finish in the specified time.

A contract has been let for the re-modelling of the interior of the Brockville Post Office to provide better accommodation for the clerks and also for a new floor. A Kingston firm has been awarded the contract for the construction of the timber superstructure for the Brockville waterfront improvements at a cost of \$15,200.00.

Railway traffic is decidedly brisk, both passenger and freight. Steamboat traffic is active in the line of freight, especially grain and coal. Wholesale and retail trade is good, and prosperity and activity prevails everywhere.

Kingston.

The labour market was active on all sides, the building trades especially being busy. In both skilled and unskilled labour the demand was greater than the supply. The building permits for September amounted to \$33,085 as compared with \$13,425 for the corresponding month of last year. The steady growth of the city is noticeable by the increase of assessments being \$10,427,612 for 1913 as compared with \$9,800,157 for 1912.

The new Grand Trunk sheds are completed and ready for occupation. The buildings are high, airy and fire-proof and a complete track system surrounds the shed. Work has begun on a temporary bridge over Cataraque river to be used while the new breakwater is being built.

The new government steamer was launched on the 24th, she is 170 ft. long with a twenty-three foot beam, (oil burning) and her speed will be ten knots an hour.

Manufacturing in all lines was active and many extensions of plants are announced. The Canadian Locomotive Company turned out on the 28th the first engine of their latest contract for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The total exports for the quarter ending September 30th were \$169,766, an increase of \$49,977.57 for the corresponding period of 1912. The custom revenue for the month of September amounted to \$28,386.81, an increase of \$11,036.94 over the corresponding month of last year. The total revenue of the fiscal half year amounted to \$187,274.47.

At the Festival of Empire just closed \$11,891 was realized clear of all expenses. It was held for the benefit of the General Hospital.

The weather has been favourable to farmers threshing being nearly completed and quite a lot of the fall ploughing. The supply of milk is keeping up well and the majority of factories have been able to pay off at good prices owing to the high figures obtained for cheese.

Belleville.

Labourers generally were very busy assisting in building operations and water works extensions made by the city upon several streets. In the industrial line there is considerable activity in the city at present. Many are employed on the March & Henthorn new foundry premises, also a number on the planing mill being erected by Messrs. Reek & Hills to replace the factory destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. On October 31st the first sod was turned for the erection of a new industry in the city, namely the Hoo Chemical Works of Canada. An extensive plant will be built here.

The various industries in the city

such as iron foundries, brass foundry and the lock works are exceptionally busy at present. The planing and the sash and blind factories are busy getting out building material.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during October remained about the same as last month. The building trades were actively engaged and all outdoor workers were well employed. Manufacturers also report trade good with all factories running full time and employing a full complement of hands. There is a scarcity of female help, also of unskilled labourers. The farmers are complaining of the scarcity of farm labourers. The Campbell Flour Mills Company are building a concrete elevator, a chop elevator, and a storehouse; an addition is being made to the customs house at a cost of \$10,000 or more, which will provide additional floor space of 1,200 feet. The Bonner Worth Company, engaged in the manufacture of knitted and spun goods, have doubled the boiler capacity at their factory and will install new machinery; they have orders to keep them busy for at least a year. A Co-operative Society is being formed here with a proposed capital of \$10,000 in five dollar shares. The general principle of the society is to combat the high cost of living. The De Laval Supply Company have commenced building operations. They are erecting a factory building 400 x 112 feet for the manufacture of dairy supplies, cream separators, Ideal green feed mills, etc., etc. The coal situation in Peterboro is getting serious, the price for October is \$8.50 for nut coal, and most of the dealers have none, but expect to get some in as soon as navigation closes. The farmers were busy harvesting under difficulties owing to the inclement weather. It seems possible that the potato situation may not turn out as discouraging as was reported. Rot has made its appearance in some sections as a result of the wet weather, but this is mostly confined to low ground and to the earlier varieties.

Orillia.

The most striking feature of the past month has been the great demand for unskilled labour for work on the streets, sewers, and in building operations. The supply of men has fallen considerably short of the demand, and there has been a consequent upward tendency in wages. The factories also have in some instances had to advance their wages to unskilled labour.

It is announced that another planing mill, for the planing of lumber in transit, will be erected on Canadian Pacific Railway property during the coming winter.

The Railway Commission has granted an order for interswitching between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway. This will be a great convenience to factories with private switches. The Canadian Pacific Railway is now running two or three grain trains daily over its new grain line from Port McNicoll.

The mild open weather has tended to check commercial business, by postponing the need and demand for heavy goods, and by keeping the farmers busy. Eggs and butter are very scarce, and the price is unusually high for this season. Meats, on the other hand, have dropped a little, because of good pasture.

Midland. — Building operations have been unusually brisk in Midland this season. A large number of houses have gone up.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during October continued favourable, with plenty of employment for both skilled and unskilled workers. There was unprecedented activity in the building trade for the season. The building permits issued during September represented an approximate value of \$2,922,563, as compared with \$1,904,810 for September, 1911, and active work is likely to continue to a later period in the winter than usual. Work has been begun on the large new building of the Consumers'

Gas Company on Dalhousie and Mutual streets, 125 x 125 ft., and will be continued through the winter. The Bishop Strachan School property on College and Terauley streets has been purchased for \$450,000, and a large publishing house will be erected on a portion of the site.

The annual report of the City Engineer for 1911 gives the area of the city as twenty-eight square miles, not including land covered with water. There are over 412 miles of streets and 120 miles of lanes. Over 288 miles of streets and lanes are paved. The city is drained by 336 miles of sewers and an extensive trunk service is nearly completed at a cost of \$2,400,000.

According to the new schedule of rates to be charged municipalities using Hydro-Electric power, beginning Nov. 1st, the rate for Toronto will be \$16.50 per h.p. in place of \$18.10.

The promoters of the Toronto Housing Company have purchased 200 acres on the Scarboro-York town line four miles east of Yonge street for about \$100,000. It is proposed to improve and build houses on twenty-five acres of this area in the spring, making it a model garden suburb.

Farm operations have been greatly interfered with by wet weather. The ensilage crop which was a heavy one has sustained some damage from frost, and the delay in harvesting also caused serious losses. The area sown to fall wheat will be much less than was anticipated on account of the condition of the soil. The pasturage is in exceptionally fine condition with a heavy growth of late grass. The apple crop has been very large, but prices low. Experienced farm help has been very difficult to obtain. Farmers are offering as high as \$26 per month with board on yearly engagements.

Manufacturers report active conditions with extensive orders ahead. The agricultural implement, automobile and electrical supply industries were particularly busy. The Canadian General Electric Company have secured contracts amounting to about \$650,000 for

the construction of four large storage batteries for the Toronto Electric Light Company to hold reserves of power for Toronto consumers in case of a break on the transmission line from Niagara Falls. The Canadian Rumely Company, which took over the American Abell plant for the manufacture of agricultural implements, will increase its capacity, giving employment to 2,000 men in place of the present number of 400. The company have asked the city to close Abell street and give them possession of it for their extension. The Bateman Manufacturing Company of Grenloch, N.J., manufacturers of agricultural implements, have purchased the plant of the Wilkinson Plow Co., next to the Canada Foundry, for about \$125,000, and will establish a Canadian branch. The T. Eaton Company is erecting a six-storey factory on Louisa street at a cost of \$150,000. The Northern Electric Manufacturing Company is erecting a four-storey brick warehouse at 112 Bay street, to cost \$75,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway is relaying the old belt line encircling the city, and is pushing work on the section between the Don and Yonge street, a distance of about two miles. This will open up a number of factory sites along the route. About one-half of the grading on the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway's lake shore line between Agincourt and Whitby is completed. The cement culverts are nearly all in, and the cement foundations for the bridges about finished. The rails will be laid in the winter, and it is expected to have fifty miles of road ready for operation next year.

Unskilled labour has seldom been so much in demand at this season of the year as at present, owing to the amount of civic and railway construction work in progress, and the large number who have gone west during the summer. Several hundred Bulgarians, Macedonians and Greeks have returned to Europe to take part in the Balkan war. The repair gangs employed in the making of good roads in the county have been laid off for the season.

Islington. — The Dominion Bridge Company has bought ten acres on the C.P.R. line, on which they will erect storage sheds, assembling and steel shops.

Niagara Falls.

Extreme industrial activity prevailed during October. In several industries, notably the building trades, fruit growing and municipal works, there was a marked shortage of labour. Colder weather will check public works and agricultural operations, but the building trades will be active for some months longer.

Building trades unions protested against the action of the city council in advertising for mechanics and labourers, claiming it was unnecessary. Paving contracts were let and work commenced. A seed warehouse to employ twenty-five persons will be established. A contract was let for a new electric auxiliary waterworks pump, to cost \$5,700. Large coal chutes, a warehouse, a rink and a theatre were commenced. It was decided to erect a new wing to the general hospital at a cost of \$30,000. Financial and commercial conditions were good. Movements of freight, particularly westbound coal, were heavy.

In evidence before the United States public service commission, it was stated that sixty per cent. of the electric power used in Buffalo is obtained from generating plants on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. The transmission line is seventeen miles long and the loss of power in transmission is five to ten per cent.

Fruit growers had great difficulty in securing labour to handle the peach crop, and the heavy yield of grapes brought a greater scarcity of help. Some loss to the latter crop is reported. Apple pickers and packers were in great demand. Corn and root crops were harvested and yielded well.

Manufacturing concerns were busy. Good progress in the building of the county good roads system was reported. Several road-building plants, employing

a large number of men, are at work in different parts of the county.

Bridgeburg. — The Grand Trunk continue to make extensive improvements to their yards. Out of the many men employed in railway track work in this vicinity, fifty left for the war in the Balkans.

Port Robinson. — The temporary shops of the Standard Steel Construction Company now being erected will be running in February and will employ a hundred men. The building is to be 250 by sixty feet in size. Many new dwelling houses are required.

Port Colborne. — The new grain elevator will cost \$201,000. Heavy cargoes of grain were received, some for elevation, others bound direct to the St. Lawrence. Rates from the head of the lakes to Port Colborne were $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel; from this port to Montreal 4 cents per bushel. Extensive excavation and concrete construction were under way for the Canadian Union Furnace Company. A brewery was being enlarged.

Welland. — Paving contractors report they are still unable to secure sufficient labourers. The contract was closed for power supply for the municipal electric plant. A large cotton mill was projected. All factories were busy.

St. Catharines.

The labour market continued active, all trades were busy. The building permits for September broke all records. The total permits issued, fifty-three in number, amounted to \$207,475 which is \$68,000 in excess of the previous highest month of June, when the permits aggregated \$128,950, and \$98,155 in advance of the month of August.

The corporation is expending \$4,675 in alterations for the present fire hall and \$10,000 on a new fire hall which is to be on the corner of Lake and Albert streets. The Canadian Crock Wheeler Company have started building a \$50,000 extension. The Warren Axe Company valued at \$30,000, have

the foundations already completed. They have had two weeks' work with twenty-five men and have just put on fifteen bricklayers. It consists of five buildings, 326,000 sq. ft. floor space. The Dominion Realty Company are building new bank offices on the corner of St. Paul and Queen streets valued at \$65,000. A new bridge is being built as a continuation of Ontario St. It runs over the old canal and over Belton's hill. It is costing \$75,000, \$50,000 being for material and \$25,000 for work.

Port Dalhousie. — Favourable conditions prevailed for the month.

Merritton. — Labour was well employed.

Thorold. — Labour generally was well employed in all classes. Two new paper mills are going up, the Ontario and the Interlake, both valued at \$1,000,000. The Ontario paper mill will cover about one and one-half acres and will employ between 500 and 1000 men.

The Montrose paper mill is adding a new addition to the factory.

Hamilton.

All classes of labour were well employed during October, and conditions were generally satisfactory. The works department has advertised for tenders for street grading, sewer construction, etc., in East Hamilton, but local contractors have their hands so full of work for this year that a large percentage of the work planned will have to be left over till next spring. The staff of men working at the city's stone quarry is short handed, and as a result road construction has been considerably hampered. Contractors have also been badly handicapped here this year by scarcity of labour and delay in getting building materials delivered. Many big jobs have had to stand over on this account, and the architects say that they have enough work in hand to assure next year opening with a rush. The scarcity of labour has also been keenly

felt by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway here. Owing to the heavy winds during the month the Danforth Company of Buffalo found it necessary to cease operations on the new intake pipe at the filtering basins for this year, and have been granted an extension of time to Aug. 15th next in which to complete the work.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment here of a branch of a large American concern which will manufacture insulators exclusively, and which will build, according to reports, one of the largest plants of its kind on the continent.

The Cemetery Board has decided to call for tenders for the erection of an office and chapel to replace the present structure at the Hamilton Cemetery.

The Canada Steel Company find their business increasing to such an extent that they have found it necessary to make extensions, which when completed will increase the number of men employed from 300 to 400.

Work on the National Car Company's plant is rapidly nearing completion, and within a month from now the company expects to have 700 men employed. When the plant is completed it will give employment to at least 1,000 men all the year through, and the work is of such a nature that the best workmen will be required.

Chadwick Bros., brass manufacturer will double their present plant in the spring. The work of extending the present factory on Oak avenue will be started shortly and 65,000 feet more floor space will be added. The firm expects to double their present staff of employees at the beginning of the year.

The Merchants' Mutual Line propose building a large warehouse on the new concrete dock at the foot of John street.

The T. Eaton Company, Toronto have made arrangements to use the corner of Gore street church as a temporary factory, pending the erection of their new storey building on Gore street. The company has received notice of a reduction in the cost of Hydro-Electric power from

\$17.00 to \$16.50 per horse-power, commencing Nov. 1st. The rapid growth of the city is evidenced by the revised assessment returns for 1913, according to which the total assessment for the next year will be \$67,113,867, an increase of \$14,222,753. The population is given at 8,918, an increase of 6,823. Over 1,000 appeals have been entered against the assessment, and it is expected that the Court of Revision may make considerable reductions. Water rates, the cost of which are based on the assessment, will be reduced 25%.

The cartage companies will increase the rates for carting from two to three cents per 100 lbs., commencing Nov. 1st. The minimum charge for smalls will be from fifteen to twenty cents. Increased cost of operations is given as the cause for the advance.

Customs collections at the port of Hamilton during first six months of fiscal year 1912-1913 amounted to \$1,666,64.98, an increase of \$377,849.46 over the corresponding period a year ago.

Building permits issued during the first nine months of this year amounted to \$4,600.00, which is an increase of \$45,000 over those issued during the whole of 1911.

A permit has been taken out for a 25,000 brick addition to the Tuckett company's tobacco factory. The Canada Preserving Company will add a brick addition to their plant on Pine street. A new Pressers' Union has been organized here. The union is affiliated with the United Garment Workers' Union of America.

Nearly all the grocers in the city have decided to continue the policy of closing their stores on Wednesday afternoons in view of the advantage it is to their employees.

All grades of coal and wood have increased in price during the month.

Farmers in this locality have had a busy month harvesting their root crops and marketing hay and grain. The apple crop hereabouts suffered considerably owing to heavy wind storms during the early part of the month. A shortage of barrels and pickers has hampered

ed the apple packers severely. The potato crop, which promised to be a heavy one, has suffered considerably from rot and as a result the price has advanced to ninety cents per bushel.

Both wholesale and retail merchants report a good volume of business moving. The dry goods and hardware trade has been especially active.

Canning factories in this locality have had an exceptionally busy season.

Burlington. — Work on the new schools is progressing satisfactorily. There is a prospect of one or more factories locating in Burlington in the near future.

Caledonia. — Plans are out for the building of several houses, but owing to the scarcity of carpenters they will probably not be built this year.

Dundas. — Prosperous conditions continued and building operations were actively carried on.

Waterdown. — The new apple evaporator has commenced business and is giving employment to a large number of hands.

Brantford.

Labour was well employed during October, which month compared favourably with September, and was better than the corresponding period of last year. The building trades were particularly active and weather conditions were favourable for this season of the year. The erection of new houses, principally of the style suitable for workingmen proceeds with no signs of slackening activity. There is sufficient work now under way to furnish employment far into the winter, if weather conditions are favourable. The iron trades also were busy, and prospects are favourable for a busy fall, and winter trade. The Keeton Motor Company, Limited, have commenced operations in the factory vacated by the Barber-Ellis Company, who have moved into their new and larger quarters. The malleable iron works commenced a large addition to their fac-

tory during the month. The Brandon Shoe Company are erecting an addition equal in area to about one-third of their former area. The Verity Plow Company have purchased about sixteen acres of land for future use in additions, etc.

The fabric mills were busy and there has been the usual demand for operators at good wages and first-class sanitary conditions.

The annual report of the assessment department gives the population of the city as 25,337, an increase of 1.25%. The increase in the assessment was \$2,600,000. The total assessment is now \$15,000,000. There has been a demand for unskilled labour both for inside and outside work. In many cases the progress of work has been slow on account of the lack of labourers.

The foreign population of the city has decreased, due to the return of some to the seat of war in the Balkan states.

Guelph.

All classes of labour were actively employed. Favourable weather conditions accounted for little lost time, and increased activity. Building operations were briskly advanced, preparations being made for the carrying out of indoor work during the winter. Contracts were let for the foundry of the new malleable iron works and work will be rushed, as the contract calls for masonry and brick work to be finished by January 7th. In order to gain an entry to this new plant the Board of Works will open up Beverley street at considerable expense. Contracts were also let for the new Husbandry building at the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. W. R. Berner, carpet manufacturer, is erecting a new factory, which will give employment to about thirty hands at the commencement. The Morlock premises have been taken over by a new company and will be utilized for the manufacture of gaso-electric cars. The Guelph Brick and

Tile Company has been organized with a capital of \$50,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Education an Industrial Committee was appointed to inaugurate industrial evening classes.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good for the month. Customs returns for the month of September were \$18,337.57, an increase over the corresponding month last year of \$1,957.65.

Farmers were actively engaged with fall plowing and harvesting the apple and root crops. There will be a good yield of apples and turnips, but potatoes are almost a total failure on account of rotting in the ground.

Manufacturing in all lines was active, with orders coming in freely. Many new enterprises and extensions of existing plants are announced.

Palmerston. — Mr. Ben McCallum purposes building an addition to his wood-working establishment, the present building proving too small for increasing orders. The town is booming and there is a big demand for large boarding houses.

Fergus. — The different contractors who are engaged in putting in the water work system are pushing the work ahead as rapidly as possible, but are badly handicapped, owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient labourers.

Berlin.

Labour conditions were good, and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Several furniture factories were working overtime four nights a week. The sugar factory opened up on the 15th, and cut 700 tons of sugar beets the first day. The beets are just as good as those of last year in spite of lack of sunshine and continuous rain during the summer months. The company have recently enlarged their boiler room and installed three new boilers. Two hundred and fifty hands are employed, and the outlook is good. The Williams, Greene & Rome Shirt and Collar Company began

operations on their new building on Benton and St. George streets. The building will have a 200 foot frontage on St. George street, with 150 feet by 86 on Benton street.

The assessors' report shows an increase in population for the year of 1,579, or a total of 16,917; assessment increase, \$1,732,048, or a total of \$8,891,583.00. Customs returns for last month were \$31,810.95, against \$22,005 for Sept., 1911. Building permits were issued for thirteen dwellings; amount, \$17,600.00. There were no strikes or labour differences reported during the month, nor any material changes in rate of wages or hours of labour. The cost of living has again gone up, notably in coal and wood, and potatoes, the latter due to rot. There was a shortage of female help for shirt factories, also in rubber factories.

Farmers in the district were busy getting in root crops, and many complain of shortage of help with sugar beet crop. The latter crop will take some time yet before it is all harvested and hauled to the factory at Berlin. Other root crops have also turned out very heavy in this district. The apple crop is better than was first expected.

Manufacturing, on the whole, was good during the month. There was a shortage of help at the Dominion Sugar Company for unloading beets from cars, also at the new rubber tire factory, and at the new Williams, Greene & Rome shirt and collar factory for excavation work, a large number of Bulgarian labourers having left the city the last week or two for their native land to enlist in the army. There is also a shortage of female help for house work.

Galt. — All factories were running all time. On the 2nd of October fire destroyed the Galt Robe factory, owned by Newland & Company; loss \$150,000; seventy-five employees thrown out of work. The Company manufactured pollen fabrics. The cause of fire is unknown.

Preston. — Woollen mills, car shops and foundries were all working full

time. Furniture factories were very busy. A shortage of houses is reported.

Woodstock.

There was no great change in either industrial or labour conditions. A more or less constant demand for skilled mechanics, both wood-workers and iron-workers, was noticed, but the scarcity of such help is not yet a serious problem. Moulders, cabinet makers, bench hands, organ builders, are among the classes of workmen most in demand here. For unskilled labour there is practically no demand at the factories. Reports come from different factories of more numerous enquiries for work by unskilled men. This does not mean that there is any unskilled labour out of employment, but is merely an indication of the familiar tendency to get into the factories for the winter. There is still a good deal of activity in the building trades.

Industrial conditions were good. "Busy" and "very busy" are the reports from most of the factories. The furniture manufacturers say they have difficulty in keeping up with their orders; the manufacturers of musical instruments are busy; the manufacturers of wagons and sleighs say that the outlook is very favourable. Manufacturers of stoves and furnaces report conditions quite satisfactory, though they complain that profits are cut by the increased cost of labour and material without any corresponding increase in the selling price of their goods.

Among the shopmen, generally speaking, business is good and the prospects encouraging. In the country the farmers are waiting for a chance to get at their fall ploughing. Some of them are threshing and some filling silos. The difficulties due to the scarcity of labour are largely ended for the present.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market was active and all workers in the building trades were busy. Build-

ing permits for the month of September amounted to \$66,250, being an increase of almost \$60,000 over the corresponding month of last year. The new market shelter costing \$13,000 is rapidly nearing completion and is expected to be ready for the Christmas market. All manufacturing establishments continue busy with many orders on hand. Merchants report business active. The customs returns for the port of Stratford during the month of September amounted to \$18,636.69 an increase of \$2,846.50 over the corresponding month of last year.

Farmers were busy housing their root crops and the favourable weather gave them time to get the fall ploughing done. Factories were busy and found it difficult to get the necessary help. Railroad workers were active.

St. Mary's.—The St. Mary's Cement Works have commenced operations with one hundred hands and want more workmen.

London.

October has outdistanced all previous months as regards industrial activity in this city, and the boom has extended to all trades and callings represented here. A continued demand for labour was felt all through the month, and more especially in the unskilled class for outside work and for girls in factories employing this class.

A new shoe factory has secured premises, and are setting up their machinery; they expect to start at once with about 100 hands manufacturing women's shoes only. The Bryan Brush Company a branch of a Toronto concern have closed out here, and removed their belongings to Toronto. They employed about thirty hands, who have all secured work in the city, in other lines.

Building operations have been brisk, and a large number of additions to factories already in the city are being erected; notably the McClary Manufacturing Company, large warehouse; Perrin Manufacturing Company, biscuit factory; Battle Creek Corn Flake

Company, large new five-storey factory; London Rolling Mills, steel addition; London Bolt and Hinge Works, addition; London Printing and Lithographing Company, addition. Other large buildings in course of erection are addition to Victoria Hospital, St. Michael's R. C. Church, Masonic Hall, four large stores and numerous residences.

The Bell Telephone Company have about 200 men employed laying conduits, so as to place their wires under ground in central parts of the city. The street railway have a gang laying tracks in new districts. A large number of firms are working their hands overtime, notably candy and biscuit factories, shoe factories and a number of the printing concerns.

The London Industrial School opened for the fall term, and the work is being highly endorsed, both by the employers of labour, and the Trades and Labour Council.

The fruit and root crops have engaged the attention of the farmers during the month, the yield of apples is the heaviest on record, and they are a drug on the market. The best winter apples are selling for \$1.50 per barrel, and fallen apples can be bought for fifteen cents per bag. Apple pickers are receiving \$1.75 per day, and foremen of gangs \$3.25 per day. The effect of the wet weather on the potatoes is becoming more apparent, and the loss through rot is going to be heavy; in some places they are not worth digging.

St. Thomas.

Labour was well employed with fair weather conditions prevailing. Railroad shop and traffic employees report a good average month. Civic improvement work continued to give employment to a large number of unskilled labourers. Ground was broken preparatory to the erection of building for the accommodation of the new industries, viz.: The St. Thomas biscuit works and the Steel Vault Company. The Right Shoe Company have commenced operations in temporary quar-

ers and are now giving employment to a considerable number of hands. Local merchants report trade slightly better than during September. Peaceful conditions prevailed in labour circles.

Farmers were actively employed with root harvesting and fall preparations of land. The local markets have been well attended, good prices prevailing. Apples were plentiful and some large shipments left this district during the month. Farmers who ventured planting fall wheat at a very late date report that the showing made during the past few weeks has been remarkable. A number of electrical demonstrations were made on farms in this vicinity by the Hydro-Electric Commission, and the farmers were given an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful development in the utilization of electricity as an aid to farm work. It is the consensus of opinion that electricity will do much to lighten the work of the farm, particularly the domestic work. The demonstrations were very successful and the farmers appreciated the fact that they were able to witness them in their own districts.

Local industries were busy during October. The Monarch Knitting Company, Thomas Bros.' factory, the Norworthy Company and the Erie Iron Works report active conditions.

Chatham.

Labour generally was exceptionally well employed, the building trades being the most active. Bricklayers were a little slack towards the end of the month, but all other branches were busy and skilled workmen were in demand.

The W. M. Drader Sash and Door factory was destroyed by fire on the 5th of the month, entailing a loss to the firm of machinery and manufactured stock of \$10,000. The result was that the other factories were taxed to their full capacity to cope with the demands for finished material.

The customs returns for October show a slight falling off in receipts when compared with those for the corresponding month of 1911. The total receipts for October of this year is \$26,086.11, as compared with \$26,766.16 for 1911. Collections at Chatham show a decrease of \$900.00; Ridgetown \$600.00; while Blenheim, Glencoe, Tilbury and Roudeau shows an increase.

All manufacturing concerns were active. Carriage and wagon factories, while not quite so busy as the corresponding month of 1911, were running with a full compliment of hands. A large amount of civic improvements were under way. The work was seriously delayed for a short time, owing to a cement famine. Merchants report trade slightly better than the previous month, with sales steadily increasing. The milk dealers of the city increased the price of milk from 7 cents to 8 cents to the consumers. There were no changes reported in the hours of labour or rates of wages.

Farmers are fairly well advanced with their fall work, but were handicapped somewhat owing to the scarcity of labour.

The sugar beet crop will be the best for years, but owing to the recent heavy rains farmers have been unable to get on the land in many places to haul them to the railways.

Windsor.

Labour conditions were as satisfactory as during the previous month. Factories are still coming in, and the factories that are here are now extending their buildings or contemplating new buildings and additions. Building trades were exceptionally busy. Manufacturing, retail stores, planing mills, etc., were exceedingly active. Although the steamboat traffic is drawing to a close, the railroads have practically more than they can handle. Workingmen, such as building mechanics and labourers, are receiving a fair compensation for a day's work, and there is no direct unrest in labour circles. The cost of liv-

ing is kept at a good standard in accordance with the wages paid in the locality. Farm produce on the whole has increased in price since last year. New factory buildings this month are as follows:—Dominion Stamping Co., Walkerville, new building, also boiler house which makes this the largest drop forge plant in Canada; the Masonic Temple, to cost \$150,000; the Leggatt & Platt Bed Spring Company, two buildings; McGregor Garage, to cost \$25,000; the Edison Illuminating Company at Sandwich, to supply heat and lighting for Essex county; the Toledo Computing Scale Company have purchased property to erect at once a building in which will be 73,000 feet floor space, to cost \$10,000. Total permits for October amount to \$162,600.00. \$440,000 of real estate have changed hands in the last two weeks.

The government engineer has started work on the good roads pavement.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was brisk, with the demand somewhat greater than the supply. All industries were prosperous. Work on the new public school building and the Carnegie library building was suspended for some time on account of lack of material, steel girders in one case, and stone in the other. The work on the nut and bolt factory was suspended for about a week, owing to some difficulty over the property lease, —all are being rushed again. The malleable iron works are being constructed on the site of the Cooney lumber mills burned down this year. The work is being rapidly pushed, and as soon as linemen can erect the necessary lights, both night and day gangs will be at work. The manager expects the plant to be ready to run by the end of December.

The majority of the merchants (wholesale and retail) report business even brisker than it was this month last year. In some instances it is much ahead of last year. House building is

not so brisk, but more factories and large buildings are being erected.

Cobalt.

Conditions in local industries were normal, the inclement weather proving a setback to the majority of trades and works outside. Nothing new is noted during the month in mining or lumbering industry of the north country, other than the seemingly renewed interest being taken in the Cobalt camp evinced by a number of supposedly "dead ones" starting operations once more.

Unskilled labour was greatly in demand, many public and municipal works being hindered by the scarcity of men during the past month. No reason is assigned for this. Unskilled labour in Cobalt and other mining camps is also in good demand.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions showed little change from the previous month. Building trades were busy, exceptional activity being seen among carpenters and plumbers. Quietness prevailed in labour circles, and there were no change in wages or working hours reported during the month.

Preparations are under way to increase the number of blast furnaces in the steel mill to enlarge the output of nails forty or fifty per cent.

Fort William and Port Arthur.

Labour conditions were good during October.

The rush of grain to the elevator keeps all the transport workers busy and the machinists and repair shops are fully occupied; the transport workers around the cities found the month a busy one. Every industry has been fully occupied and thousands of workmen are engaged at the freight sheds, the coal docks and the dry docks in addition to the elevator men. Commercial life was brisk during October.

owing to the activity in the industrial field.

Quietness prevailed in labour circles.

The cost of living has remained at the same high level as last month, there has been no falling off in prices, and the high ones that prevailed last winter will be out-distanced this year to all present appearances.

Agricultural is over for the year and the farmers are already getting busy in the bush, with cord wood ties and posts. Men are being recruited for the lumber camps and some hundreds have been shipped out, also to the railroad construction camps.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Labour was well employed. The excellent weather which prevailed throughout the month has permitted the building trades to be very active. Excavations are near completion for several new warehouse and office buildings. The value of building permits for the month is \$882,600. Bank clearings show a total of \$124,616,988. Wheat has been handled at Winnipeg to the total of 24,027,325 bushels. Oats 4,375,700 bushels, barley 1,926,000 bushels, flax 1,035,000. There have been no strikes, lockouts or industrial disputes during the month. Farmers in the district have experienced great difficulty in obtaining harvest help. Winnipeg still maintains its position as the distributing centre of the west, as shown by the freight movements.

Brandon.

The condition of the labour market was good, and there was a steady demand for all classes of labour, especially in the building trades. Carpenters and bricklayers were scarce, several advertisements appearing in local papers. Work is progressing rapidly on the street railway, also on the steel work of the new grand stand which was to be in readiness for the Dominion Fair.

A branch of Peabody's Overall Factory is to be established here shortly. Announcement has also been made that a shoe factory will be established here, work to be commenced by April 1st, 1913.

The labour market was quiet.

Threshing is well advanced, and with continued good weather will soon be completed.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Company and the McDonald & Clark Company are still working overtime.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

All branches of labour have been well employed, particularly in building circles. There was no change from the preceding month, and October compared favourably with the corresponding period of last year.

Favourable weather was responsible for continued activity in the building trades, and although the season is far advanced, permits still continue to be taken out and operations commenced.

Fortunately for Regina no shortage of labour has been experienced in the various branches of the building trades, except in the case of a few jobs which were for a short time at a standstill owing to the bricklayers' strike.

Both wholesale and retail trade continued to maintain an active standard and prospects are bright.

With favourable weather conditions prevailing, threshing operations were well advanced, and in such districts where threshing is completed a large amount of fall ploughing has been done.

Between thirty and forty per cent. of the crop throughout Saskatchewan has been threshed, and despite the occasional wet weather it is almost certain that the entire crop will be ready for the market before the winter puts a stop to threshing operations.

Moosejaw.

There was an increase in the demand for labourers during October as

an effort has been made to close up a great amount of the work for the year. Contractors and farmers have not however been able to secure a sufficient number at any time this fall. Building operations were actively carried on, carpenters, bricklayers and kindred trades being busy. The railroads have more than they can do to handle the wheat crop and shipments from the east are slow.

The weather conditions gave the farmers and builders a chance to accomplish a considerable amount of work. Many threshing gangs, however, are working with about half the required number of men and the same is true about the contractors.

A fair estimate would be that fifty per cent. of the grain has been threshed in some districts of course the threshing is practically completed while in others little progress has been made. The railroads are still operating some gangs but they are greatly reduced and any new construction work near this city is about at an end for the year. Steel is being laid in districts where the grade was completed last summer.

Prince Albert.

The general state of the labour market was one of activity, the open weather contributing largely to the opportunities of pursuing outdoor occupations. Construction work has commenced upon two capacious buildings upon Central avenue, viz., new offices for the Bank of Commerce and for the Marquis Hotel. Building and allied trades have been exceptionally busy, the permits for the month up to Oct. 22nd being \$93,775, bringing the year's total up to \$1,917,675.

The increase of freight and passenger traffic is taxing the accommodation and staff at the local depot to the utmost.

Threshing operations were general, and there was a great demand for labour. The results are very satisfactory, and the crops have not suffered to the

extent it was feared they would from the rainy season.

Lumbering operations were actively carried on.

The work on the Canadian Northern Railway track connecting Prince Albert with Edmonton, via North Battleford, is proceeding rapidly, and is expected to be in operation by the beginning of December.

The city council ratified an agreement with H. C. Struchen, of Minneapolis, whereby Prince Albert will secure large pulp and paper mills.

Saskatoon.

Labour was steadily employed. Weather conditions were much better and actual time worked by outdoor men was greatly in advance of that of last month.

Labour in all branches was in good demand. The supply being plentiful in the early part of the month. This is generally the busiest month of the year as builders desire to get buildings closed in, while the farmers are busy with threshing operations. Large paving contracts and cement sidewalk contracts are nearing completion. The new electric street railway is almost ready for opening, consequently the cessation of work in these lines will free men for employment in other directions.

Grain cutting and harvesting is finished and threshing is well advanced, in fact, practically over in the immediate vicinity.

The average wages paid threshing hands has been \$3 per day. It would not appear that in this immediate neighborhood at least there has been any loss or great delay from labour shortage.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

The condition of the labour market in this district has not shown any marked change over last month, the building of many large blocks, two hotels, two

churches, two public school buildings, and the Ogilvie Flour Mills and concrete elevator, and hundreds of dwelling houses in all parts of the city keeping all branches of the building trade active. The supply of tradesmen in the building trades was not equal to the demand. The city have engaged every available man on the new \$500,000.00 waterworks system which the municipality is installing, and intend completing as soon as possible.

The building permits for the month of September total \$513,180.00, being an increase of 194 per cent. over that of last year.

Farmers in the district have had good weather conditions for their threshing operations and the gathering of their root crops.

The Ansley Coal Mining Company are putting some extra miners to work so that they will be in a position to fill the demand for coal, which is always much greater at this season of the year, through the farmers and ranchers laying in their winter's supply.

Manufacturing in the various branches of work in the clay products, iron rolling mills, foundry, machine shops, linseed oil mills, etc., keep several hundred men busy.

A rather serious explosion occurred at Redeliff (a suburb of Medicine Hat) the Redeliff Clay Products Company, manufacturers of brick, tile, etc., plant being blown up by dynamite on the morning of October 7th, which occurrence threw a number of men out of employment for a short time. The company have commenced the erection of a new plant building, however, and their non-employment is only temporary.

Calgary.

The labour market was in a healthy condition, the supply of men being about equal to the demand. The building trades were exceptionally busy; wholesale and retail trades report business good. The electrical workers have gained an increase in wages. There is no unrest in the labour market.

Edmonton.

There has been work for all in every branch of trade and general labourers have been in greater demand than at any previous time during the summer. Work in the building trades and city improvement has continued, many of the buildings being pushed ahead as fast as possible to roof them in before winter. Building permits to the number of 322 were issued during September. These included 247 residences, costing \$511,375; two hotels, costing \$1,035,000; twenty-three store and office buildings, \$375,000.

The complete returns for the month of September are as follows:—

	Sept. 1911	Sept. 1912	In-crease
Bank Clearings.....	\$10,221,732	17,702,794	73 %
Customs Returns.....	65,076	157,044	141 %
Building Permits.....	369,970	2,023,675	391 %
(Strathcona)	41,820		
Post Office (Stamps only)	9,871	14,643	37 %
(Strathcona)	788		
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.	588,323	1,031,998	75 %
Revenue.....	\$24,283	41,726	72 %
Homesiad Entries....	512	389	..%

The wholesale and retail trades report steady business for the month.

The weather having been ideal for threshing, and preparing the land for next season's crops great activity was shown in the agricultural industry. Coal mining was more active during the month. Progress on the many lines of railway being constructed out of Edmonton has been somewhat disappointing, owing to loss of time by wet weather during the summer months. The past month has been much better and construction gangs were active.

Lethbridge.

Labour was well employed during October. The demand was greater than the supply and higher wages were offered than in the previous month. This refers particularly to farm help. Coal miners are in demand. Labour in the building trades is steady at present, prospects for the future are not bright.

The street railway is in full operation and seems to be quite a success being well patronized. The local Brewery Company are extending their buildings: an addition is being built costing \$100,000. The local iron works are also very busy. Retail and wholesale trade was busy owing to the Dry Farming Congress being in session and large exhibits being displayed from many parts of the continent.

Farmers have had a satisfactory season and a good crop has been harvested. All are busy on fall ploughing. There is no frost as yet and general activity on all sides is seen. A saw mill is being fitted up by the river to cut up the heavy timbers from the bridges in the abandoned loop of the Crow's Nest Railway between Lethbridge and Macleod. Several millions of feet of lumber will be cut. There is a large force of men in the Canadian Pacific Railroad yards here. Coal mining is busy in this district at present and there is a demand for men.

At the Lethbridge collieries or what is called Coalhurst, the coal company are building thirty cottages to accommodate the families of miners who have lately got work in the mine. This place is growing fast but has very poor railway accommodation at present.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The conditions of the labour market were fully as good as during the previous month, much activity prevailing amongst the building trades. A scarcity of bricklayers has delayed building somewhat.

The city is making a change in its main street lighting, putting an arc light system and doing away with the old. The wires are being put underground, and when completed will make a great improvement to city.

The provincial government is preparing to build a steel bridge across the Kootenay river at Tagham, which when completed will be of great convenience

to many ranchers on the opposite side of the river.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have let the contract for the immediate construction of the section of the Kaslo and Slocan railway between Bearlake and Whitewater mine. The contract price is \$350,000. They will employ upwards of four hundred men.

The old Kaslo and Slocan line between Kaslo and Sandon is about thirty-eight miles in length, and the direct line between Bearlake to Kaslo will be about twenty-five miles. Building permits for October were \$8,000.

New Westminster.

During the first half of October the weather conditions were so favourable that employment was almost as general as in September, but the wet weather of the last two weeks caused a considerable falling off until at the end there were many unemployed. The workers on railway construction and building have suffered most as building permits are still being taken out at the normal rate, and the building trades are still busy when the weather permits.

Considerable construction work is going on along the river front, new docks, warehouses, etc., while two large schools and a new city hospital will give employment to a considerable number of men for several weeks. There is a falling off in house building, although a number of new residences are being commenced.

Many men are coming in daily from the prairies now that the harvest is practically over to swell the ranks of those out of work.

Work on the ranches is nearly finished for the season, potatoes, the last crop, being all under cover. Fishing is still going on, a fair number of fishermen daily handling their nets, but the catch is light. Lumbering is proceeding as usual, and factories are all running full time.

Railway construction is being carried on, but the number of men employed has been considerably reduced as is usual

at this season. The building trades are still active, but new work is not opening up in proportion to the number of men continually coming in.

Vancouver.

Fine weather during practically the whole of October served to stimulate the demand for all classes of outdoor labour, especially in the building trades. With the completion of several large business blocks, four public school buildings, and the closing down of public works in the city and surrounding municipalities, during the first week in November, the labour market will be well supplied. There are quite a number of labourers already seeking work, but they do not care to hire to the railway contractors advertising locally for men, because of a strike having been declared in the construction camps. Private employment bureaus are also seeking men to fill the places of miners and engineers at Cumberland and Ladysmith, on Vancouver Island. Lumber mills are running full time, employing Orientals and Sikhs for most of the work. Cigarmakers report activity in their line. All the building trades are fairly well employed, but the supply is fully equal to the demand.

The Building Trades Council has been re-organized and will endeavour to secure a collective agreement, for the coming year, with the Builders' Exchange, embracing all the building trades unions and all the contractors.

Owing to the dispute in the Vancouver Island mines, coal is very scarce in Vancouver, with the prospects uncertain.

The Powell River, B.C., paper plant is now supplying news print to Vancouver, Seattle and Victoria dailies. The present output is 100 tons daily. With the installation of new machinery now en route the capacity will be increased to 240 tons daily. It is now one of the biggest industrial concerns in this province.

The C. P. R. will open its Coquitlam yards about the middle of December.

The transfer involves some 200 Vancouver employees.

The third annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labour, with which is affiliated some 16,000 unionists, will convene at Victoria on January 13th, 1913.

Victoria.

Labour conditions continued fairly satisfactory. Owing to the continued fine weather which prevailed during the greater portion of the month building operations were actively carried on, and a large number of private residences are being constructed, while the finishing touches are being given to several large business buildings. In the early part of the month many of the men engaged in sewer construction were laid off temporarily, but operations have been again resumed, giving employment to a large number of men.

The Dominion Government has awarded a contract for building a breakwater at Victoria outer harbour at a cost of \$1,800,000, the work to be completed in three years, which will give employment to a large number of men, both skilled and unskilled.

It is the intention of the street paving contractors to complete as rapidly as possible the work on the streets that are now being paved, in order that all work may be finished before the rainy season sets in.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company have put into operation the second unit of their power plant at Jordan river. There is now 12,000 horse-power being operated for the electrical supply of the city and vicinity. It is intended to add 6,000 additional horse-power when the Tod Inlet plant is completed. The cost of the Jordan river second unit plant is \$550,000, and the Tod Inlet plant \$400,000. With the amount previously expended at Jordan river on the original plant, the total cost will be \$3,000,000. The company is also expending large sums in the extension of their lines in the city and immediate neighbourhood.

The five whaling steamers which have been operating on the west coast of Vancouver Island have finished work for the season, and returned to this port for the winter. The total catch for the season was 586 whales.

The value of building permits issued during September were \$374,940, compared with \$406,295 for September, 1911. The bank clearings for September, 1912, amounted to \$15,266,380, compared with \$9,653,204 for the same period last year. The total customs collections for September, 1912, were \$240,000, which is in excess of any previous month. For August this year the total collections amounted to \$216,525.

The value of building permits issued during September, 1912, in Oak Bay, amounted to \$114,500, as compared with \$36,950 for the same month last year.

The city council passed an amendment to the barbers' Sunday closing by-law, which will compel all shops to remain

closed all day on Sundays. Some of the shops in connection with hotels kept open on Sunday mornings, to the detriment, it is claimed, of the other barber shops in the city.

The courts have declared the by-law compelling all retail stores (excepting cigar, fruit and ice cream, etc., places of business) to close not later than 7 p.m. each day, excepting Saturday, to be invalid.

Nanaimo.

Labour conditions in the coal mining industry were poor during the month on account of labour troubles at two of the large mining centres; in the other trades work has been as good as during last month allowing for the time lost for wet weather.

Transportation of freight was steadily maintained, but owing to the boat to the mainland laying off for one trip daily during the winter, passenger traffic has fallen off slightly.

THE COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1910. — UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY CASE.

Report of the Combines Investigation Board received by Minister of Labour.—The Company declared to be a combine.

THE report of the Board of Investigation constituted under the Combines' Investigation Act to enquire into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada has been received by the Minister of Labour. The actual investigation before the Board closed some time in June last, but the absence from Canada during the summer months of some of the principals in the matter is understood to have delayed the completion of the report.

The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Laurendeau, Montreal, chairman; Mr. W. J. White, K.C., nominated by the company, and Mr. J. C. Walsh, nominated

by the petitioners. The Board's report is dated from Montreal, October 18th, 1912, and is signed by Judge Laurendeau, chairman, and Mr. Walsh, a minority report being presented by Mr. White.

Conclusions of Board.

The conclusions reached by the majority of the Board are expressed in the closing paragraphs as follows:—

"Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business, when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration

of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.

"Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that:

"The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases, quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale, and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

"In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clauses 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9-10, Edward VII, Chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted."

Section 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, mentioned in the last of the foregoing paragraphs from the Board's report, refers to the question of penalties, and provides that those who may be held by the Board of Investigation to have been parties to a combine detrimental to the public interests, etc., are "guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs for each day after the expiration of ten days, or such further extension of time as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary, from the date of the publication of the report of the Board in *The Canada Gazette*, during which such persons so continue to offend. It will be seen that the Board recommends that the delay of ten days here mentioned "be extended to an additional period of six months."

Outline of Proceedings.

The reception of this report closes the work of the first Board established under the Combines Investigation Act. This statute, it will be remembered, was enacted May 4th, 1910. The proceedings in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company were initiated November 10th, 1910, when an application for a Board was made on Judge Cannon of Quebec, who on February 25th, 1911, made an order directing the establishment of a Board of Investigation. The issuance of this order had been somewhat delayed by judicial proceedings on points of procedure, counsel for the United Shoe Machinery Company having claimed that the application for a Board should have been made in the district of Montreal, where the company had its principal offices in Canada. These proceedings were decided in favour of the petitioners and the order for a Board was issued as above. In this order Judge Cannon declared that, after having read the application which was presented to him in this matter, under date of November 10th, and the statutory declaration accompanying the same, he was satisfied "that there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists with regard to the manufacture and sale of machinery for manufacturing boots and shoes, which has operated to the detriment of consumers and producers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held."

The names of the persons applying for an order were as follows: Napoleon Drouin, Louis Letourneau, Eugene Lamontagne, Michel Brunet, Joseph-Etienne Samson, Joseph Picard, Ernest Caron, J. Alphonse Langlois, Robert Stewart and Charles W. Walcott, all of the city of Quebec.

The Board was forthwith constituted by the Minister of Labour, with membership as above stated. During March, 1911, the Board was about to proceed with the investigation ordered when legal proceedings again caused a stay. Briefly, counsel for the company asked

that the appointment of the Board be for various reasons declared illegal. This suit was decided in the Canadian courts on May 16th, when it was dismissed by the Court of Appeal on the ground that no appeal lay from an order issued under the Act for the establishment of a Board. Counsel for the company made application for leave to appeal this decision to the Privy Council, the Department of Justice opposing for the Minister of Labour, and permission to appeal was refused.

These various judicial proceedings had prevented the Board from beginning its investigation, and the last judicial restraint upon the Board was not removed until October 5th, 1911. The Board met for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation on November 17th, and evidence was subsequently taken at Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto. The petitioners were represented by Mr. Falconer, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., while Mr. Casgrain, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. Brown, K.C., appeared for the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The report states that the Board notified all the shoe manufacturers in Canada that the sittings of the Board were taking place, and heard the evidence of all witnesses offered by the applicants and by the company. In all fifty-nine witnesses testified. The report extends to between seven and eight thousand words. The minority report, presented by Mr. W. J. White, K.C., and which extends to about fifteen hundred words, expresses the view that "the leases of the company are not contrary to the provisions of the Act."

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board and of the minority report is as follows:—

Under the Combines Investigation Act.

In ré N. Drouin *et al* and the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board appointed under the provisions of the Combines' Investigation Act, following the Order of Mr. Justice Cannon, directing an investigation to be held into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, begs to report as follows:

The first meeting of the Board was held on the 20th day of March, 1911, when the members took the oath required by section 15 of the Combines' Investigation Act before Mr. Justice Demers, one of the judges of the Superior Court, for the Province of Quebec.

At the meeting it was decided to notify counsel and to adjourn until the 21st of March, 1911.

On the latter date the Board re-assembled and Mr. Alex. Falconer, K.C., appeared for the applicants; Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., with Mr. A. J. Brown, K.C., appeared for the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

Counsel for the company protested against proceeding and filed a written declaration which is on record, the principal ground of the protest being that an appeal was pending from the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon of the 25th of February, 1911; this appeal was subsequently dismissed by the Court of the King's Bench, Appeal side.

The Board after hearing argument of counsel decided to proceed and adjourned until the 29th of March, 1911.

On the 22nd of March, 1911, a writ of prohibition was served upon the various members of the Board, and in consequence of this writ the Board assembled on the 29th, but did no work, merely adjourning *sine die* to await the decision of the court. A copy of this writ was at once forwarded to the Department of Labour and Mr. Aimé Geoff-

frion, K.C., was appointed by the Department to represent the Board.

Before the Board re-assembled another order had been rendered by Mr. Justice St. Pierre, of the 28th of September, suspending all proceedings until the 5th of October, 1911. These proceedings were finally disposed of favorably to the Board's proceeding, and on the 17th day of November, 1911, the Board met for the hearing of witnesses.

The parties were represented by Mr. Falconer, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., Mr. Casgrain, K.C., and Mr. Brown, K.C., appearing for the company.

The Board not only heard the evidence of all witnesses offered by the applicants and by the company, but also notified all the shoe manufacturers in Canada that the sittings of the Board were taking place, and for the convenience of witnesses the Board sat not only in Montreal but also in Quebec and in Toronto. The Board also expressed its willingness to adjourn to the Lower Provinces, but manufacturers from there appeared at Montreal and no others expressed any desire to be heard.

Mr. R. S. Wright and Mr. Joseph Casgrain were appointed by the Department joint secretary and official stenographers to the Board.

The witnesses heard before the Board were the following:

Mr. H. G. Donham, secretary of the United Shoe Machinery Company; F. W. Knowlton, the manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Montreal; Ernest Caron, John Ritchie, James Muir, E. Duchesne, P. C. Lachance, C. Blouin, Jos. Daoust, R. Locke, George A. Slater, Oscar Brunet, George A. Fortin, R. C. Holden, C. A. Kieffer, R. Lanthier, W. Smardon, J. I. Chouinard, J. A. Duchaine, A. E. Marois, E. Thivierge, H. Gale, W. A. Marsh, T. Trudel, J. E. Sanson, E. Pion, G. M. Stanley, O. Goulet, G. Stobo, J. A. Langlois, Eugene Trudel, J. A. McPherson, Alex. Brandón, J. S. King, G. B. Hamilton, F. S. Scott, F. W. Weston, G. L. Williams, E. E. Donovan, Charles A. Ahrens, F. Underhill, Donald Inrig, N. B.

Detweiler, Alex. C. Metcalfe, A. Minister, R. B. Taylor, Luc Routhier, J. B. Drolet, F. W. McKeen, J. T. Tebbutt, Nap. Tetreault, J. A. Cote, G. Poliquin, H. H. Lightford, E. Robinson, J. B. Meyers, H. Moles, J. Linton and Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

107 exhibits were filed during the course of the investigation and are numbered from 1 to 107.

After the examination of the various witnesses was closed, counsel for the parties presented their case, and the argument is reported stenographically and forms part of the record.

In 1893 the company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey under the name of the Goodyear Machinery Company of Canada, and continued in this country the operations of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, which was an American company.

In 1899 the name was changed to the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, under which name the business has since been carried on.

The capital of the company is \$225,000, divided into 9,000 shares of a par value of \$25.00 each; the share capital is all owned by the United Shoe Machinery Company, also of New Jersey, except such shares as are required to qualify directors, all of whom form part of the board of directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The officers of both companies are the same, and there is but one office for both companies, being at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, where the books, registers, leases, patents and other documents are kept. This company is subsidiary to the American company and is absolutely under its control. The company has no Canadian charter, but does business under license from the Province of Quebec and Ontario.

It is shown that the company can and does avail itself of the inventions and improvements which are made by the American company, and is enabled to make, in Canada, all expenditures necessary to the carrying on and development of its business.

In 1899 there were several sources from which the manufacturer of boots and shoes could obtain his machinery, amongst these being in addition to the Goodyear Company the McKay Metallic Fastening Association of Boston, the Champion Mailing Machine Company, the Simplex Company, the Shoe Wire Grip Company of Canada, the McKay Bigelow Heeling Machine Association, the Consolidated Lasting Machine Company of Boston, the Davey Pegging Machine Company, the Eppler Company, being all American concerns, and Kieffer Brothers of Montreal. Since that time these American companies have either been absorbed by the United Shoe Machinery Company in the United States, referred to in the evidence as the parent company, or in any event it appears that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada to-day controls the supply in Canada of all the machinery which was previously owned by these various companies.

At the present time there appears to be only one other manufacturer of shoe machinery in Canada, namely the Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Manufacturing Company of Levis, Quebec, of which Mr. Ernest Caron, one of the applicants, is the general manager. Another company known as the Duplessis Shoe Machinery Company was organized in Canada and operated for a few years about 1900. This company subsequently removed its factory to the United States at Haverhill, Mass. It would also appear from the evidence that there are independent manufacturers of shoe machinery abroad, as catalogues were produced from various manufacturers of shoe machinery in England, Germany, and elsewhere, indicating that they were manufacturing a fairly full line of shoe machinery, and that the Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Company is agent for some of them.

The position is to-day that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada has as its customers 138 of the boot and shoe manufacturers of Canada out of a total of 145. It may be noted that

in addition to the manufacture of shoe machinery, this company deals in various supplies and materials, some of which are sold to others than manufacturers of boots and shoes.

The company claims to be able to supply about 300 varieties of machines for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, of which about 150 are in the list of machines of its General Department, and that there were under lease in Canada to its 138 leases, in the year 1911, 4,906 machines, divided as follows:—

Goodyear principal machines ...	287
Goodyear auxiliaries	1,131
Heeling machines	419
Metallic department machines ...	611
Lasting machines	370
Pulling over department machines	230
Eyeletting machines	230
General department machines....	1,653

It appears that two factories, the Roch Shoe Company of Quebec, and the Scout Shoe Company, of Montreal, are equipped with machinery derived from other sources. As to the five others, there is no evidence, but they would seem to be small and not important factories.

From 1898 to 1899 the Goodyear Company did business under a system of leases to the shoe manufacturers, which system was continued from 1899 by the United Shoe Machinery Company. As and when the company came into possession or control of other machines than those of the Goodyear Company, the same method of supplying them to the shoe manufacturers under lease.

Under this system, the machines, with the exception of those of the general department which might be either purchases or leased were supplied to the manufacturers on lease only, and were not for sale. This condition continues.

At first, and until 1905, the rule was to charge to the shoe manufacturers, on installation, an amount varying with the importance and value of the machine, called a "lease premium." Since 1905 the plan has been to instal the machines on lease, without initial charge, but to exact from the manufacturers, when-

ever such a machine is returned to the company, the cost of putting the machine in good efficient working order and condition.

Apart from this there are levied upon certain machines, or sets of machines working together, a royalty charge of a fixed amount per pair; and in the case of other machines the company derives its returns from the sale of materials, as wire, screws, pegs, and eyelets, all of which are sold to the manufacturers, who must take them from the company, at prices set by the company, and which prices are in excess of the market prices except in the case of eyelets, which are sold at the market price.

The leases are all made for a term of twenty years. Where a machine is returned and exchanged for a new or improved machine; or when a change occurs in the status of the lessee; or when a transfer is made by a lessee to another, a new lease to run for a new term of twenty years is required to be made. It would appear, from the testimony of its principal officers, that the company does not contemplate the continuous use of some of the more complicated and essential machines during the whole term of the lease, but that they will be replaced by new or improved machines before the expiration of the actual leases; from all of which it results that, taken together, the leases between the company and its customers are for an indefinite period.

The company divides its machines into different classes, each with a special own of lease. A full set of the company's forms of lease are filed as exhibits. The principal departments are the Goodyear, the Goodyear Auxiliary, the Metallic, the Heeling, the Pegging, the General, the McKay Sewing, the Eye-letting, the Pulling Over, and the Lasting, these conforming to the principal separate operations in the making of a pair of shoes.

In every lease there is a clause, or clauses, imposing limitations upon the use of the machine; and another clause making the continuance of the lease contingent upon the full observance of the

terms of all other leases between the company and its customers.

These clauses, as taken from the leases, stipulate as follows:—

Goodyear Department.

The leased machinery shall be used only in the manufacture of boots, shoes and other footwear made by the lessee known in the trade as "Goodyear Welts," which have been or are to be welted wholly by Goodyear Welt and Turn Shoe machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, and the soles of which have been or are to be attached to their welts wholly by Goodyear outsole rapid lockstitch machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of boots, shoes or other footwear made by the lessee known in the trade as "Goodyear Turns," the soles of which have been or are to be attached to their uppers wholly by Goodyear Welt and Turn Shoe machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. The lessee shall not represent or sell as "Goodyear Welts" any boots, shoes or other footwear which are not welted wholly by the use of Goodyear Welt and Turn Shoe machines held under lease from the lessor, or the sale of which are not attached to their welts wholly by the use of Goodyear Outsole Rapid Lockstitch machines held under lease from the lessor or as "Goodyear Turns" any boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which are not attached to their upper wholly by the use of Goodyear Welt and Turn Shoe machines held under lease from the lessor. The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity in the manufacture of "Goodyear Welts" and "Goodyear Turns" limited only by number of welted and turned boots, shoes and other footwear made by or for him.

Lasting Machine Department.

The leased machinery shall be used for no other purpose than for lasting boots, shoes or other footwear made by or for the lessee. The leased machinery shall not nor shall any part thereof be

used in the manufacture or preparation of any welted boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof which have been or shall be welted in whole or in part, or the soles in whole or in part stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or in the manufacture or preparation of any turned boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof the soles of which have been or shall be in whole or in part attached to their uppers by the aid of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be in whole or in part pulled over, slugged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any pulling over or "Metallic" machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity upon all boots, shoes or other footwear of portions thereof made by or for the lessee in the manufacture or preparation of which such machinery is capable of being used.

Pulling Over System.

The machinery hereby leased or held by the lessee under other lease or license agreement from the lessor shall be used only in the manufacture or preparation of boots, shoes or other footwear made by or for the lessee and shall be used for no other purpose than for performing the work for which it is designed and leased. The machinery of the Pulling Over System of the lessor hereby leased or held by the lessee under other lease or license agreement from the lessor shall not nor shall any thereof be used in the manufacture of any welted boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be welted in whole or in part or the soles of which have been or shall be welted in whole or in part stitched or attached by the aid of any welting or sewing or stitching machinery not held by the lessee under

lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any turned boots, shoes or other footwear the sole of which have been or shall be in whole or in part attached by the aid of any sewing or attaching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted in any way whether in whole or in part otherwise than by lasting machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or which have been or shall be pegged, slugged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any pegging or metallic machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or the heels of which have been or shall be compressed or prepared by the lessee in whole or in part or shall be attached by the aid of any heel-ing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear upon which any operation for which any of the machines of the lessor mentioned by name in the foregoing schedule of machines are designed, has been or is to be performed by machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the lessee shall use all Rex Pulling Over machines held by him under lease from the lessor to their full capacity upon all boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof made by or for the lessee in the manufacture or preparation of which such machines are capable of being used, and shall use all other machinery of the Pulling Over System of the lessor held by him under lease from the lessor to its full capacity upon all work in the manufacture or preparation of boots, shoes and other footwear, or portions thereof, which is done by or for the lessee by the aid of machinery and which is of a kind which such machinery is designed to perform.

Eyelletting Department.

The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity on all boots

shoes, footwear, and other articles made in his factory in the manufacture of which it can be used, but the leased machinery shall not nor shall any part thereof be used in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be welted or the soles stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or in the manufacture of any turn boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be attached to their uppers by the aid of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted, pegged, slugged, heel seat nailed, or otherwise partly made by the aid of any lasting or pegging or "Metallic" machinery or mechanism not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear the heels of which have been or shall be compressed or prepared by the lessee in whole or in part, or have been or shall be attached by the aid of any "heeling" machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor.

Pegging Machine Department.

The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity on all boots, shoes, and other footwear made in his factory which are or are to be pegged, but the leased machinery shall not, nor shall any part thereof be used in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted on machines not leased to the lessee by the lessor or its assignor, or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be slugged, heel seat nailed, or otherwise partly made by the aid of any "Metallic" machinery not leased to the lessee by the lessor or its assignor.

Metallic Department.

The lessee shall use the said machinery to its full capacity so far as the number

and kind of boots and shoes made in his factory will permit, except that the lessee agrees that the said machinery shall not be used in the manufacture of any boots and shoes which are lasted on machines or by the aid of lasting or tacking mechanism other than those leased from the lessor or any welted boots or shoes which are not welted and stitched on welt sewing and sole stitching machines leased from the lessor, or turn shoes the soles of which are not attached by turn sewing machines leased from the lessor. In case the lessee has more work of the kind which can be performed by any of the machines belonging to the Metallic Department of the lessor than the capacity of the Metallic machinery which he has under lease from the lessor will permit, then the lessee shall either take from the lessor, under a like lease and agreement, sufficient additional machinery to perform the work, or in case the lessee does not thus lease additional Metallic machinery from the lessor, than the lessor may, if it so elects, cancel forthwith this lease and any other lease of Metallic machinery then in force between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment or otherwise.

Heeling Machine Department.

The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity for doing all work in manufacturing, preparing and attaching all heels and top-lifts and in manufacturing and preparing all soles and taps made or prepared or attached in his factory in the manufacture or preparation or attaching of which it can be used, and the leased machinery shall not, however, nor shall any part thereof be used for manufacturing, preparing or attaching heels, top-lifts, soles or taps for any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be welted or the soles stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or for any turn boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be at-

tached by the aid or of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or for any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted, pegged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any lasting, pegging or metallic machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor.

A similar clause exists in all the other forms of lease used by the company.

The following clause is also found in the leases:

But if any breach or default shall be made in the observance of any one or more of the conditions in this agreement contained or contained in any other lease or license agreement subsisting between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment to the lessor or otherwise, and expressed to be obligatory upon the lessee, the lessor shall have the right, by notice in writing to the lessee, to terminate forthwith any or all leases of or licenses to use machinery then in force between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment to the lessor or otherwise, and this notwithstanding that previous breaches or defaults may have been unnoticed, waived, or condoned by the lessor.

From all this it appears that the machines are tied one to the other as follows:—

GOODYEAR	METALLIC	HEELING	GENERAL
	to	to	to
Welters and	Welters	Welters	Welters
Stitchers	Stitchers	Stitchers	Stitchers
tie to	Lasting	Lasting	Lasting
each other		Pegging	Pegging
		Metallic	Metallic
Auxiliaries			
to			
Welters and			
Stitchers			
Gem Insole			McKay
Machinery			Sewer B
tie to			to
Welters and			Lasting only
Stitchers			

PEGGING	EYELETTING	PULLING OVER	LASTING
	to	to	to
	Welters	Welters	Welters
	Stitchers	Stitchers	Stitchers
Lasting	Lasting	Lasting	
	Pegging	Pegging	Pegging
Metallic	Metallic	Metallic	Metallic
	Heeling	Heeling	
		and	
		Pulling over	
		Auxiliaries	
Lease			No. 5 Laster
Premium			Pulling over
Lease			and as above
does not tie			except Pegging
			Ensign Lacer
			to
			Welters
			Stitchers
			Lasting

As will be seen from the foregoing table, the practical result of the system is to compel the manufacturer of boots and shoes to take the complete equipment for his factory from the company, because the auxiliary machines are tied to the main machines of their class, and the main machines of each class are tied to the main machines of the other classes. To illustrate, it will be noticed from the table that if a shoe manufacturer desires to use one of the Pulling Over machines, that machine can only be had on condition that it will be employed exclusively upon material which have been or are to be treated upon the company's welters, stitchers, lasting, pegging, metallic, heeling and pulling over auxiliary machines.

The machinery in the General Department if leased is leased only to those who are already the lessees of the company or is sold to them or is sold to any one else. If these machines are leased they become subject to the restricting clauses, but if they are sold they are sold outright and become the property of the purchaser. The machines in this department are all smaller machines, and the majority of them are sold at prices under \$100, and the highest price of any single machine is \$625.00.

The company has obtained a practically complete control of the business of supplying shoe machinery in Canada. Factors contributing to its acquiring this control are: The control of patent rights, the quality of the machines supplied, the fact that the company can supply a full set of machines, the introduction of the tying clauses into the lease and the duration of the lease, the efficiency of the service furnished by the company in maintaining its machines in good order, the facility with which the lessee can obtain repair parts for his machines, the maintenance of a corps of competent workmen at convenient places for the inspection and repair of machines, the fact that the manufacturers are all on the same footing as regards the royalties paid, the machines supplied and the service rendered, the ability of the company to provide the large amount of capital needed to adopt and maintain the system of equipping factories with machines under lease.

We have now to consider what is the effect of the situation so established upon (1) competition in the manufacture and the supply of shoe machinery; (2) the position of the manufacturers of boots and shoes; (3) the consumers of boots and shoes.

The only complaint of shoe manufacturers, when they complain, is that they are deprived of such advantages as might accrue to them if they were free to avail themselves of the benefit of competition in the supply of shoe machinery. They do not complain of the company's charges, as all shoe manufacturers are, in that respect, on the same footing and they all incorporate the charge made upon them for royalties in the factory cost of their shoes.

The same reasoning applies to the case of the ultimate consumer, because it is a uniform royalty charge that is included in the cost of shoes to him. The Board is not in position to say whether the royalty charges which run from 5 to 7½ cents a pair for sewed shoes, and a less amount for shoes of inferior quality, are more than they would be if competition were not restricted. There

was a conflict of testimony concerning certain calculations based on the capacity of machines which were purchased outright; the company, again, declined to attach sale values to its leased machines, which might have served as a basis of calculation, and further admitted that the royalties charged were not computed upon present costs but were the same as were in use when the system was adopted.

In regard to the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery, it is established that in all the 138 factories in which the company's machines are under lease, competition is effectively eliminated.

From the record it appears that competition is possible in the following cases:—

(1) When a competitor can supply a complete equipment of machines for a new factory, or a complete set of other machines to be used with the company's welter and stitcher.

(2) In the case of machines corresponding to those of the company's General Department, or corresponding to the auxiliary machines of the Goodyear Department.

(3) In eyeletting machines.

Where a manufacturer whose factory is equipped with machines obtained from outside sources wishes to use important machines leased by the company, he can only do so on abandoning his other machines, and the company has invariably, in practice, enforced this condition.

With the conditions thus found to be in existence, competition in the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery in Canada is practically impossible.

The company, through its president, Mr. Winslow, contended that as the revenue derived by the company was determined by the output of the machines, it was of primary importance to the company that those machines should be operated continuously and as nearly as possible to their capacity; that to secure the continuous operation of the machines the company had organized its service system, by which the machines are kept

in proper repair; that if the manufacturers of boots and shoes were free to use other machines than those of the company, they might use machines of less capacity or inferior quality, or machines which, through not having the same efficient repair service would not be repaired as promptly, which would cause delay in the operation of the whole series, thus reducing the output of the factory, in consequence of which the royalty returns would be diminished and the interest of the company suffer.

Mr. Winslow claimed that superiority of machinery and efficiency of service would not be sufficient security to the company. He admitted that the purpose of the tying clauses was to give the company that security by preventing the introduction of other machinery into the factory. He stated that if the company were obliged to remove the tying clauses from its leases a change in its system of doing business would be necessary. He was not able to state the basis on which the rates of royalty were calculated, these having been continued from the previous leases. He assigned no reason for the necessity of a change, nor did he indicate what that change would be.

No other evidence was adduced by the company to show what would be the nature of the changes to be made in its system if the tying clauses were eliminated, nor that changes would be necessary for the protection of its interests.

As indicating that the object of the tying clauses is rather to prevent the introduction of competing machinery than to establish continuity of operation, it may be noted that the company's welter and stitcher will be leased to work in connection with other principal machines obtained from outside sources, that machines corresponding to the company's General Department can be obtained from outside and introduced into the service, and that the company will sell the machines of the General Department, in which event the company has not the same interest in keeping the machines in order as exists when machines are leased.

Conclusions.

Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.

Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that:

The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clause 23 of the Combines' Investigation Act, 9-10 Edward VII, Chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.

(Sgd.) J. C. WALSH.

CHARLES LAURENDEAU,
Chairman.

Montreal, 18th of October, 1912.

Minority Report.

Under the Combines' Investigation Act.

In re N. Drouin *et al* and The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

To the Honourable Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

As I dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the Board appointed to hold an investigation into the United

Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, I beg to submit the following minority report:

The facts established by the evidence submitted to the Board are set out in the majority report, but it is with the conclusions that are drawn from these facts that I differ from the other members of the Board.

There is also one statement in which I cannot concur, to the effect that "with the conditions thus found to be in existence competition in the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery in Canada is practically impossible."

The conclusions arrived at by the majority of the Board are limited to one point, namely, that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine and by the operations of the clauses noted in the report, which restrict the use of the leased machinery in the way herein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale or supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

The only difference of opinion amongst the members of the Board was as to the interpretation of the word "unduly."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau, who was the Commissioner appointed in 1901 under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act in 1897 to inquire as to "whether there existed among manufacturers or dealers of news and printing paper any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind, to unduly enhance the price of said article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the said manufacturers or dealers, at the expense of the consumer," defined the word "unduly" in the following sentences of his report:

"The Customs Tariff, in section 18, uses the word 'unduly' whereas section 20 of the Criminal Code has the word 'unreasonably.' I see no differences in these two words as to their significance, they both mean an oppressive act, contrary to public policy."

In the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, 2nd edition, in defining undue influence, the following appears:

"No definition of what the law denominates undue influence can be given which will furnish a safe and reliable test for every case. Each case must be decided on its own special facts."

I think the same remark would apply to the word "unduly" as used in the Combines' Investigation Act.

The decision therefore should depend on whether these tying clauses in the leases are unreasonably oppressive and contrary to public policy. It appears to me that in considering this question these clauses should be treated merely as one part of the company's system or method of doing business and that this latter should be considered as a whole.

The company contends that if it is compelled to eliminate these clauses from its leases it will be obliged to modify the terms throughout, and this appears to me to be a fair contention. As is pointed out in the report there was no evidence produced as to what these changes would be. The fact, however, remains that to-day the company furnishes the best machines that are known; it provides competent and efficient services of inspection and repair, and it gives to its customers the benefit of all improvements, notwithstanding the terms of the lease.

For all this the company is compensated by a royalty based on the output of the machinery and the contention that this output can only be secured by excluding the machines of other manufactures from being used in connection with the machinery of the company is in my opinion reasonable. The capacity of a set of machines is limited by the capacity of the slowest machine in the set and the company is fairly entitled to secure the greatest possible output by providing that the most efficient machinery only shall be used.

As regards competition this is not entirely eliminated. Of 138 manufacturers, whose factories are equipped

with the machinery of the company, a large number have started business since the company began its operations in Canada and during that period all new factories at least had the choice of being equipped by the company or by other manufacturers, and to that extent competition exists today. There is also the further competition referred to in the majority report.

Since the company obtained control of almost the entire business in Canada no attempt has been made to increase the royalties or otherwise act oppressively, but on the contrary every effort has been made to constantly improve the machinery, to assist new manufacturers in starting business, and to satisfy its customers generally.

How far the restrictive clauses have been a factor in securing the business to the company I am unable to say, but considering the company's methods as a whole I cannot find that they are against public policy. As has been pointed out the company has been of manifest advantage to the manufacturer of boots and shoes, to the labour operating the machines, and to the consumer.

The leases of the company were declared legal by the Privy Council in the case of the company vs. Brunet, *et al* and this same system of doing business might have been adopted by any other manufacturers of shoe machinery. However, those others preferred to sell their machines and there is evidence that in doing so no adequate guarantee was offered to the purchasers that necessary parts for repairs could be promptly obtained or that a proper repair service would be furnished. That under these conditions the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada has secured the business is not in my mind sufficient evidence that the tying clauses unduly restrict competition. On the contrary I am of opinion that the leases of the company are not contrary to the provisions of the Act.

I therefore, with all respect, dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the Board.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your, obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. J. WHITE.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING OCTOBER, 1912.

DURING the month of October reports were received of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute in the following cases:

1. A dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, N.S., and coal miners in its employ.

2. A dispute between certain Steamship Companies doing business in the port of Halifax and longshoremen members of Halifax Longshoremen's Association.

3. A dispute between the Hull Electric Railway Company and its employees.

1.—REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY, INVERNESS, N. S., AND COAL MINERS IN ITS EMPLOY.

THE Minister received on October 9th the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, N.S., and coal miners in its employ. The differences in question related to the employees' demand for a reduction of 50% in the rent of certain houses owned by the Company and for improved conditions therein, also for an increase in wages of 15% and related as well to the question of the retention by the Company from the employees' wages of dues for the Provincial Workmen's Association. The number affected by the disputes was given as 500.

A Board was established by the Minister on June 8th and was constituted as follows: Mr. Finlay McDonald, Sydney, N.S., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Major W. Ernest Thompson, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. James Cameron Watters, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

In the report of the Board it was stated that an agreement had been arrived at by the parties concerned which disposed of all points at issue, and that the meeting of the Board had been productive of good feeling between the coal management and the men.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

(Copy.)

Sydney, C.B., Sept. 30th, 1912.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and re Differences between Inverness Railway and Coal Company, and Coal Miners, in its employ.

Dear Sir,—

In connection with the above matter, we have the honour to report that we met at Inverness, according to an appointment on Tuesday, September 24th.

The Board sat on the 24th, 25th, and 26th, hearing evidence, and devoted all their spare time towards bringing the parties together.

On the evening of Thursday, the 26th, a tentative agreement was reached by the solicitors appearing for the various parties, before the Board, and the Board adjourned to meet again on Saturday the 28th, to enable both parties to submit proposals to their principals.

The proposed agreement was acceptable to the directors of the Company, and to the men, and the final meeting of the Board was held on Monday, September 30th.

The basis of the agreement arrived at, is as follows:—

(1) The men withdrew their claim for an advance in wages.

(2) The Company agree that no off tax will be deducted from employees' wages for dues of the Provincial Workmen's Association, except where the employees ask to have such deduction made.

(3) A reduction in the rental of the

Company houses to employees, of One Dollar, per month.

(4) Any employee having a grievance shall have the right to present the same to his manager, and in doing so, may be accompanied by a fellow employee, who works in the same section of the mine.

The above agreement covers all points in dispute, between the parties,

and the meeting of the Board, has been productive of good feeling between the local management, and the men.

W. E. THOMPSON,
Representing the Company.

J. C. WATTERS,
Representing the Miners.

FINLAY MACDONALD,
Chairman.

2.—REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE PORT OF HALIFAX AND LONGSHOREMEN, MEMBERS OF HALIFAX LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THE Minister received on October 15th the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to inquire into certain differences between the Steamship Companies doing business in the port of Halifax and longshoremen, members of Halifax Longshoremen's Association. The dispute related principally to the question of wages. The number affected was given as 500.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter was established by the Minister on September 13th. His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., was appointed Chairman of the Board on the recommendation of the other members, and Messrs. George A. McKenzie and M. Hoare, both of Halifax, N.S., were appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing Companies and the employees respectively.

In the report of the Board it was stated that whilst at first the Board despaired of securing any amicable adjustment of the matters in dispute, the Chairman, with the concurrence of the other members of the Board, made a final attempt to settle the dispute by bringing the parties together, and to this end interviewed a number of the Steamship Companies at their respective offices and later interviewed an officer of the Union on behalf of the

employees. As a result of these conferences definite propositions dealing with all points at issue were embodied in an agreement effective from October 15th, 1912, to December 31st, 1913, and thereafter from year to year unless or until either party gives notice to the contrary thirty days prior to the expiration of any calendar year.

The text of the above mentioned agreement is as follows.—

In the matter of the Industrial disputes Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax and certain Steamship Companies doing business at the Port of Halifax.

Memorandum of Agreement made this day between S. Cunard & Co., T. A. S. Dewolfe & Son, Furness Withy Co., Ltd., Canada Atlantic & Plant S. S. Co., Red Cross Line, Pickford & Black and Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited, of the one part, and The Longshoremen's Association of Halifax, of the other part.

1. The rate of pay shall be at the rate of twenty-eight cents per hour for day work and thirty-five cents per hour for night work.

2. Meal hours to be from 12 (noon) to 1 p.m., from 6 to 7 p.m., from 12 to 1 a.m. and from 7 to 8 a.m., as a break

last hour when men have worked during the night. In summer the day's work begins at 7 o'clock. All work performed during meal hours shall be paid at double rate.

3. There shall be a uniform period of winter work which shall be from November 15th until March 31st when work shall start from eight o'clock in the morning all over the waterfront except in case of mail or passenger boats.

4. It shall be optional with any man not to work longer than twenty suggestive working hours.

5. Waiting time. From 7 a.m. to midnight, time to be paid at full rate for first hour of each period of waiting time and at half rate for succeeding hours until midnight. After midnight all rate to be paid.

6. Where work is not to be carried on after midnight the day's work shall be concluded at 11 p.m. at Richmond, or elsewhere at 11.30. This is not to apply where a ship is nearing completion or in case of a shunt of perishable cargo.

7. Work done on Sundays, Christmas Day and Labor Day shall be paid for at double rate.

8. When work is suspended for lack of shunting facilities the rates of pay shall be the same as for waiting time under Clause 5.

9. All men required to start work on ships in port on Sunday nights shall be ordered out and paid from a time not later than 8 p.m.. This clause, however, shall not apply to coastal seamen.

10. In the event of minor disputes arising between Longshoremen and their employer, or in the event of any doubt arising as to the interpretation of any term of this agreement, the Business Manager of the Longshoremen's Association is empowered to confer with the employer and if a settlement is arrived at between them the Longshoremen shall be bound by his decision.

11. The Longshoremen's Association shall use all the powers of its organization to prevent irregularity of attendance at work on the part of the men and to ensure that a sufficient supply of men shall be hereafter available.

12. This agreement shall come into operation from the 15th day of October, 1912, and continue in force until December 31st, 1913, and shall continue thereafter from year to year unless or until either party gives notice to the contrary at least thirty days prior to the expiration of any calendar year.

(Sgd.) JOHN T. JOY,
Pres. Longshoremen's Assn.

W. COOLEN,
Secy. Longshoremen's Assn.

G. W. HENSLEY,
On behalf of Steamship Agents.

Dated at Halifax, the 10th day of October, 1912.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907.

The Board of Conciliation appointed in relation to the differences between the Steamship Agents at the port of Halifax and the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax met on Monday afternoon, September 23rd, and subsequently almost every day until this evening.

The main question for investigation concerned the rate of pay for longshoremen at the port of Halifax, but there were other questions in the background which, it was claimed, constituted grievances to one or other of the parties in dispute.

Since the year 1907 the longshoremen at Halifax have been paid 25 cents per hour for day work and 30 cents per hour for night work. They asked that the day rate be increased to thirty cents and the night rate to thirty-five cents. The steamship agents had offered an increase of ten per cent on the existing day and night rate which offer was refused by the longshoremen.

After full and exhaustive public hearings in relation to every phase of this question, and protracted private discussion and negotiation by the Board, in the endeavor to secure an adjustment acceptable to both sides of the dispute, it appeared impossible to reach a settlement that would be acceptable to both sides. At a meeting of the Board on Friday, October 4th, it was therefore decided that the Chairman should prepare the report to your Department regretting that the Board had not been successful in securing a satisfactory settlement, and stating that the three members of the Board had each conflicting views on the main question between the parties in dispute. The representative of the Longshoremen felt it his duty to insist upon the claim of the men being granted without any modification, as he believed that the facts which had been submitted to the Board amply warranted this course. The representative of the steamship agents would not agree to this view but was willing to recommend an increase to twenty-eight cents per hour in the day rate and to thirty-three cents per hour in the night rate. The Chairman was prepared to recommend that a night rate of thirty-five cents be granted but that the day rate should be twenty-eight cents, and not thirty cents as requested by the longshoremen.

The Report, setting out these facts, was prepared accordingly, and the Board adjourned, to meet on Saturday afternoon to sign it and forward it to your Department. On Saturday morning, however, the Chairman, with the concurrence of the other members of

the Board, interviewed a number of the steamship agents at their respective offices, and subsequently conferred with Mr. Joy on behalf of the men, for the purpose of making another effort to secure a final settlement of the dispute. As a result of these conferences held on Saturday morning it was decided by the Board at its meeting on Saturday afternoon to delay signing and mailing its report until to-day, October 10th, and thus enable the parties to the dispute to consider various new suggestions made in the hope of settling the dispute by a reasonable compromise on the question of the rate of pay, and by the adjustment of outstanding differences on a large number of other questions.

In pursuance of certain negotiations definite propositions dealing with all the points in dispute were approved of yesterday by the steamship agent and submitted to and accepted by the men at a mass meeting of the longshoremen held last night, which meeting empowered Mr. Joy to execute an agreement on behalf of the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax containing the terms so submitted. A copy of the said agreement is herewith enclosed. It embodies and adopts the following recommendations set out in paragraphs (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) and (l) which were unanimously adopted by the Board.

(a) The rate of pay shall be at the rate of twenty-eight cents per hour for day work, and thirty-five cents per hour for night work.

(b) Meal hours to be from 12 (noon) to 1 p.m., from 6 to 7 p.m., from 12 to 1 a.m., and from 7 to 8 a.m. as a break fast hour when men have worked during the night. All work performed during meal hours shall be paid at double rate.

(c) There shall be a uniform period for winter work which shall be from November 15th until March 31st when work shall start from eight o'clock in the morning all over the waterfront except in case of mail or passenger boats.

(d) It shall be optional with any man not to work longer than twenty successive working hours.

(e) Waiting time. From 7 a.m. to midnight, time to be paid at full rate for first hour of each period of waiting time, and at half rate for succeeding hours until midnight. After midnight full rate to be paid.

(f) Where work is not to be carried on after midnight the day's work shall be concluded at 11 p.m. at Richmond; elsewhere at 11.30 p.m. This is not to apply whenever work on a ship is nearing completion or to perishable cargo.

(g) Work done on Sundays, Christmas Day and Labor Day to be paid for at double rate.

(h) When work is suspended for lack of shunting facilities the rate of pay shall be the same as for waiting time under clause (e).

(i) All men required to start work on ships in port on Sunday nights shall be ordered out and paid from a time not later than 8 p.m. This clause, however, shall not apply to coastal steamers.

(j) In the event of minor disputes arising between longshoremen and their employer, or in the event of any doubt arising as to the interpretation of any term of this agreement, the Business Manager of the Longshoremen's Association shall be empowered to confer with the employer and if a settlement is arrived at between them the longshoremen shall be bound by his decision.

(k) The Longshoremen's Association shall use all the powers of its organization to prevent irregularity of attendance at work on the part of the men and to ensure that a sufficient supply of men shall be hereafter available.

(l) An agreement embodying these terms shall come into operation from the 15th day of October, 1912, and continue in force until December 31st, 1913, and shall continue thereafter from year to year unless or until either party gives notice to the contrary at least thirty days prior to the expiration of any calendar year.

The Board have decided to refer to your Department the letter of Mr. de Wolfe dealing with the grievance of the steamship agents in relation to the right of the consignee to take delivery of the cargo from the ships tackle. Herewith enclosed is the original letter, which the Chairman and the representative of the steamship agents consider undoubtedly discloses a grievance and asserts a right, which is not waived, and the legality of which cannot be questioned.

The Board wish to state that they found the question of the rate of pay submitted for investigation a very difficult one.

In other classes of employment where men are engaged regularly it may not be difficult to devise some mode of wage-determination which would be reasonably fair, but the Board felt that the peculiar nature of the work of longshoremen, and the special conditions prevailing at the port of Halifax, made this question of the rate of pay a very difficult one to decide justly to all concerned. In comparing the wages paid to workmen in other employments which were cited to the Board as similar to that of stevedores, the Board recognized distinctions which give to stevedores a strong claim for special consideration. A stevedore must possess not only the physical endurance and strength of a workman belonging to the other classes referred to, but must also have certain skill which an ordinary workman is not supposed to possess. Again, owing to the heavy and wearing and sometimes hazardous nature of the labour of stevedores there is apt to come earlier in life a physical disability and, in some cases, an impairment of efficiency through the misfortune, rather than the fault, of this class of workman. The Board were anxious to give due weight to these considerations. On the other hand, the Chairman and the representative of the steamship agents on the Board felt that the problem of wage-adjustment in this matter would be more easily solved if a system of

classification on the basis of skill could be devised which would guarantee to the more skilled workman adequate payment. At present the absence of a satisfactory system of classification is liable to result in injustice not only to the employer of the labour but also to the more skilled class of longshoremen which, in the present case, admittedly would include a large majority of the longshoremen of Halifax.

The Board wish to express their appreciation of the aid received from Mr. Joy representing the Longshoremen's Association, and from the committee representing the steamship agents. Such aid was not only helpful in the deliberations of the Board but was essential in obtaining ultimately the

maximum of concession from the parties to the dispute, and in securing a settlement mutually acceptable, and thereby preventing a strike which, at one time seem inevitable and which, if it had occurred, would doubtless have been protracted, bitter and disastrous not only to the immediate parties to the dispute but to the poor of Halifax.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. B. WALLACE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. M. HOARE.

(Sgd.) G. A. MACKENZIE.

Halifax, October 10th, 1912.

3.—REPORT IN BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN HULL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister received on November 2nd the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Hull Electric Railway Company and its conductors and motormen. The report is signed by all three members of the Board, namely: Mr. Peter McDonald, of Woodstock, Ont., Chairman; Mr. George D. Kelly, of Ottawa, Ont., the Company's nominee; and Mr. George C. Wright, of Hull, Que., the employees' nominee. The dispute grew out of an application of the employees for increased rates of wages which they claimed were necessary on account of the increased cost of living, the number of employees concerned being 68 directly and 74 indirectly.

The Board found unanimously that the employees were entitled to an increase of wages, and accordingly recommended that the following scale of wages should take effect on and from November 1st, 1912, namely: employees less than one year in the Company's employ, 20 cents per hour during the first year of their employment; 21 cents for second year men; 22

cents for third year men; and 23 cents for men over three years in the Company's employ. The report deals also with other conditions of employment the Board recommending that the award, if adopted by the parties, shall remain in force for two and a half years, and that all future dispute should be referred to arbitration.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

The Hull Electric Company
Employee
and

Division No. 591 Amalgamation Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America being the Conductors and Motormen of the Hull Electric Railway Company.

Employee.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour.

Honourable Sir:—

The Board appointed to investigate this matter beg respectfully to report as follows:

The Board met and took evidence at Hull, Que., on October 14th, 15th, 17th, 1st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th on which latter date the taking of evidence was concluded. The three members of the Board then met at Hull, Que., on October 25th and at Ottawa, Ont., on October 31st and November 1st, 1912, and discussed the matter; interviews were had by the Board with Mr. Gale, Manager of the Hull Electric Company, with Mr. Magnus Sinclair and Mr. J. A. Hopart of the Committee representing the employees. After considerable trouble it was found impossible to effect an agreement between the parties and this award became necessary:

The dispute arose on account of an application by the men for an increase in rate of wages which they claimed was necessary on account of the increased cost of living and these employees claimed to be paid the same rate of wages as is paid to the Ottawa Electric Company's employees in Ottawa, Ontario, and they submitted the following schedule which they asked to be allowed, viz.:—

Twenty-five cents per hour for week days,

Twenty-seven cents per hour for Sunday,

The exceeding ten hours, time and a half.

The Company was represented before the Board by C. C. Gale, Manager, and Mr. E. J. Daly, and the employees were represented by Messrs. Magnus Sinclair, J. A. Noel, Jas. Boutcliffe and W. Sutherland. Exhibits were filed in oral evidence given as to the rates of wages paid to employees of Street Railways in different parts of Canada and the United States and also as to the

cost of living in the different places cited in their evidence before the Board. Evidence was also given as to the rate of wages paid in other trades and employments. Particular attention was drawn to the conditions existing in the City of Ottawa, which is situated just across the river from the City of Hull, and to the hours of labour and the conditions under which the conductors and motormen of the Ottawa Electric Railway are working as compared with those of the Hull Electric Company.

After a thorough investigation and mutual consideration of the matters before us this Board is of the opinion that the conductors and motormen employed by the Hull Electric Railway Company are entitled to an increase in wages and would therefore recommend that the following scale of wages, to take effect on and from November 1st, 1912, be paid by the Company and accepted by the men, viz.:

1. That all conductors and motormen who have been in the employment of the Company for less than one year be paid the sum of twenty (20) cents per hour during the first year of their employment.

2. That all conductors and motormen employed by the Company be paid the sum of twenty-one (21) cents per hour during the second year of their employment.

3. That all conductors and motormen employed by the Company be paid twenty-two (22) cents per hour during the third year of their employment.

4. That all conductors and motormen employed by the Company for over three (3) years be paid the sum of twenty-three (23) cents per hour.

The above provisions will apply to all present and future conductors or motormen employed by the Company and in computing the years of employment necessary to entitle these employees to the above scale of wages, their present time of continuous service with the Company shall be included.

It is further recommended that the Company do supply to such of the motormen and conductors as shall require the same an overcoat every two (2) years and that the Company shall pay one-half of the cost of the overcoat and the employee requiring the same shall pay the other one-half of the cost thereof. This provision for an overcoat shall not interfere with or derogate from the Company's present arrangement with the men as to supplying them with uniforms.

It is also recommended that the Company do furnish to each conductor Twenty-five Dollars' worth of tickets and cash to make the necessary change each day and that such conductors who are furnished with tickets and cash as aforesaid by the Company do give to the Company a satisfactory bond with such surety as the Company may consider adequate for the proper accounting for the above money and tickets.

The members of this Board recommend that this award if adopted by the parties shall remain in force for two and one-half years from November 1st, 1912.

The above proposed scale of wages is recommended to both parties as a fair and equitable one and, considering the different conditions of employment and the difference in cost of living, is practically equal in remuneration to that paid by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company to its conductors and motormen and the Board is of the opinion that if it be adopted by both parties and carried out in good feeling and good faith it will prove to be a satisfactory settlement of this dispute.

With regard to section 2 as to seniority and section 3 of the Employees' claim as to overtime, this Board recommends that the present arrangement between the men and the Company be continued.

The members of the Board are of the opinion that in view of the proposed increase of wages and considering the financial condition of the Company as shown by its annual statement and the evidence given before the Board, the Company would be justified in increasing its charge for fares.

It is further recommended by this Board that, in all future disputes or differences, arising after the expiration of the time fixed for the duration of this award, each party shall choose an arbitrator and they two shall choose a third one and, if they cannot agree on such third arbitrator, that the Minister of Labour be asked to appoint the third one and that the decision of these three arbitrators or a majority of them shall be accepted by both parties as a settlement of the matters then in dispute.

The Board desires to congratulate the employees and their representatives and the Company and its representatives on the good feeling which prevailed between them during all the sittings of the Board and also upon the facts proven to the Board that the utmost good feeling had always existed between the Company and its employees and that except in the matter of wages no dispute or difference of opinion had arisen between them, and the Board also desires to thank each and all of them for the unfailing courtesy and assistance manifested and given to the Board during this investigation.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 1st day of November A. 1912.

(Sgd.) PETER McDONALD,
Chairman

(Sgd.) GEO. D. KELLY,
Representing the Employees

(Sgd.) GEO. C. WRIGHT,
Representing the Employees

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, OF FERNIE, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

ON October 17th an application was made to the Department of Labour under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with an alleged dispute between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, of Fernie, B.C., and its employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America. The number of employees concerned was given in the application as 2,000 directly and 5,000 indirectly. It was further stated that the dispute grew out of claims of the employees upon the Company relative to "yardage" prices in certain of its mines which the Company refused to recognize. Reference was also made in the employees' application to the terms of a working agreement which was made between them and the coal mining Companies of the Crow's Nest Pass and Southern Alberta on November 17th, 1911, and more particularly to the clauses of this agreement providing for the handling and settling of disputes arising between the coal mining companies and their employees, and a reference of such disputes, when not otherwise settled, to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

Copies of letters which had passed between the parties concerned were attached to the application, the employees contending that the same showed that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was unwilling to submit the claims of their workmen for determination under the terms of the above mentioned agreement of last year. A sworn statement was attached in which the President and Secretary of District No. 18, U.M.W.A., declared on behalf of the employees that failing an adjustment or a reference of the dispute by the Minister to a Board under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act a strike would be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such a strike had been obtained.

On receipt of the foregoing application, the matter referred to was at once taken up by the Department of Labour with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, with the result that the latter agreed to a reference of the dispute under the agreement of November, 1911, between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, this course rendering unnecessary any further procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

WESTERN COAL MINES.

The text of the findings of the Permanent Committee in differences at the mines of the International Coal and Coke Company Limited.

THE Minister of Labour is in receipt of copies of decisions rendered under date of October 30th, 1912, by a committee established under the terms of the agreement of November 17th, 1911, between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine

Workers of America. The members of the Permanent Committee then appointed are, it will be remembered, the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the President of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers' organization; the persons fill-

ing these positions at the present time are respectively Messrs. W. F. MacNeill and Mr. Clement Stubbs. The terms of the agreement of November 17th, 1911, provided that points of difference arising during the life of the agreement should be referred for determination to this Committee, with a further provision that in the event of the members of the Committee being unable to settle a dispute thus referred an independent chairman should be selected by mutual agreement, and in the event of this being impossible then the Minister of Labour should be requested to name an independent chairman. Some time during October last the Minister of Labour received a request to name an independent chairman in the case of certain unnamed disputes, and the Minister accordingly named Mr. James Muir, K.C., of Calgary.

The disputes dealt with in the present findings relate to the mines of the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, situated at Coleman, Alberta. The text of the decisions is as follows:—

(A) Re Water-Tenders.

The following dispute having arisen at the mine of the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, "in regard to the wages presently paid two men classified as 'water-tenders' by the company and paid \$3.25 each for twelve hours' work, and that as water-tenders are not classified in the agreement schedule of 17th November, 1911, these men claim that they should be classified as firemen and paid firemen's wages," and C. Stubbs, Esquire, President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, Bellevue, Alberta, and W. F. McNeill, Esquire, Commissioner of Western Coal Operators' Associations, Calgary, Alberta, having failed to agree; pursuant to the said agreement, I, the undersigned, James Muir, of the City of Calgary, have been appointed by the Labour Department, independent chairman, of the Committee referred to.

(1) I find that at and prior to the date of said agreement these men classi-

fied by the company as "water-tenders" were engaged in that work at wages then agreed upon between themselves and their employers.

(2) That as admitted, they are not classified nor are their wages fixed by the agreement referred to, I further find that in the work in which they are engaged they should not be classified as "firemen" and that their wages should not be fixed at the same rate as firemen's wages.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur,

(Sgd.) W. F. MCNEILL.

Dated this 30th day of October, A.D. 1912.

(B) Re Miners' Working Places.

The following dispute between eight employees of the International Coal and Coke Company of Coleman, having been taken up by Mr. John O. Jones, Vice President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, Bellevue, Alberta, and O. E. S. Whiteside, General Manager of the said International Coal and Coke Company, namely:—"That a dispute had arisen at the mine of the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, in regard to the wages of eight men who claimed that they failed to make the minimum of \$3.00 for the month of June in 1911 owing to abnormal conditions of the place, and the Committee consisting of Mr. C. Stubbs, President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, Bellevue, Alberta, and W. F. McNeill, Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, having failed to agree, the undersigned, James Muir, of the City of Calgary, have been appointed by the Minister of Labour, an independent chairman, under the provisions of the agreement between the said District 18, and the said Western Coal Operators' Association, dated November 17, 1911.

(1) The clause in the said agreement governing this complaint is as follows:—
 "When a miner's working place becomes deficient owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift, the company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum providing he has done a fair day's work."

On the evidence produced before the Committee I find:

(2) That the burden of proof that abnormal conditions existed and prevented the miners from earning the minimum wage is upon the miners making the claim, and the fact that during a portion of the time in which the said miners were engaged in the work referred to, they did not earn the minimum wage, does not of itself establish that either abnormal conditions existed or that such abnormal conditions caused the deficiency in the miners' wages.

(3) That the work in which the miners referred to were engaged is what is known as "Pillar work," in which they are paid by contract at so much per ton of coal taken from the pillar.

(4) That in doing pillar work, larger amounts of coal may be taken out by the miners at certain stages of the work than at other stages, and that when the coal mined by the miners is weighed before all the coal in the pillar has been taken out, all the coal mined may not then have been weighed, and until the whole pillar has been mined it cannot be ascertained what amount per shift has been earned by the miners at this work, and that although in the early stages of this work the minimum wage may not appear to have been earned by the miner, he will be found to have earned

a larger amount than \$3.00 per shift during the whole work in the pillar in question, and the amount per shift in the early stages of this work does not establish that he has not earned the minimum wage referred to, and I find in this case that for the whole pillar these miners earned more than \$3.00 per shift.

(5) I find further that in the place where these miners were working in the month of June, 1912, when the work was commenced, certain abnormal conditions did exist, and that although the place referred to had been "capped" some two years previous to that time, it appeared that this capping had become defective, and rendered it necessary for the safe and proper operations of the work in the pillar referred to, certain work, known as "brushing," had to be done, which, though usually done by day labour and not by contract, was in this case done by the miners referred to; and while they were engaged in this work of "brushing" there was a deficiency to that extent in their earnings under the pillar contract.

(6) I further find that the sum of twenty dollars (\$20) would fully compensate these miners for the deficiency in their earnings occasioned by the abnormal condition referred to, and that the said sum of \$20.00 should be paid to these eight miners.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

*I concur in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4,
 but dissent to paragraphs 5 and 6.*

(Sgd.) W. F. McNEILL.

Dated this 30th day of October, A.D. 1912.

**C.P.R. Co. & ITS TELEGRAPHERS.—TERMS OF AGREEMENTS WITH
COMPANY'S RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS AND COMMERCIAL
TELEGRAPHERS, RESPECTIVELY.**

THE present issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains the terms of the agreement effected between (1) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its railroad telegraphers, and (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its railroad telegraphers. The last named agreement, that of the commercial telegraphers, was printed in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*, but was misplaced typographically so that it may have been confused without close reading with the agreement made between the C. P. R. Company and its railroad telegraphers. The agreement in the case of the railroad telegraphers was, it will be remembered, made after an inquiry before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act. The findings of the Board were not wholly satisfactory to the employees and negotiations were renewed, which resulted in the agreement in question. The terms of the two agreements dealing with the telegraphers are, respectively, as follows:—

Railroad Telegraphers.

Agreement as to rules and wages between the C.P.R. and railroad telegraphers, effective from August 1st, 1912.

*Canadian Pacific Railway, Rules and
Wages for Telegraphers, effective
August 1st, 1912.*

The following rules and wages will govern the telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

When additional telegraphers' positions are created, compensation will be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

ARTICLE 1.

All employees assigned by proper authority to railway telegraph or railway telephone service of any character or duration, and also the station agents incorporated in the accompanying schedule of wages, will be considered telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule and are so called herein.

ARTICLE 2.

(a) The right of promotion of telegraphers (except train despatchers and linemen) will extend over each superintendent's district, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability; where these are sufficient the senior telegraphers will be given preference, provided that telegraphers (except train despatchers and linemen) of not less than two years' service will, on application, be transferred from one superintendent's division to another on the same general division, within thirty days from date of such application, and when so transferred will be allowed seniority on the new district to the extent of three-fourths their length of service on the said general division. In such case the telegrapher making the transfer will take his place on the extra list, and will have the right to file into bulletined positions as per clause (c) hereof.

A telegrapher applying for a transfer will be given a transfer certificate showing his length of service and the capacities in which he has been employed on the general division, which will be his authority for claiming his seniority on the district to which he is transferring.

This provision will also apply to telegrapher of not less than two years service, desiring to transfer from one general division to another, except that in such cases the transfer certificate will not carry with it any seniority rights, but will entitle the holder to the

position of junior extra telegrapher on the superintendent's district to which he is transferring.

Transfer certificate will not be valid unless filed with the superintendent of the district to which transfer is being made within thirty days from date of issue.

(b) A telegrapher's seniority will date from the time he last entered the service as a telegrapher.

The seniority of a telegrapher employed on lines under construction, or absorbed by the company, will date from his last appointment as a telegrapher on such lines. When newly constructed lines are taken over by the operating department all telegraphers' positions will be considered vacant, and any telegrapher in line of promotion to them will have fifteen days within which to make application for same.

(c) All vacancies and permanent appointments will be immediately bulletined by a "23" message over the superintendent's district. When vacancies in positions are bulletined, the bulletin will state rate of compensation. Applications for vacancies must be made within ten days from the date of bulletin.

A telegrapher declining to accept promotion in any instance does not forfeit his rights to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority when a vacancy occurs. A telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming position and receiving the appointment on resuming duty, if entitled to it. A vacancy will be filled within thirty days after it occurs by the appointment of the man entitled to it.

When a vacancy occurs, the superintendent will fill the same by appointing the senior man, who is, in his opinion, entitled to the position, but this will not prevent any telegrapher senior to the man so appointed claiming his right under clause (a) hereof, to the position, provided he files his protest within ten days after the appointment has been bulletined as above.

(d) Telegraphers in the employ will be given preference in filling vacancies or openings on extensions on new lines of the general division, their applications to be endorsed by the superintendent of the district on which applicants are employed.

(e) In case of reduction in the number of telegraphers employed, the junior telegraphers on their respective superintendent's district will be first dispensed with. If their services were satisfactory, they will, on application, be given a transfer certificate which will entitle them to preference in filling new positions or vacancies on other divisions of the system, provided they are available when required.

(f) If a position included in the attached schedule is abolished, the telegrapher will be entitled to the position held by the junior permanently located telegrapher on the superintendent's district.

(g) A complete list of all telegraphers on each superintendent's district showing their seniority standing will be kept on file in the respective train despatching offices, open to the inspection of all telegraphers concerned. This list will be subject to correction on proper representation from any telegraphers, and a copy of it, corrected to date, will be furnished the general chairman at the beginning of each year.

(h) Telegraphers will have the exclusive right to all positions incorporated in the accompanying wage schedule, and any telegraphers' positions subsequently added in accordance with the preamble; also to any new telegraphers' positions created by the absorption of other lines or the construction of new lines when vacancies in such positions occur.

(i) Telegraphers will also be eligible and considered in line of promotion to the position of agent at any of the stations not incorporated in the attached wage schedule, which have been omitted in view of conditions which may make it impracticable or unfair to fill these positions exclusively from one branch of the service.

(j) The right of promotion of train despatchers will extend over each general superintendent's division, and will be governed by merit and ability, these being sufficient, and senior train despatcher to have preference.

The right of train despatchers to transfer from one district to another will not be permitted when it will seriously impair the efficiency of the service. The order of promotion of train despatchers will be from senior relieving despatcher to trick despatcher.

The seniority of a train despatcher will date from the time he was first appointed a trick despatcher, unless by his own consent he takes another position in the service under which circumstances his seniority as a train despatcher will date from the time he was last appointed a trick despatcher. A train despatcher will retain his seniority standing in the ranks of the agents and operators.

Relieving train despatchers will be appointed from their respective superintendent's districts if available in accordance with clause (c) of this article, and will be allowed sufficient time, without pay, to learn the work of train despatching under a regular trick despatcher, such time not to exceed two weeks, and they will remain on such district until they receive promotion to a steady trick, which may be claimed at any office on the general division at which a vacancy occurs.

All vacancies and permanent appointments in despatchers' positions, or new despatchers' positions created, will be immediately advertised over the general division. Applications must be made within ten days of date of bulletin and vacancies will be filled within thirty days after it occurs by the appointment of the despatchers entitled to it. If a train despatcher's position is abolished, he will be entitled to the position held by the junior permanently located despatcher on the general division.

(k) The right of promotion of linemen (telegraph and telephone) will extend over each general superintendent's divi-

sion (railway) and will be governed by merit and ability, where these are sufficient; the senior man will be given preference. Linemen will be specially considered in line of promotion to the position of foreman on the general superintendent's division (railway) on which they are located.

ARTICLE 3.

No telegrapher shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged or disciplined, until his case has first been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him, the decision in such case to be arrived at within ten days from date of such suspension. If a telegrapher found blameless in the matter under investigation he will be paid at scheduled rates for time lost and extra expenses while attending such investigation, away from home, and be reinstated. If detained more than ten days awaiting investigation at the company's instance he will be paid schedule wages for the time in excess of ten days whatever the decision may be. Telegraphers may have the assistance of a co-telegrapher if they so desire.

A written statement setting forth the result of an investigation and the reasons thereof will be furnished by the company to the Local Board of Adjustment, if requested by it.

ARTICLE 4.

Lack of conveniences such as school facilities, etc., will be taken into consideration in locating telegraphers, but only when this can be done without infringing on the rights of their seniors in the service.

ARTICLE 5.

Telegraphers serving on Boards of Adjustment representing telegraphers will be relieved without unnecessary delay (not to exceed ten days) and will be furnished free transportation for such purpose.

ARTICLE 6.

Telegraphers will be granted free transportation and leave of absence to attend their meetings. Such free transportation will not extend beyond the next section adjoining their superintendent's district, and the leave of absence will not exceed two days, and will only be granted when it will not interfere with the requirements of the traffic and the service, and provided the company is not thereby put to additional expense.

ARTICLE 7.

When a telegrapher is transferred by order of the proper official he will suffer no loss of schedule wages in consequence thereof, and will be allowed reasonable time (not to exceed four days and without pay) to arrange for the shipment of his household effects.

ARTICLE 8.

Telegraphers attending Court of Investigation at the request of the proper official of the company will have their extra expenses paid by the company, in addition to their schedule wages.

ARTICLE 9.

Telegraphers will not be required to teach telegraphy nor admit students, not members of station staff, to their offices.

ARTICLE 10.

Telegraphers required to work at wrecks, washouts, and slides will, in inclement weather, be provided with shelter and be paid necessary expenses for the time away from home.

ARTICLE 11.

A telegrapher securing employment with the company will, within thirty days from date of employment, have returned to him all service cards and letters of recommendation which may have

been taken up by the company, except any previously issued by the company.

ARTICLE 12.

A telegrapher leaving the service of the company will, on request, within five days, be furnished with a certificate by the proper official stating term or terms of service, capacities in which employed, and whether discharged or leaving the service of his own accord. If discharged, cause of dismissal will be stated. If detained more than five days awaiting such certificate he will be paid schedule wages for all time in excess of five days.

Unless otherwise requested this certificate will be mailed to the telegrapher at the place of last employment.

ARTICLE 13.

Telegraphers will be exempt from shovelling snow, stenciling cars, sifting coal ashes, attending to flower gardens or disinfecting stations or outbuildings, and cutting or piling wood. The unloading of way freight from cars and putting away in shed shall be done jointly with the trainmen, and further reasonable assistance will be furnished when necessary. The lighting and attendance to switch and semaphore lights will, so far as practicable, be performed by other available force.

ARTICLE 14.

At stations where dwelling, fuel and light are provided, the dwelling will, as far as practicable, be reserved exclusively for the use of the agent and his family, unless he elects to reside elsewhere.

A deduction of five dollars per month will be made from the schedule ratings of all telegraphers occupying company's dwellings, unless in the opinion of the superintendent such amount should be reduced.

When wood is supplied for fuel it will be cut in lengths not exceeding sixteen inches.

A telegrapher occupying a company's dwelling and is dismissed from the company's service will be allowed to retain possession of the dwelling until he has been paid all monies due him by the company.

The company will keep its dwellings in good repair. Occupants must keep such dwellings and their surroundings clean, and must pay for repairs other than those due to ordinary wear and tear.

ARTICLE 15.

Telegraphers (except train despatchers) required to work on Sunday will be paid extra pro rata of schedule salaries for such service based on twenty-six days per month (any portion of an hour less than thirty minutes not to count, any portion of an hour thirty minutes or over to count as one hour) with a minimum compensation of thirty cents for each call, which cover the first hour's service. If kept on duty more than one hour they will thereafter be paid pro rata on schedule salary.

Telegraphers will be required to handle commercial messages on Sunday only during hours required for railway service, except on agreement.

Telegraphers required for Sunday duty other than attendance on regular passenger trains will be so advised on the previous day.

Despatcher required to work more than six days in each week will be paid overtime pro rata for same.

ARTICLE 16.

If telegraphers are required to attend to switch lamps, they will be paid four dollars per month for six or less such lamps, and fifty cents per month for each additional lamp in excess of six. When semaphore lamps are included fifty cents per month per lamp additional will be allowed.

Nothing in this article will relieve telegraphers from their responsibilities under the Rules. Telegraphers will

keep train order signal lamps clean and in good condition and lighted when required without extra remuneration.

ARTICLE 17.

Telegraphers who attend pumping engines or windmills, which work will be optional with them, will be paid ten dollars per month for attending to steam pumping engines and windmills, and five dollars per month for attending to windmills only.

Telegraphers shall, within office hours, attend to fires under water tanks within a quarter of a mile of their station, and must see that fire is in good condition immediately before going off duty, without extra compensation.

ARTICLE 18.

A telegrapher required to leave his permanent location to do relief work temporarily will, without change in salary, be allowed all necessary expenses on production of vouchers.

Other telegraphers doing relief work, except regular relieving telegraphers, will be paid the same wages without expenses as the telegraphers they relieve, provided wages are not less than their own.

Sufficient relief agents will be supplied to meet all reasonable demands.

ARTICLE 19.

Railway telegraphers handling Canadian Pacific Railway commercial business will be allowed ten per cent. commission on all business between points reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph lines, and connecting telegraph lines with which business is checked direct, and on Canadian Pacific Railway proportion of cablegrams.

The income accruing to a station on account of telegraph commissions will be equitably divided between the telegraphers performing the service, the agent to be entitled to not less than one-third of the total amount.

ARTICLE 20.

(a) At offices where two or less telegraphers are employed, ten consecutive hours, exclusive of meal hour, shall constitute a day's work.

At offices where more than two operators are employed, not more than ten consecutive hours' service, including meal hour, or at the company's option, eight consecutive hours without meal hour shall constitute a day's work.

Except in cases of emergency, telegraphers will have eight consecutive hours' rest per day.

The hours of duty of all agents will commence between the hours of six and eight o'clock a.m.

(b) Telegraphers working ten hours per day will be allowed sixty consecutive minutes for a meal between either 7.00 a.m. and 9.00 a.m., or 12.00 noon and 2.30 p.m., or 5.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m., or between midnight and 2.30 a.m., or receive in lieu thereof one hour overtime, provided that a day telegrapher working ten hours will be allowed his meal hour between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. This will not apply to service rendered the express or commercial telegraph business.

Nothing herein will prohibit a despatcher from granting two meal hours to a telegrapher working ten hours, the intention being to grant regular meal hours so far as the business of the company permits.

(c) Overtime will be computed pro rata on schedule wages, based on twenty-six days per month, but in no case less than thirty cents per hour, less than thirty minutes not to count, thirty minutes or over to count as one hour, except that telegraphers require to remain on duty after regular hours, if detained fifteen minutes will be allowed one hour overtime for the first hour or any portion thereof.

(d) If a telegrapher is called before or after office hours he will be allowed fifty cents, which shall cover one hour's service. If kept on duty more than one hour, overtime will be allowed thereafter

as per clause (c) except when a telegrapher residing in a company's dwelling is required to attend a scheduled train due at his station within three hours after his regular ten hours' duty, when he will receive thirty cents for the first hour of duty or any portion thereof, if kept on duty more than sixty minutes overtime will be allowed as per clause (c).

(e) The regular hours of duty will be specified by the superintendent to all telegraphers. If required for service outside of these hours, telegraphers will be given an official order as authority and excused in the same manner.

(f) Overtime will not be allowed unless overtime tickets are mailed to the proper officials within forty-eight hours from the time the service is performed. If overtime as claimed is not allowed, telegraphers will be notified in writing within ten days from the time such service is performed, setting forth the reason for disallowance. Telegraphers will number overtime tickets consecutively for each month.

ARTICLE 21.

Eight consecutive hours train despatching, and the time required to make a transfer, will constitute a day's work for a train despatcher. Train despatchers will not be required to do clerical work that will interfere with the proper handling of their trains.

ARTICLE 22.

If a telegrapher considers himself overtaxed his statement to that effect to the proper official will be carefully considered, and, if well founded, relief will be granted.

ARTICLE 23.

When the handling of express or telegraph business for which a commission payment is allowed is withdrawn from any telegrapher, the wages will be adjusted to conform with that of similar stations in the same locality where such work is not performed by them.

ARTICLE 24.

When a telegrapher is assigned to a position, and after a fair trial is found incompetent, he will take his place on the extra list, retaining his seniority rights.

ARTICLE 25.

Train despatchers will be allowed three weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay.

Other telegraphers who have been in the employ of the company four or more consecutive years will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay. If the company find it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to a telegrapher entitled to it under this rule, the telegrapher shall, at his option, receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period, or in the next year additional leave of absence for a like period.

Applications for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicants, and applicants will be advised in February of dates allotted to them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants, and applicants after September 30th will not be entitled to salary compensation if the company is unable to relieve them in that year. The company will, as far as practicable, relieve all applicants during the summer season when so desired.

In the event of a telegrapher being discharged or leaving the service on proper notice before obtaining the deferred leave of absence he will be paid his salary for the same.

ARTICLE 26.

Telegraphers will be granted transportation of their household goods and passes or reduced rates, and leave of absence in accordance with the general regulations of the company as established from time to time.

ARTICLE 27.

A lineman required to leave his own district will be allowed all necessary expenses and extra compensation commensurate with responsibility if called upon to take charge of any number of men.

District linemen will be allowed all necessary expenses while performing duties on their own district away from headquarters.

ARTICLE 26.

Application may be made to general superintendents direct for a general revision of schedule.

ARTICLE 29.

The preamble and clauses b, c, d, e, f and g of Article 2, Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 26, in the schedule of Rules and Wages will also apply to linemen.

ARTICLE 30.

MINIMUM MONTHLY WAGES OF TELEGRAPHERS.

	Operators	Agents	Relief Agents	Linemen
East of Chalk River.....	\$60.00	\$66.00	\$75.00	\$74.80
West of Chalk River.....	66.00	73.00	78.00	80.30
West of Cartier.....	73.00	78.00	78.00	80.30

TRAIN DESPATCHERS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Relief
East of Chalk River.....	\$124.00	\$129.70	\$141.10	\$113.30
West of Chalk River.....	129.70	135.40	146.80	124.00
West of Cartier.....	135.40	141.10	152.50	129.70

Relief despatchers after one year's cumulative service as such will take the rating of a first year regular trick despatcher.

Relieving despatchers will receive fifty cents per day expenses while away from headquarters.

Relieving agents will be paid actual expenses not to exceed fifty cents per day, while away from headquarters.

(Sgd.) C. MURPHY,
For the Company.

(Sgd.) G. D. ROBERTSON,
For the Telegraphers.

Agencies added to Schedule.

*The Order of Railroad Telegraphers,
C.P.R. System, Div. No. 7.*

Montreal, Sept. 19th, 1912.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is agreed that the Agencies not heretofore included in the telegraphers' schedule shall be added as follows:—

Fredericton, N.B.
Lowelltown, Maine.
Brockville, Ont.
Orillia, Ont.
Muskoka, Ont.
Tilsonburg, Ont.
Port Burwell, Ont.
Parry Sound, Ont.

Those asked to be included on western lines to be agreed upon with western lines' management, but a portion of them is guaranteed.

The minimum rates for agents and operators on western lines are to be arranged with the western lines' management, and the general increase of 12% distributed on all divisions as the company's officers and local committees may agree.

In the event of the local officers and the local committee failing to agree upon the rate for any position, the flat 2% increase to that position shall be applied.

The 12% increase to agents and operators, and increase in salaries to despatchers and linemen, effective August 1st, 1912. Overtime, hours and other changes effective October 1st, 1912.

C. MURPHY,
For the Company.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
For the Employees.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS.

*Agreement governing Rules and Wages
for Commercial Telegraphers, ef-
fective from July 1st, 1912.*

The following rules and schedule of wages shall govern the Telegraphers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph.

1.

Employees assigned to regular service as shown in the accompanying schedule of wages shall be classed "Commercial Telegraphers" within the meaning of this schedule.

2.

Telegraphers' right of promotion shall extend over each Telegraph superintendent's division and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Where those are sufficient the senior telegrapher will be given preference.

When a vacancy occurs the same will be filled by the appointment of the senior telegrapher without discrimination, who in the opinion of the proper authority is capable of filling the position.

A complete list of all telegraphers within reach Superintendents division showing their seniority standing and salary will be supplied monthly to a representative of the Telegraphers. This list shall be subject to correction on proper representation from any telegrapher.

In case of reduction of staff the junior telegrapher will be dispensed with and if reduction necessary in higher grades the junior in the higher grade shall have the privilege of continuing in the service but at a reduced salary and so on through each class until the junior class is reached.

Any telegrapher in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff will be given preference of re-employment when a vacancy occurs.

3.

A telegrapher declining or being unable to accept promotion does not forfeit his right to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority when a vacancy occurs, but will rank junior to the telegrapher getting the promotion.

A telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming position and receiving the appointment on resuming duty if entitled to it.

All vacancies shall be immediately bulletined by the Superintendent and such vacancies shall be filled on the first day of the following month, except in case of reduction of staff or inability to obtain telegraphers of the necessary ability.

Telegraphers will be given an opportunity to learn the electrical branch of telegraphy, provided this is done on their own time.

4.

If a telegrapher be taken off his work for any cause he shall be given a hearing, at which he shall have the right to have a telegrapher of his own selection appear and speak for him, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the local to the general officers of the company. Should no decision be reached within ten days he shall receive his regular pay until the decision is arrived at. The accused party if he

desires, shall be allowed to see the evidence produced against him.

If the telegrapher is found blameless in the matter under investigation he will be paid at regular rates for the time lost and necessary extra expenses while attending such investigation (if away from home) and re-instated.

5.

Transportation optional with the Company. Telegraphers after four (4) years service will be granted two (2) weeks leave of absence each year with pay at regular wages.

Applications for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicants, and applicants will be advised in February of dates allotted to them.

Half holidays will be allowed on the following public holidays: New Years Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or King's Birthday), Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Telegraphers when called upon to perform duties at other than their regular place of employment shall be allowed all necessary extra expense incurred.

6.

At offices where four or more telegraphers are employed, except at repeater offices, the hours of duty shall be as follows:

Nine (9) hours shall constitute straight day duty beginning between 8 A.M. and 9 A.M.

Eight and one-half ($8\frac{1}{2}$) hours shall constitute early morning duty commencing between 6 A.M. and 8 P.M.

Seven and one half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) hours shall constitute split trick or early night duty.

Seven (7) hours shall constitute late night duty and rate at which overtime shall be computed

At repeater stations nine (9) hours shall constitute day duty; eight (8) hours night duty and seven (7) hours all night duty.

The average minimum performance on all Vancouver-Winnipeg, Montreal-Winnipeg, Montreal-Vancouver and Toronto-Winnipeg circuits shall be thirty (30) messages per hour and on all other first-class circuits thirty-three messages per hour, allowing thirty words to count as one message in case of press and twenty shall be counted as one message in RS business and night lettergrams. Chief operators and Traffic Chiefs shall determine the carrying capacity of the circuit and any loss through interruption shall not be charged against telegraphers average.

7.

A telegrapher leaving the service of the Company will, on request, as soon thereafter as practicable, be furnished with a certificate by the proper official stating term or terms of service, capa-

cities in which employed and whether leaving service of his own accord or discharged. If discharged, cause of dismissal will be stated.

If detained more than five days waiting such certificate telegrapher will be paid regular wages for all time in excess of the five days. Unless otherwise requested this certificate will be mailed to telegrapher at his last place of employment.

The Company agrees that all telegraphers now employed shall receive an increase of not less than five dollars per month, provided this does not apply to telegraphers who entered the service since June 30th, 1912.

This schedule shall remain in effect for one year and thereafter subject to thirty days' notice in writing from either party.

JAS. KENT,
Manager Telegraphs.
M. MACKAY,
Chairman of Committee.

Minimum Schedule of Wages.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Vancouver.....	Operator	20	8	\$100.00	6	15	\$95.00
	Operator	25	11	95.00	20	8	90.00
	Operator	20	8	90.00	30	13	85.00
	Operator	20	9	85.00	20	9	80.00
	Operator	15	7	Opt'l	15	7	Opt'l
Nanaimo.....	Operator	..	2	70.00	..	2	65.00
Victoria.....	Operator	..	1	95.00	..	1	90.00
	Operator	..	1	90.00	..	1	85.00
	Operator	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	..	..
New Westminster.....	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	80.00
Kamloops.....	Agent	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
Rossland.....	Agent	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
Greenwood.....	Agent	..	1	70.00	..	1	65.00
Grand Forks.....	Agent	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00
Vernon.....	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
Revelstoke.....	Operator	..	2	85.00	..	2	80.00
	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	3	75.00	..	2	70.00
	Operator	..	1	95.00	..	1	90.00
Nelson.....	Operator	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
	Operator	..	1	80.00	1	1	75.00
	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00

ALBERTA DIVISION.

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Calgary.....	Operator	15	9	\$100.00	15	9	\$95.00
	Operator	20	12	95.00	20	12	90.00
	Operator	20	12	90.00	20	12	85.00
	Operator	20	12	85.00	20	12	80.00
	Operator	10	6	80.00	10	6	75.00
	Operator	15	9	Opt'l	15	9	Opt'l
Cranbrook.....	Agent	..	1	95.00	..	1	90.00
	Operator	..	1	50.00	..	..	..
Ferne.....	Agent	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	..	..
	Operator	..	1	70.00	..	..	..
McLeod.....	Operator	..	1	70.00	..	1	65.00
Lethbridge.....	Operator	..	2	82.50	..	2	77.50
Edmonton.....	Operator	..	6	85.00	..	1	77.50
Edmonton.....	Operator	..	6	80.00	..	1	75.00
Strathcona.....	Agent	..	1	70.00	..	1	65.00
Wetaskiwin.....	Agent	..	1	65.00	..	1	60.00
Red Deer.....	Agent	..	1	65.00	..	1	50.00
Banff.....	Agent	..	1	70.00	..	1	65.00
Medicine Hat.....	Agent	..	1	85.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	..	..

SASKATCHEWAN DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Swift Current.....	Operator	..	2	\$80.00	..	1	\$95.00
	Operator	..	1	70.00	..	1	* 85.00
Moose Jaw.....	Operator	..	4	87.50	..	1	† 82.00
Moose Jaw.....	Operator	..	4	85.00	..	1	75.00
Moose Jaw.....	Operator	..	5	80.00	..	1	67.50
Regina.....	Operator	..	2	87.50	..	2	82.50
	Operator	..	2	85.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	70.00
Saskatoon.....	Operator	..	1	90.00	..	1	85.00
	Operator	..	1	87.50	..	1	80.00
	Operator	..	2	85.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	3	80.00	..	..	..

* Formerly Repeater Station.

† Men now chiefs at Moose Jaw.

MANITOBA DIVISION.

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Winnipeg, "W. N.".....	Operator	20	18	\$100.00	20	18	\$95.00
	Operator	20	18	95.00	20	18	90.00
	Operator	20	18	90.00	20	18	85.00
	Operator	25	22	80.00	20	18	75.00
	Operator	15	14	Opt'l	10	9	70.00
	Operator	..	..	.....	10	9	Opt'l
Winnipeg, "W. D.".....	Operator	25	8	95.00	25	8	90.00
	Operator	25	8	90.00	25	8	85.00
	Operator	25	9	85.00	25	9	80.00
	Operator	25	8	80.00	25	8	75.00
	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	60.00
	Operator	..	2	65.00	..	1	60.00
Brandon.....	Operator	..	2	80.00	..	2	75.00
Portage La Prairie.....	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	60.00
Kenora.....	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00
Port Arthur.....	Operator	..	1	77.50	..	1	72.50
Port Arthur.....	Operator	..	1	76.50	..	1	62.50
Fort William.....	Operator	..	1	85.00	..	1	80.00
Fort William.....	Operator	..	3	80.00	..	1	75.00
Fort William.....	Operator	..	1	77.50	..	1	70.00
Fort William.....	Operator	..	1	67.50	..	1	65.00

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Sudbury.....	Operator	..	2	\$75.00	..	2	\$65.00
Sudbury.....	Operator	..	2	70.00	..	1	55.00
Sudbury.....	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	55.00
North Bay.....	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
North Bay.....	Operator	..	2	65.00	..	1	60.00
North Bay.....	Operator	..	2	60.00	..	3	55.00
Soo, Mich.....	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	1	55.00
Soo, Mich.....	Operator	..	1	40.00	..	1	35.00
Soo, Ont.....	Operator	..	1	85.00	..	..	80.00
Soo, Ont.....	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	30.00
Soo, Ont.....	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	..	.....

ONTARIO DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Toronto.....	Operator	10	9	90.00	10	9	\$85.00
	Operator	10	9	85.00	10	9	80.00
	Operator	10	9	80.00	10	9	75.00
	Operator	10	9	75.00	10	9	70.00
	Operator	15	14	70.00	15	14	65.00
	Operator	15	13	65.00	15	13	60.00
	Operator	30	27	Opt'l	30	27	Opt'l
* London.....	Operator	..	1	70.00	..	3	60.00
	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	1	45.00
	Operator	..	1	45.00	..	1	30.00
* Hamilton.....	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	65.00
	Operator	..	2	50.00	..	1	55.00
	Operator	..	1	45.00	..	2	45.00
	Operator	..	1	40.00	..	1	35.00

*Change in staff caused by discontinuing A. P.

EASTERN DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
Montreal.....	Operator	15	15	\$90.00	15	15	\$85.00
Montreal.....	Operator	10	10	85.00	10	10	80.00
Montreal.....	Operator	20	20	80.00	15	15	75.00
Montreal.....	Operator	15	15	75.00	15	15	70.00
Montreal.....	Operator	10	10	70.00	10	10	65.00
Montreal.....	Operator	10	10	65.00	10	10	60.00
Montreal.....	Operator	20	20	Opt'l	5	5	55.00
Montreal.....	Operator	..	..	.....	20	20	Opt'l
Ottawa.....	Operator	..	1	80.00	..	1	75.00
	Operator	..	3	70.00	..	1	70.00
	Operator	..	2	65.00	1	..	65.00
	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	2	60.00
	Operator	..	1	55.00	..	1	50.00
	Operator	..	1	45.00	..	2	40.00
	Operator	..	1	35.00	..	1	35.00
	Operator	..	..	.....	..	1	30.00
Ottawa, R. H.....	Operator	..	1	55.00	..	1	50.00
Quebec.....	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00
Quebec.....	Operator	..	2	65.00	..	1	55.00
Quebec.....	Operator	..	1	50.00	1	..	50.00
Quebec.....	Operator	..	..	.....	..	1	45.00

ATLANTIC DIVISION

PLACE	NEW RATE				OLD RATE		
	Position	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary	P. C. of Staff	No. of Men	Salary
St. John.....	Operator	..	2	\$70.00	..	2	\$65.00
	Operator	..	1	65.00	..	1	60.00
	Operator	..	2	60.00	..	2	55.00
	Operator	..	1	55.00	..	1	50.00
	Operator	..	1	50.00	..	1	45.00
	Operator	..	2	45.00	..	2	40.00
Halifax.....	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	70.00
	Operator	..	3	65.00	..	3	60.00
	Operator	..	1	60.00	..	1	55.00
	Operator	..	1	55.00	..	1	40.00
	Operator	..	1	45.00	..	1	35.00
	Operator	..	1	40.00	..	..	.....
Hazel Hill.....	Operator	..	5	85.00	..	3	80.00
	Operator	..	1	75.00	..	1	50.00

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An Address delivered by Sir George Askwith, K. C. L., Chairman of Industrial Council of Great Britain, before the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

SIR GEORGE ASKWITH, K.C.B., K.C., K.C.L., Chairman of the Industrial Council of Great Britain, was commissioned recently by the British Government to make a special investigation into the industrial conditions and industrial laws of Canada, and particularly, it is understood, into the workings of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Sir George Askwith, who was accompanied by Mr. Isaac Mitchell, of the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade, arrived in Canada early in September. After visiting Quebec and Montreal, he proceeded to Ottawa for the purpose of obtaining official information from the Dominion Department of Labour, and making such other enquiries as seemed desirable. Subsequently, Sir George Askwith and Mr. Mitchell visited most of the principal industrial centres of the Dominion, incidentally visiting Guelph, Ont., while the Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was in progress in that city, (September 9th to 14th) and attending the congress while its members debated the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, and its operation.

Subsequently the British investigators visited Western Canada, travelling as far as Vancouver, B. C., and Victoria, B. C., and visiting many points in the Western Provinces. On his return from the West, Sir George Askwith again visited the Department of Labour at Ottawa. From Ottawa he proceeded via Montreal to New York and Washington, sailing for England from New York on October 22nd.

During his visits to Ottawa and Montreal Sir George Askwith delivered ad-

resses before the Canadian Clubs of these cities, dealing chiefly with labour conditions and recent industrial disputes in Great Britain. Hon. T. W. Crothers, K. C., Minister of Labour, and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C. M. G., former Minister of Labour, were among those who heard Sir George Askwith address the Canadian Club of Ottawa, Dr. Otto Klotz, President of the club, being in the chair.

Labour Conditions in Great Britain.

Sir George Askwith, after a few words of introduction by the chairman, spoke as follows:—

I thank you very much for the kind reception which you have to-day given to me. Since I was last present in this room, when I listened to the great missionary speech of Sir George Reid, which might almost induce Canada to emigrate to Australia (laughter), I have been refreshed by the air of the prairies and of the mountains and of the Pacific Ocean, and many and innumerable interviews (laughter) and doctrines. It might be that after those I should have come back and have told you something about the work that I have been doing; or I might have pointed out the differences that must exist between a small country like the United Kingdom and a great country such as this—differences such as those which exist through the international labour unions, or the foreign element in certain trades of your country, or the very great difference in those trades that are staple or most important in the two countries; variations that might arise from the difference of legislation or the numbers of the peo-

ple, or the wide areas by which those people are separated, or even, by the lesser number of women. But your secretary having given me considerable latitude, I have thought that I would mention, to begin with, certain questions which both in the Old Country and here have been from time to time put in a very bluff manner to me by men of various types; and after alluding to those, I shall give you, as far as I can in the brief minutes at my disposal, a short sketch of labour difficulties that have existed in Great Britain, and of which you must have heard, particularly during the last two years.

Now, those questions which have been particularly asked me I might put in this form: What is the cause of labour unrest? What is your remedy? How do you settle disputes? Three big questions, and questions of which I think the last is possibly for me the most difficult. If I have replied to those questions, "I do not know," the questioner has generally met me with a look of amazement, as if I should know any more than he, he living among his fellow men, he perhaps being a big employer of labour, and he perhaps having to look at the questions of labour and of the market and of the seasons even more carefully than I have. To the last question I can frankly say, in one sense, that I very often do not know how disputes may be settled. It is a question of examining each case by itself. A military commander who endeavours to carry out a campaign has to see where the other forces are disposed, what is the psychological moment for commencing his attack, with what caution or speed or tact he has to intervene and act, how he is to proceed according to the disposition of the other forces, and what his own influence, pertinacity, caution, strength and patience may be able to effect, and possible it is that in the settlement of disputes somewhat the same tactics may be necessary.

I would pass from that to the question, so frequently asked, of what is the cause of the labour unrest. There

is, I would say to that, no one cause, just as there is no one cure. You hear individuals who come forward with one reason or another. You will hear it put down to selfishness; you will hear it put down to ambition; or you will hear it put down to the work of agitators. Gentlemen, look at yourselves. You have many multifarious reasons why you may want changes in your condition or in your work. You yourselves have listened to many speeches, you yourselves have taken into account all the varying circumstances of your life, and so it is with what is generally called labour. You are playing, when you are dealing with labour, simply with multitudes of human beings; you are dealing with the most delicate instrument, almost, that man can play upon,—the human heart, and what may be swaying and moving you is swaying and moving the individuals who compose that multitude. You yourselves must know that speeches alone have very little effect upon you, but if those speeches happen to fall in with the views that you feel or with the desires that you are aiming at, then the speaker may have a very grave effect upon your future action and may lead you to follow a particular course, which is the smoke after the fire. So that I do not think that you can set it down either to selfishness, ambition or agitation alone.

Then another reason, and a grave reason, most frequently given, is the rise in the cost of living. In the disputes that I shall allude to shortly I shall point out that many of those disputes did not arise from that cause. There have been cycles in the world's history when the cost of living has been as high as, or higher than it is at the present moment, but no doubt during the last few years the cost of living has been rising and that is a reason why men have desired to improve their condition, and it is a reason which is a simple one when you come to look at it. It has been estimated that in Great Britain—supposing you take a hundred per cent as the amount

of a man's income—that the men who earn, and the majority of men are they, from 19 to 23 shillings a week, spend 65 per cent of that hundred upon food. There remains 35 per cent. If that 35 per cent which is used for rent, for the clothing of children and of the man himself, for the furniture and the decorations of his house, for the amenities of his life, is impinged upon to any grave extent, then he has to cut down one thing or another. If the cost of living, as it has done, rises in a few years from 15 to 20 per cent., the man has to cut off any little amenities he may have; that cutting down has to extend perhaps to the clothing of his children; he finds himself in a condition where he has to work all day, where he has to spend a much larger proportion of his income in the mere sustenance of his body, and where he not only has to alter the standard of his living, but gets such a little margin beyond that he does not consider it worth while to go on without making a strong effort for its improvement. Now that undoubtedly has occurred, and you, every one of you, must know that when a man has got to a certain standard of living he does not care to have it cut down, to have it lowered quickly to any appreciable extent, but, on the contrary, he desires to have it improved.

And at the same time that this cost of living has increased there has been in Great Britain a much larger amount of education going on, and much more drilling into men's minds, owing to the questions that have been to the fore, of the economic point of view, of the cost of this, that and the other—questions which are generally associated with the broad term of tariff reform. There are also innumerable speakers who have been preaching throughout the land and whose doctrines are unanswered. And these things, coming on top of the cost of living, have no doubt made men to think that they will determine to have more of the amenities of life rather than less.

In addition to that it may be also added that with the great boom that there has been in trade there has been an improvement in those who are the employing class perhaps out of proportion to the improvement in those of the wage-earning class, and they have not scrupled to show it, it has necessarily been shown. The mere existence of persons having motor cars alone brings home to the wage-earning class the difference in what men may have. I saw an old weaver at Huddersfield, when a strike was on, pointing with his thumb at a motor car that was passing, and heard him saying: "See that man? He has got two motor cars. His wife and his daughters are in furs and satins. I know that two years ago he could not afford a donkey-cart. Meanwhile I have got to pay more and my wages have not been raised, and I am going to have a bit of it!" That was his argument, and an argument which is not to be overlooked.

And in addition to that, at the same time, the old paternal idea of the man living over his place of business, the old idea of the man knowing all his employees and taking interest in their welfare and the welfare of their families, has been lost by the huge complication of modern industry, by the great increase of large companies, cold entities who care not so much for the human being as a man, but as a machine that they must necessarily employ. Those have increased and are increasing to an extent that makes the human being less of a human being and more, in the eyes of the capitalists, if one may use the term, more of a machine; and all those causes coming together may perhaps be, or may be assumed to be, some of the causes why labour unrest has particularly come to a head of recent years.

Now if we come to the second question that I put, as to what is the remedy, I am no dreamer of dreams. I am not one who looks at an immediate Utopia such as has been preached by writers since and before Plato. I.

by force of circumstances, have come to see that the gradual evolution of the world and of the industrial questions of the world must be one of slow growth and that points must overlap points. It may be that at this moment we are passing through a forest which it is difficult to see owing to the trees; we are not upon a mountain from which you can view the forest as a whole, or from which you can get an idea of its size or of its importance. That may be, but I am sure that the history of the world tells us that violent changes are not suddenly made in questions of this kind, but that, although things may be in the air, yet they take time to accomplish and in accomplishing them the world very often does not know exactly where it may be going. But let us get down to the facts. Is it not true that man, in his games, has been pursuing, from time immemorial, a ball? The ball has altered in its shape or in its substance, but it is a ball still. And again, man in his industry has been using, from time immemorial, a wheel—a wheel of very different texture and composition from the log of wood, that was rounded and had a hole drilled in it in order that it might be connected to a similar log by a shaft, with two little holes beyond the wheels for pins through the shaft in order to keep the whole together. There have been cogs and bands and all kinds of adjustments added to the wheel, but one of the great bases of machinery is still the existence of the wheel. In the same way, although you may change the variation of labour conditions, although they may be changed by themselves, yet still what you are dealing with is the human being and still what you have to attempt to do is to make the machinery run smooth and to try to get the grit out of it or to enable it to run without stopping, or without serious change of speed.

Now, those are some of the ideas which I would ask you to consider, each man by himself, when he comes to consider this question of labour un-

rest, and then I would like to go on to the second matter that was in my mind, of some short description of what has occurred in Great Britain. I would pass over all those strikes and lockouts which have been nipped in the bud, or which have been prevented from occurring. I would pass over those disputes that occurred some time ago, serious as they may have been, just alluding to the fact that in 1909 there was very nearly a strike of the Scottish miners, as a preliminary to a national strike, in which the rest of the country was, if it had occurred, to be included. That strike was averted, and, personally, I chiefly remember it because, owing to it, my little daughter, now three years of age, is—because I was unable to be present at her christening during the crisis of the strike, the proud possessor of a beautiful silver porringer inscribed to her in memory of the christening, from the coal owners and coal miners of Scotland. (Applause.)

But I will pass to the year 1910. It should not be forgotten perhaps that the serious disputes of these last two years commenced with three big lockouts. The first of them arose in coal. It arose in Wales through a dispute over the price to be paid to miners for one seam. The parties could not agree on the price, and the employers locked out the men working at the whole mine, on the ground that the price lists must be settled or the mine could not be worked. It was thought by the neighbouring mines that these men would not be able to get work at other mines in South Wales, and they threw down their tools, causing two thousand to go out. The Welsh coalfield then took a vote as to whether they should all go out, to stop what they called the boycotting of the miners. They voted that the miners of the Cambrian Trust should alone go out, and those men did—fourteen thousand of them. The strike is of importance because it showed the endurance that men can go through, and also because it was one of the great factors of dis-

content leading up to the national coal strike at the beginning of this year. Those men stood out and absorbed the whole of the money of the Welsh miners—150,000 to 200,000 pounds; they absorbed 75,000 pounds from the General Mining Federation of Great Britain. Suggestions were made to them, and they were finally ordered to go back by their own people. After nine months of strike, on strike pay, they stood out for two months more on their own account, and finally went back, upon terms which five months before I had suggested they might honourably take. That showed what strength there was, and how little an employer can lean upon the belief that a big mass of labour can be stopped from pursuing what it has ardently desired, by the mere lack of apparent funds.

The second big lockout occurred with the boilermakers—an aristocratic section of labour, which had caused a good deal of trouble to the shipbuilders by sectional strikes. The shipbuilders thought that a fortnight would end this action: the lockout lasted for more than three months. The shipbuilders made two agreements with the leaders of these men, and neither of these agreements was implemented by the men themselves. The shipbuilders were in great difficulty, because, they said, "With whom are we to deal? How are we to get an agreement by which this labour difficulty may be got over?" The labour leaders themselves were in a difficulty and I suggested to them that they should call delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom to state what their difficulties were. The delegates came, sixty of them, and for two or three days I listened to what they stated were the reasons why they were not prepared to enter into either of the proposed agreements, and I found that their reasons were quite different from the reasons that the leaders thought were agitating the minds of the men. And it was only when the shipbuilders were able to meet these

delegates from all parts of the country and came up exactly against what these men did want that an agreement was able to be entered into by which the dispute came to a close.

The third lockout was the lockout in the cotton industry—a lockout which arose through the allegation by each side that the other had broken an agreement known in the cotton trade as the Brooklands agreement, and one man was the alleged cause of it. It happened that the employees had suggested that I should decide the question as to who had broken the agreement. After considerable time the men had accepted that, but the condition was attached by the employers that the men must go back to work and the men refused to go back to work unless this one man was reinstated, and after his reinstatement. The employers refused to reinstate him, because another man had been put into his place, whom they would not dismiss, and on the ground that a question of discipline was involved. There were other points concerned with that lockout, but it was a very serious question owing to the strong feeling on both sides, and negotiations had been completely broken off. Two hundred thousand people were out, and in another fortnight five million people would have been affected. The strike was settled, employment being obtained for this man in exactly similar work and under exactly similar conditions. That was accepted by the leaders as sufficient and the men returned to work; the return to work was accepted by the employers as sufficient, and months afterwards it was pointed out, in a document that I sent to them when feelings had cooled down, that the Brooklands agreement under certain circumstances did not afford conditions which obliged the parties to continue meetings, and that therefore it had better be amended—a thing which was done. That lockout clearly shows that huge strikes or lockouts affecting an enormous industry may occur with none of those questions involved to

which I have alluded as being possible causes of unrest.

Now those three lockouts passed by and there came in 1911 a shipowners' dispute. The shipowners refused to recognize the union. The union considered that they were strong enough to be recognized. At the same time the men were demanding an increase of wage. It was more or less admitted by some shipowners that an increase of wage was due, but they were not prepared to give it as long as the suggestions of recognition of the union were being put forward. The difficulty began in Southampton, and it may have been because of the alacrity with which the 'Olympic' upon its maiden sailing yielded to the demands of the stewards and cooks and gave them what they asked for in order to make the maiden voyage that labour considered that there was more ease in getting its demands than it had hitherto believed; but certain it is that it was followed by agitation among the seamen and the firemen in the different ports, which might have been put down in the way that the shipowners desired if the shipowners had not forgotten the dockers. The dockers, with the rise in the cost of living, undoubtedly, were demanding an economic improvement. They did not get it at first, but when they and the seamen went out the carters went out too, having little or no work to do, and with the carters going out the underpaid men in the railway yards were also anxious for an increase of wage. And when the whole circulation of a big town was stopped by the seamen, the dockers, the carters and the outside railwaymen going out on strike, naturally business stopped by itself and innumerable other industries proceeded to voice their demands and to go on strike. And that occurred in town after town. In London it was thought it had been settled for a time. In Glasgow they did for a time settle it. But the first great émeute was in Hull. Hull is a very difficult place, very difficult. The leaders made an

arrangement with the employers and thought they were going to get it through, but when it was put before the men, when it was put before fifteen thousand men assembled in front of the hotel, I shall never forget, when the dockers' leader propounded this agreement and asked them to accept it, the dull roar of "No!" that went up from those men. Getting them into meetings of three or four thousand afterwards, it was discovered that they too, like the boilermakers, demanded something quite different from what the leaders had thought they did, and they had to be asked to keep quiet, under very difficult circumstances—no protection being available in the town—until negotiations could be resumed and an agreement which better met the points about which they were anxious had been arrived at. But as Hull had gone up, at the same time Liverpool and Manchester had gone up. In Manchester nine or more different industries or sections of industry were out on strike, pledged to each other that they would only return at the same moment, and those same industries had all to be settled on one particular night, because it was known that the next day other large blocks of men would be out and it was known that very serious damage was threatened to the docks and the shipping. The strike ended at three o'clock in the morning. It ended at the last moment by two points being dealt with, on which I called the labour leaders into a hall of the Lord Mayor's home. After locking the doors I put before them the condition in which things were. The seamen gave way upon one point, but there remained yet one more; it was a strike of four hundred Great Northern Railway carters. These men had nothing definite which could be offered to them, and the only course to follow was to take down all the labour leaders of the city to bring the circumstances of the case before these men. For three hours, in the middle of that night, the leaders pleaded with them, argued with them, implored them

cursed them: the men, obstinate, angry, callous men, to whom nothing could be offered, stood out. It was only at that last moment that I got up and made a speech to review the situation, and at the end of the speech one of the labour leaders got up, he threw up his hands and he said, "By God, men! Give Mr. Askwith a chance! Up with your hands!" And before they knew where they were (applause) their hands were up. "Those against?" Three hands were held up. Another man whispered to me, "You have got your resolution, sir. Get out of the place and into a taxicab as fast as you can!" I went back to the Town Hall. I found a crowd of about ten thousand people outside the Town Hall, who asked what it was, and I said, "You will resume work to-morrow morning." A cry went up that rent the air, and next day Manchester was itself again. (Applause.)

But other places went on strike, and finally there came a renewed disturbance in London. There again sympathetic strikes of vast numbers from different trades occurred, and they had to be settled by various agreements, made in the haste of the moment, and very often not sufficiently thought out, between employers of different sections and their work people. And upon top of that came the railway strike. Now a point that strikes one about the railway strike was how little it was anticipated. In mentioning at a meeting of the railway chairmen, directors, and managers of all the great railways, some of the difficulties that had arisen under the Conciliation Board, established in 1907, I remember well a general manager getting up and saying, "I don't know what you are talking about. The Conciliation Boards have worked with the greatest success upon our railway." And another general manager got up and said, "As for our railway, every man in it will remain firm whatever happens, and we shall be able to run all the trains as usual." I asked to be allowed to finish my statement, that they might consider the

proposals that were before them. It was some sad comfort to find that thirty-six hours after those remarks, in passing the big London station of the line which had said no disturbance would occur, I saw put up a notice stating, "This station closed until further orders." (Laughter.) And the other line, where the general manager had stated that no difficulty would occur, was the most difficult line of all for the disturbances that occurred upon it. The railway strike was settled, as far as the employers were concerned, under circumstances which said much for their patriotism as well as for their broad point of view of looking at difficulties that were ahead. A Royal Commission was appointed which proposed certain alterations, and those alterations, having been considered and amended, are now in process of being carried out.

But the railway strike was scarcely ended before those newspapers which had suggested that the "strike epidemic" was due to the heat were thrown out of court by serious strikes at Dundee at Christmas, by strikes or lockouts at Glasgow in January and by another great cotton lockout in another portion of Lancashire in February. As time is passing, I leave these and I come as quickly as I can to the coal strike. The coal strike was a national strike, fostered by the feeling in Wales, by the unrest in Northumberland owing to the Eight-Hour Miners' Act and by unrest in other parts of the country. It had been planned beforehand, and it was carried out with a determination which took the nation by surprise; but at the same time the effect upon the nation took the miners by surprise, because, while they might have thought that the nation or the coal owners might be brought to their knees in a week, the nation went very quietly about its business and having generally laid in some stock of coal was ready to listen to what the government had to say upon the matter. The government finally, by endorsement of both sides of the House of Commons,

was able to bring the strike to an end by passing an emergency act of Parliament giving the miners a minimum wage, and the coal strike thus ended.

More recently London again burst out, and in that strike, possibly, it may be that the men were going a little bit further — thought themselves more powerful than they really were. There is no doubt that the sympathies of the public were not with them in the way they had been with the dockers before. The question that they had chosen upon which to fight was the question of whether a man who had belonged to one union should belong to another union or not. The employers refused to be used as the agent to coerce any of their men to belong to a union, and upon that broad principle of issue, one which employers and employees are very likely to fight about for many years to come, upon that broad principle of issue the fight arose. I am not going to criticise the manner in which it was conducted by one side or the other, or the manner in which endeavours were made for its settlement by various Cabinet ministers. But the strike has ended, and I hope that in the present lull opportunity may be taken to consider whether or not, under the various agreements of the year before, various alterations and changes may not be desirable. At the present moment there is most certainly a lull, and you might ask me whether these difficulties may recur. That I would prophesy. Certain changes may be required in certain trades, but there are certain facts that emerge from different disputes. The day of individual bargaining, which existed in Lancashire in the forties, was long ago impinged upon by such things as the factory acts; the day of the union bargaining with the employers has in some cases come, in some cases is coming, and in some cases is beginning to decay; but it may be that the day of the interference of outside authorities to a certain extent, dealing with such questions as the minimum wage, is coming forward in the future. These three different forms of bargaining are in

existence at the same time and may apply differently to different trades, but if one looks at what is in the air, there is no doubt that there has been a tendency to refer to outside persons some opportunity of discussion of what the payment between capital and labour should be, and that principle has been embodied during the last few years in two British acts of Parliament, the Trade Boards Act, dealing with sweated industries, and the Coal Mines Minimum Wage Act. Whether that tendency will continue or not, I am not going to prophesy, but there it is and it has been talked about and it has been much discussed. I am not one of those who at all look with despondency to the future. The question of a minimum wage is one that I do not shrink from at all. It is one that might well be considered in many an industry, as it has been in many an industry. I have myself fixed hundreds, if not thousands, of minimum wages in different trades in our country, and they have been fixed by other people and they have been fixed by employers and employed. The employers have further been considering in many cases the various pieces of grit to which I alluded in the working of the machine. Many and many have been giving an increase of wage such as they think due to the increase of the cost of living. They have been trying to deal with the question of the recognition of unions and of the various other points to which I have alluded. The caution and the care of the employers have been directed to considering, I think—I know in many instances — the difficulties that have arisen, and it is with that hope of sympathy between employers and employed, that hope that both will recognize that they are really in the same boat to attain the same end, the improvement of their country and their industry, that I look forward without fear to the future of the great country to which I belong. There is no doubt that even in spite of these disputes, that country has had a greater trade during the last two years than it has ever

had before (applause). It has got a future before it—coupled with the improvement, and the vast improvement, that is being made in such great countries as yours, whose interests are so much bound up with it—which it is almost impossible to prophesy. And perhaps may be permitted to sum up my idea as to recent difficulties in the words of a man who was a great philosopher and a very shrewd observer of mankind, St. Paul, in his epistles to the Romans, when he said that “Patience worketh experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed.” (Loud applause.)

Statement by Minister of Labour.

At the conclusion of the address Dr. Klotz, the President of the Club, called upon the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., Minister of Labour, to convey to Sir George Askwith the thanks of the Club for his address. Mr. Crothers said:

Mr. President, Sir George Askwith and Gentlemen: I am sure we are all pleased and grateful to have Sir George Askwith with us on this occasion, and to have listened to the earnest, moderate and reasonable ideas that he has just delivered to us. (Hear, hear.) I know of no one who has given more careful study and thought to the great problem of labour than our guest here to-day, and I know of no one whose opinion on such questions should carry greater weight. This is one of the important problems of the day, one that is engaging much attention in the whole industrial and commercial world, a problem which from the legislation standpoint has baffled the skill of the most experienced statesmen. A great honour has been conferred upon the Canadian people by the British Government's sending so distinguished a gentleman as Sir George Askwith to enquire into labour conditions in Canada and especially to enquire into the workings of the legislative enactments that we have in connection therewith. We would all have been very much pleased had Sir George tak-

en us into his confidence and told us the opinions that he has formed of the workings of our Act. The people of Canada, through their Parliament, recognizing the injurious effects of industrial war, both upon capital and labour as well as upon the public at large, have provided the means for enabling us to settle peacefully these questions. At the instance of my honourable friend who preceded me in the office that I now occupy, what is known as the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act has been provided by Parliament as a means for determining in peace, and without industrial war, those industrial disputes that have arisen from time to time and are likely to arise in the future. I am glad to know, Mr. President, that there is a growing inclination, on the part both of employers and employees, to recognize this means as a peaceable way of settling these disputes, and to observe the awards reached by the independent tribunals provided under it. (Hear, hear.) We shall watch you very closely, Sir George, when you return to England (laughter), to ascertain what favourable impression you have received from labour conditions in Canada and from this statute, and we shall feel proud if you determine that it is in the interests of industrial peace in the Mother Country to take a leaf out of our book. We have been taking leaves out of the books provided for us by the Parliament of Great Britain for a great many years. Very many of our statutes have been based upon statutes passed by the mother of Parliaments, and it is surely a great honour to the people of Canada when so distinguished an individual as our guest to-day is sent here by the British Government to see if he can learn some lessons from the almost grown-up boys on this side of the ocean. (Applause.) I am sure, gentlemen, that you will acquiesce in my presenting to Sir George Askwith the very warm thanks of everyone present for his honouring us with his presence here to-day and for the very earnest and moderate address that he has just delivered to us. (Loud applause.)

COST OF LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND.

ON May 24th a Commission was appointed to conduct an inquiry into the question of the cost of living in New Zealand, and the report was recently received in the Department, together with the minutes of evidence taken at the different centres visited. Considering the short time that was placed at the disposal of the Commission in which to conduct the investigation and make a report, an extremely extensive and interesting inquiry was made.

General Scope of Inquiry.

The particular matters to which the Commission confined its attentions were the inquiry as to whether the cost of living has increased in New Zealand during the past twenty years, the extent of such increase and the directions in which it was most marked, together with the different causes to which it may be attributed. From the results given in a summary of wholesale prices in New Zealand from 1861 to 1910 there is a rise of twenty per cent. between the triennial period 1894-1896 and the year 1911. The rise (fifteen per cent.) has been more marked after 1901 than before, and would have been slightly greater but for the remission of certain duties. Comparing the period of 1894-98 with 1906-10, it was found that the following important food stuffs rose higher than the average level of prices: wheat, barley, beef, mutton, lamb, bacon, butter and cheese. Tea, coffee, flour and oats rose less than the average, and sugar, rice, and currants fell. The increase in the cost of living as measured by these important food stuffs is estimated to be about twenty-one per cent. during the last seventeen years. In arriving at this result the commodities have been weighted according to their relative consumption. If retail prices are taken into account instead of wholesale, and other items in consumption besides food; the cost of living in

Auckland from 1904-06 to 1910 increased about twenty-three per cent. A similar comparison for Christchurch, based on retail prices of food only, between 1904-05 and 1910-11 showed an increase of twenty per cent.

After analysis of the evidence tendered to it, and as far as possible making allowance for change in the quality of the articles consumed, especially house room, and from the fact that the "living" whose cost is measured is living of a uniform standard throughout the period, the Commission found that the cost of living over the whole Dominion between the middle and later nineties and the present day must have increased by at least sixteen per cent., but the decrease in the size of the average family since the beginning of the period and the higher average income of the period must have tended to diminish the portion which food is of the total expenditure, and, therefore, to reduce the real rise to a little below that figure. It is to be noticed that the influence of the rise in the standard of comfort has carefully been eliminated in arriving at this estimate.

Directions of Increase.

In dealing with the special directions in which the increase in the cost of living was noticed, the Commission gave careful consideration to the evidence submitted, and was of the opinion that the cost of food, which amounts to nearly thirty-five per cent. of the total expenditure, had risen much more than the average level of other prices. House rent has increased about twenty per cent. over the last fifteen years, for houses of the same style and quality. The main causes of such increase are given as the increased cost of building, on account of higher prices paid for material and labour, and exacting requirements with regard to general structural and sanitary conditions. The rise

in the value of desirable building lots, together with the increased burden of rates and the increased cost of new roads, as well as the general demand for a greater number of conveniences have all materially assisted to increase the rents of houses. Clothing has increased about twenty per cent., while lighting shows a decrease of about twenty-five per cent. Fuel, on the other hand, has increased about five per cent. The wages of domestic servants have at least doubled during the period under review. Medical attendance has remained about the same, while the direct cost of education is considerably less than it used to be.

Comparison with other Countries.

Comparing the increase in the cost of living in New Zealand with that of other English-speaking countries, it was impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, as the necessary income and expenditure budgets do not exist in New Zealand for the period in question. Taking, however, the results of investigations in Great Britain, the United States, Canada, France, Belgium and Germany, it is seen that the course of food prices in New Zealand has kept behind that of all the other countries except the United Kingdom and France. In so far as the cost of living is measured by the wholesale prices of food, the New Zealand cost has not increased to the same extent as the cost in America, Canada and Germany. A summary of the results obtained would appear to show that while a direct comparison is impossible, the general level of prices has risen less since 1890 in New Zealand than in any other country where there are reliable reports.

Influence of Gold Supply.

In considering the influence, if any, of the value of gold on the cost of living, it was noted that the period since 1895 has been marked by a rising price level and by the depreciation of gold,

measured by commodities and services in general. During that period the amount of money proper in New Zealand has increased considerably, as have the other factors in the equation of exchange. The volume of trade has not increased sufficiently to overtake the increase in the supply of money. The Commission has reason to believe that the world's gold supply will not long continue at its present rate of increase, but that lower prices cannot be expected immediately on its decrease. There was a greater increase in the amount of credit money in circulation in New Zealand between 1890 and 1911, and the Commission is of opinion that the increased gold supplies of the world have assisted both directly and indirectly through credit money to raise the general level of prices, and the rise in the cost of living is partly the effect of this rise in general prices.

Standard of Living.

With the increase in the cost of living during the past twenty years there has been an improvement in the standard of living, as wages and prices have pursued almost parallel courses. During the greater part of that period the rise in wages has been sufficient not only to preserve the old standards of living at the increased prices, but to add considerably to the comforts and common luxuries consumed. Other countries show similar movements. The general conclusion drawn by the Commission is that the standard of living has risen very considerably, but that it has risen chiefly because of the growing surplus of income left after paying the cost of living. It has not been possible to estimate exactly the degree to which the standard of living has increased for the several classes in the community. The majority of the witnesses examined by the Commission stated that the rise in the prices of rural lands which has occurred during the past twenty years has not increased the prices of the principal necessities of life produced by the

farmers, as the prices for commodities are fixed by those ruling in the markets to which New Zealand exports. The growth of population has led to keen competition for sites for business purposes and the rental values of such sites have risen. It cannot be said, however, generally speaking, that these site rents directly affect the cost of living by increasing the price of the goods produced or sold in the premises erected on them. One way exists in which the increase of rural land values, may affect the cost of goods produced or sold in the towns; if land on the edge of expanding towns is suitable for agriculture, it will not be built upon unless it yields at least the agricultural rent, and if agricultural rent rises greatly all over the country on account of the demand for the food productions of the land the prices of goods manufactured in the towns may be raised through the consequent limitation of their field of production. The creation of a class of speculators whose existence and gain depends upon transfers of properties at continually increasing prices has a material effect upon increasing the prices of land, thereby increasing the cost of living.

Influence of Foreign Demand.

The Commission paid attention to the influence of the foreign demand for New Zealand products, with the result that tables are given in the report showing the extent to which the Commonwealth contributes to the food supply of the United Kingdom. The general trend for the last fifteen years of the prices obtained for New Zealand products in the London market is upward, while the development of the export trade though increasing local prices has brought about greater prosperity. If there were no outside markets for New Zealand products, the supply would fall to an unprofitable level and the reduction would have a disastrous affect on both town and country population alike.

Population Movements.

In regard to the effect on the cost of living of the movements of the urban and rural populations, similar inquiries abroad supported the opinion that the drift of population into the towns has had a marked effect on the cost of living. The causes that have brought about the relative growth of the town population are (1) the unsuitable nature of education in country districts (2) the increasing demand for labour in the towns, (3) the higher rate of wages, (4) the difficulty married country workers meet in finding suitable house accommodation and the lower standard of the life in the country compared with the town, (5) the immigration into towns of retiring country dwellers, (6) the shifting of certain small industries in the towns, and (7) the difficulty of obtaining land in suitable areas and localities on advantageous conditions. The results of such movements in New Zealand are (1) increased house and land rents in the towns, (2) relative scarcity of agricultural labour and the retardation of the agricultural and dairying industries, (3) absorption by the cities of the increase of population up to the present time, (4) fears that the rural depopulation abroad may increase the prices of food stuffs in the markets of the world, and, therefore, in New Zealand, (5) apprehension for the national well-being through the drying up of the fountain whence the cities draw their supplies of health and vigor, and a (6) tendency to increased prices through increased velocity of the circulation of money, the regularizing of payments and the existence of banking deposits.

Monopolies.

An isolated, highly protected, and sparsely populated country like New Zealand, so far distant from the world's markets, especially lends itself to the manipulation of trusts and combines. It is a comparatively easy

matter for a few wealthy individuals in any given industry to secure control of the output and by slightly raising prices to levy secret taxation on the whole community. An association which regulates industry may have a beneficent effect upon consumers in general by reason of the traders forming such association acting in concert in order to obtain maximum discounts, cheaper transportation and other legitimate objects of a like nature. The Commission, however, making the investigation in question, condemns the practice common in New Zealand of combinations in different branches of trade, not merely fixing selling prices, but fixing penalties for breaches of the agreement to sell as arranged, or bringing pressure to bear on suppliers to refuse supplies to the independent traders who do not conform to their selling conditions. Individual members of the Merchants' Association refused to give evidence to the Commission; the latter, however, has definite proof that the members of this Association have banded together for the purpose of restraining trade in their own interests and boycotting independent traders. In no single instance was evidence given that they have reduced the price of any commodity to the public. The coastal trade, in the opinion of the Commission, is controlled by a combine, the predominant partner being the Union Steamship Company, and the coal carrying trade being the keystone of the monopoly. Another shipping monopoly has control of the import trade which enables shipping companies to discriminate between continental and British goods and to charge a higher rate on the latter. Attempts have been made to control both the flour and the timber trades, and the match industry, controlled by two factories, is, in the opinion of the Commission, a monopoly, a combine and a trust. In the opinion of the Commission, the Commercial Trusts Act, considering the short time it has been in force, has been successful in protecting the public in respect of the commodities to

which it applies; and its extension to cover all industry is strongly recommended by the Commission.

Effect of Tariff Reductions.

A reduction in the customs duty should result in the reduction of the prices paid by the consumer, provided all other factors in fixing prices remain constant. The Customs Tariff of New Zealand was in the first instance adopted for the purpose of raising revenue. Later it was used as a means of affording protection to local industries from outside competition. Important changes which have taken place since 1896 are indicated in tables which appear to show that prices of articles placed on the free list fell considerably during a period when prices rose generally all over the world.

Influence of Labour Legislation.

Labour legislation has on the whole encouraged, on the one hand, the formation of workers' unions, whose operations, by securing higher wages and better conditions, have added to the cost of production, except where increased efficiency has followed; on the other hand, it has been met by combinations of masters and employers, bent on meeting increased cost of production by increased prices. In many cases where the Commission investigated the effect of increases of wages it was found that the manufacturer increased the prices to the public far beyond the increase granted.

Remedial Steps.

Recommendations were made by the Commission as to steps which should be taken with a view to reducing the cost of the necessities of life. An economic survey of the Dominion is needed and the Commission was of the opinion that an extension of the work of its statistical Department should be made in order to obtain more trust-

worthy statistical descriptions of the national resources, of the productive powers of the people, of changes in wages and prices, and of any other information which would enable economic legislation to be enacted. Education of an industrial, domestic and agricultural nature would be conducive to an immense gain to New Zealand if properly and scientifically instituted, and the Commission made recommendations to that effect. It was also of the opinion that an amendment to the Commercial Trusts Act was necessary and that it should be widened to embrace all commerce. A permanent Board of Industrial and Social Investigation should be set up with power to investigate all complaints under the Commercial Trusts Act, to advise on the probable effects of any suggested change in the fiscal or financial policy of the country which may be submitted to it by the government for investigation, and generally to advise the government on any matter affecting the industrial and economic condi-

tion of the people. After a close enquiry the Commission came to a conclusion that highly protected industries have increased the cost of living to ninety-five per cent of the people and that the duties, especially on the common necessities of life, should be abolished. A land policy is required which will break down land monopoly in town and country, a suggested method being a taxation of land values to secure to the state a portion of the value created by the state, whilst guaranteeing to the land owner the full fruits of his own industry. A prevention, if possible, of the continuation of the lack of housing accommodation for families in country districts was recommended, the Commission believing that this would tend to relieve unemployment in the cities as well as shortage of labour in the country. Recommendations in regard to immigration and transportation were also made, with various reservations by different members of the Commission.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1912.

THE first session of the thirty-fifth General Assembly was convened in the Province of Nova Scotia on February 22nd and prorogued in May of the same year. Seventy-six public statutes were enacted, 104 public Acts and sixty-three private ones were also passed. The most important feature of the 1912 legislation from the standpoint of labour was the amendments made to the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1910. Amendments were also made to the Factories' Act, the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and the Act relating to Miners' Relief Societies. Agriculture was affected by an Act consolidating the previous Acts for the encouragement of that industry. Legislation was enacted authorizing the expenditure of a Dominion subsidy which was provided for in the Canadian statutes of 1912. Acts were also passed in reference to town plan-

ing and tenement houses. The following is a brief review of the most important legislation affecting labour which was enacted during the 1912 session.

Workmen's Compensation.

Several amendments¹ were made to the different clauses of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which, while not of great magnitude, have a very important bearing upon the Provincial Act, which was passed in 1910. The first amendment concerns the applicability of the provisions of the 1910 Act² in regard to the persons coming within its scope. Previously, the sub-section denoting the application and definition of the Act

¹Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 68.

²Stat. N.S., 1910, c. 3, s. 2.

stated that it should apply only to employment by the undertakers defined where not less than ten workmen were employed in or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry or engineering work, loading or unloading a vessel or in or about any building being constructed or repaired or demolished. By the amendment of 1912 this subsection was changed, so that now the Act can be invoked where as few as five persons are employed, the previous number of ten not being necessary for the application of the legislation. As there are in the Province a considerable number of operations being carried on where the employees at work are more than five and less than ten in number, the inclusion of such parties means the extension of the provisions of this part of the statute to a considerably greater number of men than was heretofore the case.

A workman was defined by the Act as including every person engaged in any employment to which it applied whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, but no provision was made for a person whose remuneration exceeds \$1,000 per year. Provision was also precluded in the case of persons whose employment was of a casual nature and in the case of persons who were employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business. An amendment to the section containing this provision precludes such persons whose employment is both of a casual nature and for other purposes than those of the employer's trade.

Section 10 of the 1910 statute provided that where any employer became liable under the Act to pay compensation in respect of any accident and was entitled to any sum from insurers in respect of the amount due to a workman under such liability, then in the event of the employer becoming bankrupt or making compromise or any arrangement with his creditors or if the employer was a member of the Company having commenced to be wound up such workman should have a first

charge upon the sum aforesaid for the amount due. An amendment to this section provided that if the employer was a company, in the event of the company having commenced winding up proceedings, the workman should have a first charge upon the amount due.

The first schedule of the Act provides in its amended form that where total or partial incapacity for work resulted from an injury, the compensation shall be a weekly payment during the incapacity after the first week, and not exceeding fifty per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he had been so long employed. The previous form of this schedule provided that the minimum amount payable in the case of compensation for injury should be \$500.

Agriculture.

An Act was passed during the session under review by which it was provided that the Provincial Secretary might enter into an agreement with the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion setting forth the terms upon which any subsidy for the encouragement of agriculture granted by the Dominion Parliament might be accepted, and prescribing the conditions under which and the purposes for which it should be expended. This legislation was enacted by reason of an Act³ passed in the Dominion Parliament during the last session whereby power was given for the granting of certain sums of money to any province by way of subsidy for the encouragement of Agriculture.

An Act⁴ was also passed consolidating the previous Acts for the encouragement of Agriculture. An addition to such Acts was made by sections which provided for the carrying on of County Exhibitions, the expenses thereof to be undertaken by such societies and under such rules as might

³Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 23.

⁴Stat. Can., 1912, c. 3.

⁵Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 20.

be prescribed by the Governor-in-Council who was also empowered to unite the grants of two or more adjoining counties for one exhibition if a majority of the agricultural societies in each of such counties requested this procedure. Provision was made whereby if the officers and directors of the agricultural society of any County considered it advisable for any other system to be substituted for that of exhibitions and that the sum allotted to such society might be better applied to the importation of stock or to any other purpose for the betterment of agriculture they might apply the said sum in such a case on condition that the Governor-in-Council had been notified of such application and had given his approval thereto. Further encouragement was given to the improvement of agriculture in the Province by an Act⁸ empowering the Provincial Secretary or the Deputy Provincial Secretary to give a guarantee to any loan company agreeing to advance money to farmers on mortgage of farm lands and buildings. Provision was also made for the appointment of inspectors to appraise and report on farm lands and buildings in such cases. Authorization was given to the Governor-in-Council to purchase from time to time real estate in farm districts sub-divide it into farms or lots, erect buildings and fences, prepare the lands for crops and sell such real estate to farmers under conditions approved by him.

Child Labour.

In the Factories Act of 1901 it was provided that no child should be employed in any factory except during the months of July, August, September and October, and only then in cases where the gathering or preparation of fruit or vegetables for canning purposes is being carried on. By the amendment to this Act during the session under review it was provided

that every employer should, before permitting a person under the age of sixteen years to work in a factory, obtain a certificate of birth from such person or an affidavit proving age, which affidavit was to be sworn before a Justice of the Peace or some other authority qualified to administer an oath by someone who knew the age of the employee. The certificate was to be kept at the factory and to be produced upon a demand by the inspector at any time. The schedule to the previous Act was added to by forms of birth certificate, etc.

An Act⁹ was passed consolidating and amending the law relating to juvenile offenders and the protection of children.

Mining.

The statute¹⁰ previously existing, which made provision for the relief of a widow, children or dependent relatives in the case of the decease of a workman who at the time of his death was entitled to participation in the benefits of any relief society, was changed by the substitution of a section¹¹ providing for the payment of a sum from the Provincial Treasury to any person or persons entitled thereto regardless of the fact of their being relatives or dependents of the deceased. The payments out of the Provincial Treasury provided by this section may be made on application of any society or fund to which the deceased workman belonged, provided the proper certificate showing the different amounts paid by the society to the person or persons entitled thereto, is furnished to the Government at the end of the year. No society or fund is recognized under this Act, unless its constitution and by-laws are approved by the Governor-in-Council.

An amendment¹² was made to the Mines Act of 1911, by which the roy

⁸Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 10.

⁹Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 56.

¹⁰Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 4.

¹¹R. C., N.S., 1900, c. 23.

¹²Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 36.

¹³Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 75.

alty on coal was fixed at ten cents per ton, the previous amount having been twelve and a half cents. Previously, coal used for domestic purposes by the workmen employed in and about the mine and also coal used in mining operations in the mine from which such coal was procured was not liable to royalty. Under the amended form of the Act the quantity of coal so exempted from payment of royalty in each quarter of the year was fixed at ten per cent. of the total quantity of coal removed from the mine during such period.

An addition was made to section 9 of the Coal Mines' Regulation Act, 1907, whereby provision was made for examinations for certificates of competency for managers, underground managers and over-men, to be held annually. A section¹² was added which provided for a Board consisting of the inspector of mines, two men experienced in coal mining holding manager's certificate of competency, and one mechanical engineer holding a first-class certificate of competency for the purpose of preparing questions for examination of candidates for certificates of competency to Managers, underground managers and over-men. The inclusion of this section has the effect of preventing any member of such Board of Examiners from being appointed on the Board to examine papers written by the candidates at the annual examination provided for by the 1912 legislature. The Examining Board now consists of three managers of mines, (instead of as previously the Inspector of Mines and two managers of mines), also two experienced miners actually engaged in coal mining in the Province. The previous form of the statute called for the inclusion of three experienced miners without specifying that such miners should be actually engaged in coal mining. As in the previous legislation two persons were to be appointed on the Board by the Commissioner. But further provision was made for

one of them being a mechanical engineer holding a first-class certificate of competency. Two mechanical engineers holding first-class certificates of competency are now to be included in the Board in place of such Deputy Inspectors, who received directions from the Inspector to act as members of the Board.

The means which have been taken to prevent explosion in mines were given further attention in the 1912 legislation. Previous legislation¹³ prohibited the use of a safety lamp in any place where there was likely to be an accumulation of explosive gas, except at a lighting station. A more stringent rule was laid down by the legislation¹⁴ of the session under review, which allows only a shot-firer, employed in the mine as a shot-firer, to have in his possession any key or contrivance for opening the lock of any safety lamp or any lucifer match or apparatus of any kind for striking a light.

Notes.

An Act¹⁵ was passed giving cities, towns or municipalities powers to carry out a town planning scheme. Legislation was also enacted respecting unworked mining areas whereby when any area has been held under license or lease for a period of not less than five years and no work has been done in respect to such area by the licensee in prospecting, developing, or mining, such license or lease may be revoked by the Commission under certain conditions.¹⁶ An Act¹⁷ was also passed for the encouragement of horse-breeding. Acts of incorporation were passed with reference to the Sydney Mines Employees' Relief Fund of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited,¹⁸ also of the Workmen's Co-operative Society.¹⁹

¹²Stat. N.S., 1911, c. 30.

¹³Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 62.

¹⁴Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 6.

¹⁵Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 9.

¹⁶Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 17.

¹⁷Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 240.

¹⁸Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 242.

¹⁹Stat. N.S., 1912, c. 61.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1912.

THE second session of the thirteenth legislature of the Province of Manitoba was begun at Winnipeg on February 22nd. Between that time and April 6th, the date of its prorogation, 154 Acts were assented to, 101 of which were public general Acts and the remainder Acts of a private nature. A copy of the Acts passed was recently received in the Department through the courtesy of the King's Printer, Winnipeg. The most important legislation enacted from a labour standpoint comprised Acts for the protection of workmen in building trades, and an Act respecting the encouragement of agriculture. Amendments were also made to the Steam Engineers Act and the Threshers' Lien Act. The following statement gives a brief review of the work done during the 1912 session in regard to legislation in the interests of labour.

Protection of Workmen.

Important legislation providing for precautionary measures in the erection of buildings was passed on March the 26th when the Building Trades Protection Act¹ was given Royal Assent and came into force. Provision was made for the use of no scaffolding, hoists, ladders or mechanical temporary contrivances which were unsafe or which were not constructed and placed so as to afford reasonable safety for persons employed in the erection, alteration, repair or demolition of any building. Regulations were made in the case of such operations that the floors of all scaffolding, whether standing or suspended from overhead should be at least four feet wide and there should be a railing or guard not less than three feet and not more than four feet on the outside of the scaffolding for the protection of persons working thereon. Scaffolding

suspended from an overhead support must be secured firmly, so that there is no possibility of its swaying to and fro. Poles used in scaffolding must be securely lashed at every point of contact and square timber thus used must be securely spiked or bolted at such places. Hoisting or lumber or timber in a single sling was prohibited by this law. Provision was made in cases where hoists are used for raising materials for use in buildings for the protection of the shafts or openings at each floor by a barrier not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the level of the floor and the barrier must be placed not less than two feet from the edge of the shaft in which the hoist is operated. Ladders used in the construction, etc., of buildings must extend at least four feet above any scaffolding, staging or flooring. In the case of steel frame buildings provision was made for the construction of staging for rivetters so as to secure the reasonable safety of such employees, and the Act calls for the provision of a temporary floor on the girders and floor beams immediately below the portion of the floor upon which the rivetters are working sufficient for the protection of the workmen engaged below that floor. Protection of persons using a street or sidewalk upon which building construction was being carried on was provided for by a clause necessitating the erection of a covered passageway wherever any work above the foot-way is being done. Drains, etc., must not be obstructed, and the roofs of all covered ways kept clear from any material whatever.

Steam Engineers.

Important amendments were made to the Steam Engineers Act² which was passed in 1910, and which provided for the incorporation and licensing of

¹Stat. Man., 1912, c. 8

²Stat. Man., 1910, c. 69.

steam stationary engineers in Manitoba. A clause in the Act of 1910 provided for the appointment of the Manitoba Association of Stationary Engineers by a Board of Directors who should be elected by the members of such Association. This clause was added to by a provision³ that such directors must be the holders of first-class certificates issued under the provisions of the Act. A further amendment,⁴ however, was made later in the session which provided that one of the Board of Directors may be a member holding a second or third-class certificate. The two years minimum during which engineers holding or having charge of steam plants were granted exemption from examination were specifically defined by the statement that they must be prior to the 16th of March, 1910. The age limit of persons making application for a certificate and the granting of the same was fixed at eighteen years; that is to say, any person over that age could apply for a certificate and, upon payment of the fees of the Association, be granted the same. The previous provision of this Act was to the effect that any person could apply, the change reducing the number of persons qualified through the age requirements. Another amendment to this Act necessitated the attaching to a certificate of qualification granted under the Act the names of at least two of the examiners appointed. The 1910 term of the Act was added to by a provision empowering the resident Governor on the recommendation of the Board of Directors to cancel the appointment of any examiners previously appointed under the Act. Power was also given to the Directors to assess all members \$1.00 a year if it was found necessary at any time. Authorization was given the Board of Examiners to issue in special cases a special certificate at their discretion. In order to facilitate the examination of candidates living in outlying parts of the Province, the examiners were

permitted to forward examination papers to a Justice of the Peace or other responsible person who should oversee such applicant writing for his certificate.

For Encouragement of Agriculture.

In consequence of an Act⁵ passed during the last session of the Dominion House granting subsidies to the various provinces for the encouragement of agriculture, an Act⁶ was passed during the session under review of the Manitoba House authorizing the Minister of Agriculture of the Province to enter into an agreement with the Federal Minister of Agriculture setting forth the terms upon which such subsidy should be accepted and prescribing the conditions under which and the purposes for which it should be expended. Legislation to this effect was enacted in nearly all the Provincial Houses during the 1912 session.

Threshers' Liens.

The section relating to wages in the Threshers' Lien Act⁷ of the Revised Statutes of 1902 and subsequent amendments provided that every person having any threshing done for him should be liable for the wages due to every employee working on threshing-provided such employee gave notice within a certain time stating the amount due to him for the time occupied in such threshing. An addition⁸ to this section was made in the 1912 legislature to the effect that any payments of such wages by the person so notified should, if the same were properly due and owing at the time of payment, be credited by the thresher in reduction of his claim against such person. The thresher was not to be entitled to commence an action for the amount of his claim against the person for whom the threshing had been done

³Stat. Can., 1912, c. 3.

⁴Stat. Man., 1912, c. 2.

⁷R. S. Can., 1902, c. 167, sec. 9.

⁸Stat. Man., 1912, c. 94, sec. 1.

²Stat. Man., 1912, c. 85, sec. 1.

¹Stat. Man., 1912, c. 86, sec. 1.

within the stipulated period without first producing to such person evidence that there was no such unpaid claim for wages or offering to deduct from his account the amount of any such unpaid claim or claims.⁹

For Encouragement of Industry.¹

A body under the name of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau was incorporated by an Act¹⁰ which received the Royal Assent on April 6th authorizing

the said Bureau to conduct investigations into all matters relating to industries of the City of Winnipeg with a view to the development and improvement of the same and to publish and distribute the results of such investigation. The Bureau was further authorized to promote legislation in any way likely to further its purposes and to encourage and aid in the establishment of manufacturing industries in the City of Winnipeg.

⁹Stat. Man., 1912, c. 94, sec. 2.

¹⁰Stat. Man., 1912, c. 148.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE fourth session of the second Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan was begun at Regina on January 25th, and closed on March 15th by prorogation. A copy of the statutes passed during this session was kindly forwarded to the Department by the King's Printer. A brief review of such enactments as were made having reference to labour conditions generally is contained in the following brief statement:

Protection of Workmen.

Legislation very much along the lines of the Manitoba Building Trades Protection Act was passed in Saskatchewan when the Building Trades Protection Act of the latter Province received the Royal Assent on March 15th. The prohibition of the use of scaffolding, hoists, ladders etc., or mechanical temporary contrivances of an unsafe nature was made in connection with the erection, alteration, or repair of any building. A section of the Act provided for the observance of the following regulations in the erection, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of each building more than two stories in height:—

"1. The floors of all scaffolding, whether standing or suspended from overboard, shall be at least one and three-quarter inches thick, four feet wide,

and there shall be a railing or guard not less than three nor more than four feet from the flooring on the outside of the scaffolding for the protection of persons working thereon;

"2. Where the scaffolding or staging is swung or suspended from an overhead support it shall be secured as to prevent its swaying to and fro;

"3. Where poles are used in scaffolding the poles shall be securely lashed at every point of contact and where square timber is used in scaffolding the same shall be securely spiked or bolted at every point of contact;

"4. No lumber or timber shall be hoisted in single sling;

"5. Where the hoists are used for raising materials for use in buildings, the shafts or openings shall be protected at each floor by a barrier not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the level of the floor, and the barrier shall be placed not less than two feet from the edge of the shaft or opening in which the hoist is operated."

In the case of skeleton steel frame buildings, compliance with the regulations provided for by the Act necessitates the construction of a temporary floor of two-inch plank as soon as the steel frame has reached the first column splice above the first floor level, such floor to be removed when the erection reaches a point level with the next column splice and so on up to the top of the building when a double floor planking must be laid down immediately under any derrick for a sufficient space above the derrick to protect workmen on the floors below that on which the derrick is working and to hold workmen

safety the materials hoisted by the derrick. The Act calls for the provision of staging for rivetters working on such floors in order that a reasonable amount of safety may be secured for such workmen. As in the Manitoba Act of the same nature during the 1912 session, provision is made for the protection of persons using a street or sidewalk upon which building construction is being carried on by a clause necessitating the construction of a covered passageway not less than eight feet high wherever any work above the footway was being done. The obstruction of

drains is also prohibited as in the Manitoba legislation.

Female Labour.

As Act was passed prohibiting the employment of any white woman or girl in any place of business or amusement owned, kept, or managed by any Japanese, Chinaman, or other Oriental person. Prohibition was also made by the same Act of the presence of any white woman in a place of such description except in the capacity of a customer. This Act went into force on May 1st, 1912.

ALBERTA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1911-12.

THE third session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta was begun at Edmonton on November 30th, 1911, and closed on February 16th, 1912. A copy of the Acts passed during this session was received in the Department through the courtesy of the King's Printer. Twenty-six public general Acts and fifty-four local Acts received the Royal Assent. A brief review of such as are of interest from a labour standpoint is contained in the following statement.

Boiler Inspection.

By an Act which takes the place of the Steam Boilers' Act of 1906 authorization was given to the Resident Governor to appoint a Chief Inspector of Boilers and other inspectors for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, such inspectors to keep a complete record of all boilers inspected and all repairs ordered by them and of accidents in connection with boilers in their districts. The qualifications

of the inspectors to be appointed included five years experience as a practical machinist or boiler maker, the holding of an Alberta first-class engineer's certificate and disinterestedness in the sale of boilers or steam machinery. Their duties included the internal and external inspection of every boiler in the Province at least once a year, also the inspection of any boiler which may have been reported to them as unsafe with a notification to the owner of the necessity of repairs. Stringent regulations in regard to the manufacture of boilers were provided by the Act by which every manufacturer before commencing on a boiler to be built under the regulations should submit to the Department of Public Works of the Province of Alberta complete workshop drawings of the proposed boiler, together with completed specifications; also accessories were to be submitted for approval in the same way. A copy of approved specifications of any new boiler shipped into the province was to be sent to the purchaser for the use of the inspector at

his initial inspection. No second-hand boiler was to be brought into the province for operation as a boiler unless a certificate was granted stating that such boiler had been equipped according to the regulations. Certificates were to be granted by the inspectors after the boilers, upon inspection, had been found to be in safe working order as required by the regulations, a certificate to continue in force until the inspection of the boiler in the following year. Explosions in boilers were to be reported by the owners within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of the same, together with the number of persons killed or injured and the probable cause of the explosion. No removal of the parts of the boiler was to be made until after examination by the inspector. No person may operate any steam boiler unless he holds a certificate of qualification as an engineer; an exception, however, is made when the owner of a steam boiler can show that by reason of some unforeseen occurrence, he cannot immediately secure the services of a person of such qualifications, when a permit may be granted to a person with satisfactory references to operate the boiler for a period of thirty days. The classification of certificates granted to applicants was clearly defined under the Act. A candidate for a first-class certificate which permits a man to take charge of and operate any steam plant, must be at least twenty-five years of age, and must furnish proof that he has been employed as a machinist or boiler maker on the repairing or building or steam engineers or boilers for a period of not less than twenty-four months, and has had charge of a steam

plant with which was connected a battery of boilers aggregating not less than 300 h.p. in capacity, and that he has operated engines aggregating not less than 300 h.p. capacity for a period of at least twelve months. The qualifications for securing second and third class certificates, also traction engineer's final certificates, provisional certificates and final firemen's certificates, were also clearly defined by the Act.

Protection of Children.

An Act² was passed amending the statute law of the province by which important amendments were made to several Acts previously existing. An addition³ was made to the Children's Protection Act of 1909⁴ whereby authority was granted to municipal councils in cities, towns and incorporated villages to pass by-laws regulating and controlling and licensing children engaged as express or despatch messengers, sellers of newspapers and small wares, and boot blacks. No license fee was to exceed the sum of fifty cent per year and no child engaged in two or more of the above occupations was to be compelled to take out more than one license. No license of that kind was to be granted to any girl nor to any boy under the age of twelve, and only to such boys between twelve and fourteen who presented written authority from parents or guardians authorizing them to make application for such license. No licensee was to be permitted to engage in any occupation

²Stat. Alta., 1911-12, c. 4.

³Stat. Alta., 1911-12, c. 4, sec. 34.

⁴Stat. Alta., 1909, c. 12.

for which he is licensed after the hour of 8 p.m. during December, January and February, and 9 p.m. during the remaining months of the year or during school hours.

Early Closing.

Authority was given by an Early Closing Act,⁵ assented to on February 16th, to the council of any city or town with a population of 1,000 residents or more to fix the hours at and after which all shops of any specified class are to be closed for serving customers, such hour not to be earlier than six o'clock in the afternoon on any day of the week except on one specified day when such closing hour may be not earlier than twelve o'clock noon. A closing by-law may prohibit the carrying on of any retail trade after the closing hour in any place not being a shop within the area of the city or town to which such by-law applies, if it would be unlawful to keep a shop open at such time. If several trades or business are carried on in the same shop and if the closing by-law does not apply to one or more of such trades or business, such shop may be kept open after the closing hour for the purpose of this trade and business only.

Master and Servant.

Important amendments were made to the Act⁶ which was passed in 1904 respecting masters and servants. The section relating to non-payment of wages, illusage, or improper dismissal by an employer, previously provided

that in the case of improper dismissal the employer might be directed to pay any servant thus dismissed such further amount, in addition to that due, as might seem reasonable to the magistrate before whom the case was tried, such payment not to exceed four weeks wages at the rate at which the servant was being paid at the time of his dismissal. In its amended form⁷ the Act provides for payment of this sum or a sum equal to the wages which would have been earned by the dismissed employee between the date of his dismissal and the date of the determination of the matter by the magistrate, the dismissed employee to have the benefit of receiving the greater amount under these alternatives. Provision was made for payment of wages due and also of a sum which the dismissed employee might have earned between the time of his dismissal and the determination of the matter by a Justice in the case of a dismissal for a good and sufficient cause.

Further powers were given by the 1912 legislation to the Justice before whom the action for wrongful dismissal was tried. Formerly he was required to transmit any information regarding a counter-claim on the part of the employer to the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District. By the amended form of the Act, he was empowered to direct the payment of the reasonable amount to the plaintiff after deducting such sum as he was of opinion that the employer was entitled to by reason of a counter-claim. These provisions were not to affect in any way the right of the employer or his

⁵Stat. Alta., 1911-12, c. 23.

⁶Stat. Alta., 1904, c. 3.

⁷Stat. Alta., 1911-12, c. 4, sec. 11.

administrators to any such remedy he or they might be entitled to against the dismissed servant by reason of such counter-claim.

passed regulating the speed and operation of motor vehicle on highways.*

Amendments were made to the Noxious Weeds Act of 1907.†

Notes. — The Motor Vehicle Act was

*Stat. Alta., 1911-12, c. 6.

†Stat. Alta., 1911-12, c. 4, sec. 26.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

INDEX NUMBER.

October, 1912	133.1
September, 1912	132.5
October, 1911	128.9

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 255 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE slight rise in the Department's index number during the past month was due to important declines in wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, linseed oil, hops and malt, being offset by considerable advances in milk, eggs, metals, metal products, and earthenware. Flax, corn, cattle, beef, mutton, cheese, evaporated apples, sugar, glucose, maple sugar, cotton, turpentine, and rubber were also lower, while advances were

made in barley, peas, rye, hogs, dressed hogs, bacon, hams, salt pork, butter, salt mackerel, fall apples, grapes, peaches, plums, lemons, oranges, tomatoes, oatmeal, molasses, pepper, raw silk, jute and hessians, hides, coke, spruce deals, white lead, opium, soap and rope. The past month is reported by the Canadian Journal of Commerce to have witnessed the greatest movement in the wholesale trade in the history of Canada.

The chief feature of the rise during the past year occurred in the groups: Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, while considerable declines occurred in Grains and Fodders, Fruits and Vegetables, Liquors and Tobacco.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided shows the average price level for October, 1912, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year:—

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER, 1912, SEPTEMBER, 1912, AND OCTOBER, 1911.

	Nombre d'articles.	Nombres Indices.		
		Oct. 1912.	Sept. 1912.	Oct. 1911.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders :</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	151.5	155.1	161.9
Western.....	3	139.7	144.3	164.4
Fodder.....	5	165.4	172.0	158.0
All.....	14	153.9	158.8	160.6
II. <i>Animals and Meats :</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	4	173.0	179.5	158.6
Hogs and hog products.....	6	170.2	168.4	146.9
Sheep and mutton.....	2	97.5	104.4	95.6
Poultry.....	2	235.5	235.5	183.1
All.....	14	169.9	172.0	148.1
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	8	159.6	146.2	141.6
IV. <i>Fish.....</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	150.3	147.1	152.4
Fresh fish.....	3	168.1	168.1	163.2
All.....	9	156.2	154.2	156.0
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	5	87.0	87.6	111.0
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	101.1	93.0	88.9
Dried fruits.....	3	122.5	132.4	128.7
Fresh vegetables.....	4	164.3	174.2	172.7
Canned vegetables.....	3	131.0	131.3	136.5
All.....	19	122.1	122.5	133.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	9	123.5	122.9	119.5
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	120.3	120.3	110.0
Sugar, etc.....	6	114.6	116.6	119.4
Condiments.....	5	101.3	99.9	96.8
All.....	24	116.1	116.1	114.7
VI. <i>Textiles :</i>				
Woolens.....	5	126.9	126.9	120.8
Cottons.....	4	136.0	137.0	130.8
Silks.....	3	85.7	85.1	86.1
Jutes.....	2	174.3	169.5	153.8
Flax products.....	4	103.7	103.7	104.9
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	120.9	119.9	116.7
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	181.3	183.8	159.8
Leather.....	4	140.9	140.9	124.3
Boots & shoes.....	3	145.0	145.0	136.3
All.....	11	156.7	157.6	140.5
III. <i>Metals and Implements :</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	102.5	99.8	97.9
Other metals.....	13	141.7	136.0	119.6
Implements.....	10	104.8	104.8	105.1
All.....	34	118.2	115.1	108.6
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting :</i>				
Fuel.....	6	123.8	120.9	112.9
Lighting.....	4	84.8	84.8	84.9
All.....	10	111.2	106.4	101.7
X. <i>Building Materials :</i>				
Lumber.....	12	166.7	166.6	163.7
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	108.1	105.0	103.5
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	136.5	139.2	140.2
All.....	46	131.9	131.5	131.1
XI. <i>House Furnishings :</i>				
Furniture.....	6	138.9	138.9	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	111.4	103.0	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.5	120.5	118.2
All.....	16	119.1	117.0	111.1
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	115.8	114.4	112.5
III. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>				
Furs.....	4	321.3	321.3	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	136.1	153.4	159.0
Sundries.....	6	117.7	113.7	104.3
All.....	16	175.5	180.5	174.7
All commodities.....	257	133.1	132.5	123.9

More detailed information as to the price movement during October as compared with the preceding month is as follows:—

Grains and fodders. — Manitoba wheat fell from 96c in the last week of September to 88c in the first week in October, but rose to 94c by the middle of the month, the crop movement being slower than expected and vessel space having been contracted for by shippers. Very heavy receipts soon brought the price down again. The outbreak of the Balkan war strengthened prices also on account of the possibility that shipments to western Europe from the Black Sea and the Lower Danube might be cut off for some time. However, it was estimated that the very large crops in the United States and Canada would be sufficient to keep prices steady. The exceptionally heavy movement of grain in the United States, setting in sooner than in Canada, was the feature in the price movement of wheat during the past month. Russian crops were also reported very good. Ontario winter wheat was firmer, the supplies coming in slowly and the quality of much being poor. Oats were downward also, receipts of western oats being heavy and causing Ontario oats to decline in sympathy. Western barley was firmer under good demand, and Ontario barley continued steady. Flax prices fell steadily from \$1.65 to \$1.35, the Canadian crop being estimated at 15,000,000 bushels as compared with 7,000,000 bushels last year. The quality is also expected to be good. Corn was lower, the United States crop being larger than last year. Ontario peas and rye were firmer. Hay was lower, under heavy demand but heavy receipts. Bran, shorts and baled straw were steady.

Animals and meats. — Cattle were firmer at Winnipeg, but easier at Toronto. Choice cattle were reported somewhat scarce, but supplies of the other grades were larger. Farmers were said to be marketing the remainder of their grass cattle, and the grass though plentiful, was none too nutritious. Some

choice Alberta cattle were sold in Chicago early in the month for \$10.25, a record price, but later the price there rose to \$11.05. Dressed beef, hind quarters, was lowered \$1.00 per cwt early in the month. Veal was steady. Hogs were weaker at the first of the month, but advanced during the month, supplies being light and demand being heavy from packers, western as well as eastern. Dressed hogs rose in sympathy. Pork products were also raised toward the end of the month. Bacon was up 1c-1½c, being rather scarce, and hams rose ½c, being in good supply. Mess pork in barrels was \$1.50 higher. Lard was firm. Sheep were steady, but mutton dropped \$1.00 early in the month. Supplies of lambs were good. Fowl and turkeys were unchanged, but demand was better. Turkeys were reported late in the season and immature for the Thanksgiving market.

Dairy products. — Butter prices were firm, demand from Western Canada being good, although receipts were large on account of the favourable weather for pasturage. This is in great contrast to the conditions of last year, but prices ruled 2c-3c higher than a year ago and no exports have been made whereas a year ago exports were considerable. At Montreal prices were up 1c-2c, and at Toronto both dairy and creamery advanced 1c toward the close of the month. It was reported that large supplies had been ordered from New Zealand to arrive in the winter and that this might have a downward influence on prices. Cheese declined ½c, production continuing good. Milk went up to winter prices at Toronto and Montreal at the first of October, the rates paid to producers being 2c per gallon higher at Montreal than last winter but 1c lower at Toronto. Crops in the Montreal district did not compare as favourably with those of last year in the Toronto district. Eggs rose 1c at both Montreal and Toronto toward the end of the month. Supplies were scarcer, but were reported of better quality, the weather being more favourable.

Fish. — Dried cod and haddock were steady. The market in Portugal was reported poor as a result of British and Norwegian competition, but the Mediterranean and West Indian markets were more favourable. Salt mackerel advanced from 8c to 9c, the catch having been somewhat short, and salt herring was reported scarce and it was stated that supplies for export would have to come from Newfoundland. Canned lobsters may be scarce as the last few weeks' fishing did not turn out well. British Columbia sockeye salmon was steady. The total pack of British Columbia salmon was reported double that of last year, but that on Puget Sound was said to be small, so that pink and red salmon may advance. Alaska red salmon was brought on the market in Eastern Canada as British Columbia sockeye was so high. Fresh halibut and whitefish were reported scarce, and only frozen stock will be available soon. Oysters were stated to be somewhat late this year but were improving as the season advanced.

Fruits and vegetables. — Apples have turned out a good crop, and may be as cheap as the crop in Britain is also reported good. Grapes continued on the market in good supply. Peaches firmed in price as supplies fell off. Pears were steady, but plums were soon off the market, the crop not being very heavy. Canned peaches, 2's, opened 40c lower than last year, and 3's 65c lower. Other fruits were about the same price as a year ago. Lawtonberries were higher, like strawberries and raspberries, the crop being poor on account of dry weather in July. Pears were 2½c a dozen lower. Canned apples were 10c lower than last year. Blueberries and huckleberries were high again, the pack being so small for demand in recent years. Canned fruits from California arrived in the markets, prices being low on account of the heavy crop there. Lemons were scarce, and advanced to \$6.00-\$7.00 per case, and were hard to get. New crop is expected early in November. Ranges were also upward, but new crop was expected soon, being three weeks

late, but the Florida crops were reported very good. The grape fruit output was estimated to be three times as large as last year, and the orange crop 50% greater. Bananas were steady. Dried apples fell from 10½c-11½c to 8c-9c, the apple crop being good and much of it having to be sold for evaporation, not being fit for keeping and shipping owing to fungus, due to the wet weather. Dates were ½c higher than last year, figs 2c-3c higher, currants unchanged, while dried apricots and peaches lower than last year when they were very high. Prunes were also lower, being also exceptionally high last year. Smyrna Sultana raisins were reported to be a very light crop, and Valencia raisins were 1½c higher than a year ago, but California raisins were down to the lowest levels in eight years. All California dried fruits were lower than last year. There were fears of the possibility that the outbreak of the war in the Balkans might affect the fruit markets by preventing shipments from the eastern Mediterranean, but it was reported that most of the large shipments had been made.

The season was very favourable for vegetables on the whole. The potato crop was reported very large, but with rot prevalent in many localities. Some early shipments from New Brunswick were reported to be somewhat affected, but later arrivals were quite satisfactory. Quebec and Ontario were chiefly affected, and the Ontario Department of Agriculture stated that potatoes would probably be scarce later, as farmers were rushing the crops to market as they would not keep. Some reports, however, stated that the rot was confined to low ground. Prices were, therefore, 30c per bag lower at Montreal and Toronto at the beginning of the month, but were firmer later on. The vegetable crop around Montreal was reported to have suffered severely from excessive rain. Beans were almost off the wholesale market, and the crop was reported about three weeks late. Onions came on the market at Montreal and Toronto at about \$2.25 per cwt., as compared with \$3.00

last year. Tomatoes rose from 20c-25c to 30c-35c, and were scarce as a result of frost. Prices for canned vegetables were announced by the canners. Tomatoes opened at \$1.37½, which was 20c higher than last year, but prices then jumped immediately to \$1.50-\$1.65, the delivery being only 40% as compared with 60% this year, so that prices are expected to be on lower levels this year. Canned tomatoes were expected to be as high in the United States as last year. Corn opened at 97½c, the same as last year, the delivery being 75% as compared with 90% last year when prices rose immediately to \$1.05, which was the prevailing price in September of this year again. Canned beets were 2½c lower than last year. Pumpkin opened at 85c, which is 15c less than last year.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions. — Flour was steady in price in Eastern Canada as spot flour was scarce, winter wheat prices were high, and the milling quality not good, in spite of the fall in prices of Manitoba wheat. In Western Canada flour was lowered 30c-50c per barrel, and it was estimated by some that prices might be 40c-50c lower than last year. Millers in the east were reported to be buying wheat in the United States for grinding in bond for export. Oatmeal continued higher and rolled oats advanced 10c in the West. Rangoon and Japan rice fell 15c per cwt., crops being reported better than expected. Louisiana and Texas rice were higher than a year ago. Sugar fell 10c, raw being easier, and is now \$1.10 cheaper than a year ago. Splendid crops were reported in Europe and Cuba. Glucose was 20c lower, while honey was firmer. Maple sugar was ½c lower, the market being dull, but later improved and prices advanced slightly. Molasses advanced 1c. Pepper was 1c higher, cloves were firm as the Zanzibar crop was reported small; cream of tartar was strong, and celery seed was lower.

Textiles. — Wool was steady, but as prices were firm in England it was re-

ported that some lines might advance. The demand in the United States was also heavy and mills were busy, but consumption had not overtaken supply to as great an extent as in Canada. Raw cotton was lower with better crop reports. Grey cottons averaged higher while coloured cottons and prints were lower. Raw silk was higher, the demand being strong at the beginning of the month, but easier later. Jute was up 15c per cwt., and hessians ½c per yard. The market was reported strong and some Dundee mills declined orders for early delivery. Fine tow was firmer. Linen was advanced in Britain by the manufacturers and was in strong demand here.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes. — Beef hides were reported up 1c at Montreal, calfskins were firmer, and lamb-skins advanced to 70c. Inspected steers' and cows' hides were quoted lower at Toronto, but the quality is said to be poorer as the autumn advances. Harness leather was reported higher, box calf and kip boots were very firm, and men's patent leather boots were slightly higher.

Metals and implements. — Pig iron, both Canadian and foreign, rose again, was reported scarce and probably still upward. Advances were made in galvanized sheets, boiler plates, steel billets, mild steel bar, tire steel, toe calk, wire rods, forging iron, horseshoe iron, bright Canada plates, hay wire, poultry netting, and brass pins. Bar iron rose from \$2.05 to \$2.10, and it was thought by some might rise to \$2.50. Wire cloth contracts were made for next year at \$1.50 as compared with \$1.60 last year. Antimony was reported higher at Toronto, the demand being good and there being a possibility that the outbreak of war would prevent shipments. Price were easier later in the month. Aluminium advanced \$3.00 per cwt. and copper was up 50c per cwt. Lead was 50 higher, but lower on the primary markets later. Tin advanced from \$50.00 to \$52.00, and later to \$53.00. Solde bar also advanced in sympathy. Som

lines of tinware, it was reported, might also advance. Spelter, silver, nickel and quicksilver were also higher. However, it was reported that metals showed signs of falling in the United States. Rail markets were crowded with orders and sold ahead, while the scarcity of coke was reported serious. Pearl-handled goods, it was stated, might rise as mother of pearl prices had been withdrawn on account of scarcity, the fisheries having been a partial failure.

Fuel and lighting. — Anthracite coal was reported scarce in all parts of Canada east of Alberta on account of difficulty in getting shipments since the suspension of mining last spring. It was reported that some companies in Pennsylvania had raised the price \$1.00 per ton, and that others could not supply the dealers. It was stated that the demand was unusually great as everybody was trying to get a whole winter's supply, fearing shortage. Coal was also reported scarce at Edmonton and other points on account of car shortage due to grain shipping. It was reported that coal might be scarce on the west coast of British Columbia on account of the strike at Cumberland and Ladysmith. Coke was very scarce at Connellsville, and steel-makers experienced great difficulty in getting supplies, so that prices for prompt shipment and even winter shipments were much higher, some famine prices being paid.

Building materials. — Lumber prices were steady. Hardwood was firm in Ontario, especially the lower grades. Birch, elm and ash, 1 inch, were very scarce, and prices were reported likely to rise. Car shortage was still complained of. Stocks were well sold out at St. John, N.B., and spruce deals were 25c higher. Lead pipe, cut nails, red lead, and copper wire were up in price in sympathy with the raw metals. Linseed oil was 11c lower, the flax crop both in Canada and the United States being very large, and the quality good. Turpentine was 2c lower, supplies at Savannah being larger. White lead was up

25c and shellac was reported 11½-2c higher.

House furnishings. — Prices of brooms were reported easier as the crop of broom corn was large, but on account of excessive moisture much of it might be coarse and fit only for the lower grades of brooms, so that choice grades would probably be steady in price. Some lines, it was stated, were already quoted 25c-50c a dozen lower by some manufacturers. Earthenware was up 7-8%, as prices were raised in England on account of higher wages and prices of coal.

Drugs and chemicals. — Opium was higher, owing to good demand and the possibility of the war in the Balkans stopping shipments. Menthol was also firmer, being somewhat scarce.

Miscellaneous. — Canadian hops were lower at 22c, compared with 40c-45c a year ago. British Columbia hops were quoted at 25c, as compared with 46c last year, and choicest Bohemians were down to 36c compared with 85c in 1911. Crops were very good, while last year they were poor. Malt fell again from \$1.15 to \$1.05. Manilla rope was up to 14½c, as compared with 10½c last year. Rubber was 7c per cwt. lower. Pulp and paper markets were steady. Ottawa valley shipments are expected to total larger than ever before. Water being good on both sides of the line, mills were accumulating ground wood pulp and maintaining prices as the general market was firm. Sulphite was still scarce and very strong.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	91.6
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6,8220	81.5
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6,3076 ²	...
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6,1164	...
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8,0171	91.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8,3289	105.2
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8,9172 ³	109.9
1908	129.8	2,310*	73	8,2949	105.5
1909	121.2	2,196	71	8,2631	111.9
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9,2310	115.2
1911	127.3	2,513	79.7	8,7132	109.1
1912					
Jan.	131.4	2,613	81.8	8,9493*	112.4
Feb.	134.3	2,667	82.9	8,9578	112.2
Mar.	134.2	2,791	84.4	8,9019	115.7
April	135.4	2,693	85.0	9,1010	120.5
May	135.9	2,687	85.3	9,2746	122.7
June	136.9	2,705	85.5	9,1846	120.4
July	134.8	2,746		9,0657	116.9
Aug.	133.4	2,722		9,1000	115.7
Sept.	132.5	2,740		9,2257	116.1
Oct.	133.1			9,2626	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912 May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January, 1862: 8,1382.

Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906: 5,7019.

Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911: March, 1907: 9,1293.

The rise of 18 points or about one per cent. in the *Economist's* index number was in spite of the continued decline in the price of food products, so marked during August, but which was confined to cereals in September, both the home and Canadian crops proving better than had been expected. Minerals advanced 16 points, the heavy demand showing no signs of abating.

"Bradstreet's October 1st index number will probably prove disappointing to many who have looked for prices of food and meat to show an immediate response to bumper yields of most crops, but more mature thought will convince these that meat animals have yet to be fattened on lower-priced grain. This has already been recognized by some authorities, who earlier in the autumn had predicted lower beef prices. The facts are that many food prices are actually higher, others unchanged, while other commodities have responded to better trade conditions, the result being a new high-record level for all commodities, as reflected by the index number, which is 2.5 per cent. higher than on September 1st, 1.9 per cent. higher than on May 1st, and 7.3 per cent. higher than on October 1st, 1911. Of the groups of thirteen commodities, only two—breadstuffs and chemicals and drugs—receded during September, while of the individual staple quotations, 41 advanced, 20 declined, and 44 remained unchanged."—*Bradstreet's*, Oct. 12th, 1912.

The slight rise in Gibson's average index number for September was due to the rise in commodities other than foods, foods being lower, and clothing, minerals and other articles upward. In October the total index number began to recede, though minerals were upward.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the continued scarcity of anthracite coal, with advancing prices, extending from Amherst, N.S., to Saskatoon, Sask., due to short supplies since the suspension of mining in Pennsylvania last spring, and to difficulty in getting shipments since, the situation being acute in many cities. Soft coal and wood were also upward. Eggs and butter were higher with the advance of the season, and higher prices for milk prevailed in many cities. Potatoes were lower in most localities, the crop being heavy, but rot, due to excessive rain, was reported, especially in Ontario. There was a downward tendency in beef and mutton, also in pork, but bacon and lard were upward. Evaporated apples, prunes and sugar were downward as a result of increased production.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — Sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast were lower in price at Three Rivers and Sorel, Que.; at Peterborough, Orillia and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; but advanced at Medicine Hat, Alta., and Nelson, B.C. Sirloin steak was lower at Hull, Que. Medium shoulder roast alone declined at Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que.; and at Winnipeg Man., but advanced at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Berlin, Ont.

Veal was lower at Montreal and Hull, Que.; at Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and at Winnipeg, Man. The price rose at St. Catharines, Ont., where calves were scarce at this season, at Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alta.

Mutton. — Supplies were more plentiful on account of the season of the year, and prices were lower at Sherbrooke and Hull, Que.; at Orillia, Guelph, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man. The price advanced at Montreal, Que., and Berlin, Ont.

Pork. — Fresh roasting pork was lower at Sorel and Montreal, Que.; Orillia, Hamilton, Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Prices were higher at St. Catharines, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Edmonton, Alta. At St. Catharines, hogs were reported to be scarce and light in weight, and at Edmonton farmers were too busy to bring in large supplies. At Chatham, Ont., butchers were stated to be buying from the farmers at lower prices. Salt pork declined at Sherbrooke, Que., being more plentiful, and at Chatham, Ont., where the demand was less, but the price advanced at St. Catharines, Ont.

Bacon. — On account of the scarcity and high prices prevailing for hogs during the last few months, bacon was higher in price at St. Hyacinthe, Que.; St. Catharines, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, and Chatham, Ont.; and at Winnipeg, Man. Lower prices were quoted at Sydney, N.S., and Sherbrooke, Que., due to lower wholesale prices.

Fish. — Fresh cod advanced 1c per pound at Sydney, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., as the supply was falling off. Fish prices were lower at Montreal, Que., but higher at St. Thomas, Ont.

Lard declined at Sherbrooke, Que., and Ottawa, Ont., but advanced at Westville, N.S., St. Catharines, Brantford, Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont. Better demand and the run of light hogs were reported as causes of the rise.

Eggs. — Fresh eggs alone were higher in twenty-nine of the cities and both packed and fresh advanced in nine cities. Packed eggs were higher at Fredericton, N.B., and no declines were reported. Packed eggs appeared on the retail market in many of the cities. Sup-

plies were reported to be coming in from the country in decreasing quantities, and fresh eggs were becoming difficult to obtain in some localities. Buyers were active in taking up whatever supplies were offered and farmers were said to be storing for their own winter use. As prices were so high it was reported that supplies might be imported.

Milk. — Prices were advanced for the winter at Sydney, and Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, and Montreal, Que.; at Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, and Toronto, Ont.; at Brandon, Man., and Saskatoon, Sask. These advances were stated to be due to the fact that cows have now to be stabled and fed, to the high prices of feed in some localities, and to the scarcity of labour. In nearly half the cities the price is now one cent per quart higher than a year ago, while in a few cases it is two cents per quart higher. In some localities further advances were expected in November.

Butter. — Both dairy and creamery butter were higher in price at sixteen of the cities, dairy butter alone was higher in three cities, and creamery butter alone in six cities. Slightly lower prices were reported at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Ottawa, and St. Thomas, Ont.; while dairy butter was lower at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Creamery butter declined at Victoria, B.C., on account of shipments being received from Eastern Canada and New Zealand. At Ottawa the closing of cheese factories increased the local supplies.

Cheese. — Both old and new cheese were lower at Amherst, N.S., and Brandon, Man., but were higher at St. John's, Que. Old cheese was higher at Moncton, N.B., Ottawa and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C., but was lower at Orillia, Ont. New cheese advanced at Fredericton, N.B., Hamilton and Berlin, Ont., but declined at Toronto, Ont., as the supplies were larger.

Bread. — Bread declined to five cents per 24 oz. loaf after an advance to six cents in September. At Medicine Hat,

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.		Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.		Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.					Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
Sydney.....	20	14	10	16	18	18	22	6	20	36	32	10	28	35	20	.....	1	5	3½	4		
Westville.....	18	12	8	15	15	16	22	7-15	20	30	30	7	30	32	20	20	3	4½	3½	5		
Amherst..	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	32	30	7	30	32	18	18	1½	4½	3½	4		
Halifax.....	24	17	10	15	15	15	20	5-7-22	18	35	30	8	28-30	34	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5		
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																						
Charlottetown..	20	16	10	16	15	14	17	5	18	25	22	6	22	25	18	18	2	3½	3	3½		
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																						
Moncton.....	20	12	.....	18	16	16	23	6	18	35	.....	7-8	28	33	.....	20	2	4	3½	4		
St. John.....	24	14	..	16	16	16	22	6	20	46	30	7	30	35	22	20	1½	5½	3½	1½		
Fredericton.	25			14	14	14	22	7-16	18	35	30	8	24	35	25	22	2	4	4	4		
<i>Quebec—</i>																						
Quebec.....	16	14	14	12	15	16	18	8	20	40	30	8	23	32	16	15	6	3½	3½	5		
	17	15		14			20						30	34	18							
Three Rivers.	18	12	15	15	17	15	20	8-15	17	32	30	7	30	32	20	20	6	3½	3	4		
Sherbrooke...	25	12½	10	15	17	15	18	8-10	17-18	35	.....	7	30	33	20	..	1	5	3½	5		
		15											32	34								
Sorel.....	18	12½	12	15	15	15	20	10	17	35	30	6	28	30	20	18	6	3½	3	4		
St. Hyacinthe.	14	12	10	15	15	12	25	6-10-12	16	35	.....	7	30	30	20	20	6	3	3	5		
St. Johns.....	20	16	14	18	17	15	18	8-10	16	35	34	8	31	32	20	18	3	3	3	6		
Montreal.....	22	13	16	18	15	19	22	15	17	45	36	9	29	30	22	20	1½	4	4	4		
Hull.....	15	13	12½	17	16	15	20	8	18	35	30	7	30	30	18	17	3	3½	3	4		

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING OCTOBER, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 34

COMMODITIES, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Moeha. per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (3 roomed dwelling in workman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med m, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	6	..	15	7	6	30-40	60	40	1.20	10	10	7.25	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	16.00
5	6	13	13	6	6	30	25	35	0.90	8	10	.....	3.20	4.00	3.50	19	14.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6½	6	30	30	40	1.05	8	10	8.50	4.75	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
5-6	6	.....	10-12	5½	5½	30	50	40-60	1.20	10	10	8.50	5.50	5.50	3.50	22	15.00	10.00
5	5	..	12-16	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	22	8.50	5.00
5	6	12	12	5½	5½	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	8.00	5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00
6	6	12	14	6	5½	40	50	40	1.20	10	12	9.00	5.70	8.00	1.00	20	9.00	8.00
6	6	15	12	6	6	35	50	40	0.55	10	10	9.00	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	6	13	12	6	5	35-40	35-40	40	0.60	20	10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	18	16.00	.....
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.75	15	8	7.00	5.00	7.00	5.50	18	18.00	18.00
5	5	16	15	5½	5	40	40	40	0.90	10	8-10	7.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	12.00	8.00
5	5	12	10	6	5½	30	30	40	1.00	16	8	8.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	18	15.00	11.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	6	30-60	30-60	40	0.70	5-7	8	7.50	5.50	5.50	4.50	18	9.00	7.00
5	5	13	13	6	5½	30	35	30	1.00	15	10	7.75	6.00	7.00	5.50	22	10.00	8.00
7	6	13	12	5½	6	35	35	40	1.00	18	7	[8.50 9.00 10.00]	6.50	8.35	4.85	23	15.00	9.00
5	7	12½	12½	6	5½	35-40	35	40	0.90	10	8	8.25	5.25	6.00	4.00	20	15.00	10.00

1. Company houses, \$6.00; private, \$8.00.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Onario—</i>																				
Ottawa	20	15	12½	15	18	15	20	8	18	40	30	9	28	32	22	18	3	3½	4	5
Brockville	20	15	12½	15	15	17	25	10	18	35	30	7	30	30	18	18	1½	3½	3½	3½
Kingston	25	18			18					35				33	20	20				
	20	15	10	15	17	15	20	12½	17	35		7		35	20	18	3	4	3½	5
Belleville	20	12½	13	15	15		27		18	32		6	35	33	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
			15	17																
Peterborough.	22	12½	12½	18	16	15	25	15	20	32	28	7	24	32	20	18	1½	3½	3½	4½
Orillia	20	15	15	15	17		23	13	20	30		7	26	30	20	18	3	3½	3½	4½
Toronto	20	12½	12½	15	16	12	18	12	16	35	30	10	25	30	22	17	3	3½	2½	3
	25	13	13	18	18	14	22	15	17	40			30	35		18				
Niagara Falls.	23	15	15	20	20	16	25	15	20	35		7	30	35	25	18	1½	4	3	4
St. Catharines.	22	18	20	20	19	17	22	15	20	34	28	7	26	30	22	18	3	4	3	4
				22									28							
Hamilton	23	12½	15	18	17	16	22	15	18	38	32	8	30	32	22	18	1½	3½	3	4
				20	18															
Brantford ..	25	12½	12½	18	17	17	25	13	22	32		8		32	25	18	1½	3½	3	5
Guelph	22	14	20	18	20	16	21	15	17	32		7	30	32	20	20	3	4	2½	4
		15	22			18														
Berlin	20	15	15	18	18	17	23	15	18	32		7	28	32		20	1½	4	2½	4½
Woodstock ..	22	13	12½	15	20	20	23	14	18	30		7	30	22	25	20	1½	4	2½	3½
		14	15				25	14												
Stratford	20	16	14	16	22	20	24	15	16	29		7	26	28	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
				18																
London	22	15	15	18	18	22	25	18	17	32	30	7	30	32	20	18	1½	4	3	5
St. Thomas ..	23	14	12½	15	18	14	22	16	18	32		7	25	30	20	18	1½	3½	3½	3½
Chatham	20	15	15	15	18	14	24	10	16	30		7	28	32	18	18	1½	4	3½	4
							15													
Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	15	22	15	20	30		8	30	32	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Owen Sound..	22	14	15	15	17	17	20	11	17	27	27	7	25	30	18	18	1½	4	2½	4½
		15																		
Cobalt	25	15	15	20	22	22	22	12½	17½	40	35	10	25	35	20		3	3½	3½	5
							15													
Sault Ste Marie	17	14	14	17	13	18	25	15	18	35	30	9	25	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
		15	16	18	17		20	20						35						
Port Arthur ..	25	12½	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	30	30	10	30	32½	20		2	3½	3½	3½
		15					25	15	18	35				35						
Fort William..	25	15	15	22	22	20	22	12½	17½	30	30	10	30	35	20	20	2	3½	3½	3½
										35										
<i>Manitoba—</i>																				
Winnipeg	25	15	18	25	22	18	30	12½	18	35	28	10	27	35	23	20	1	5	2½	5
Brandon	22	15	12	20	20		30	20	20	35	30	10	30	38	20	20	1½	4	3½	5
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																				
Prince Albert.	22	15	15	20	20	20	30	18	20	35	30	10	25	10		25	1½-2	4½-3½	4	5
Regina	25	18	22	25	23	20	35	15	20	35	30	12½	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	1	5
<i>Alberta—</i>																				
Moosejaw	25	16		25	20	18	23	18	20	10		10		40		22½	1½	4½	3½	5
Saskatoon	25	16	22	22	22	20	25	18	20	10	35	15	30	40	25		1½	6½	4	4
														35						
Medicine Hat.	30	20	25	25	25	20	25	12½	20	50	40	12	30	40	25	25	1½	4.8	3½	6½
								18												
Calgary	25	12½	18	22	20	20	23	12	18	35		10	22	33	22	22	2	3½	5	4½
		15						18						25						
Edmonton	25	15	20	20	22	20	35	20	20	40		10	35	40	20	20	1½	5	4	4½
Lethbridge	22	17	25	25	22	18	30	17	20	40		10	35	30	25	25	1	5	3½	5
							20			45										
<i>British Columbia—</i>																				
Nelson	28	20	16	25	25	22	28	15	22	65	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	4	5
New Westminster	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	10	18	55		12½	35	45	25	25	1½	5	4	6
							15													
Victoria	25	15	20	25	25	20	30	12½	20	60	35	15	35	50	30	25	1			5½
							15													
Nanaimo	20	15	16	23	20	20	27	10	19	50	35	10	32	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	5

2. 6 lbs. for 25c; 3½c in large quantities.

3. Weight of loaves, 1½, 1¾, and 2 lbs.; 6½c per loaf.

4. None used, natural gas only.

5. Lignite.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 14 bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ngm'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	6	12½	15	6	5½	40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	13.00	10.00
5	5	15	12½	6	5	40	35	40	.75	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	.80	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	7	..	10	6½	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	8	8.00	....	....	4.50	20	13.00	12.60
5	7	15	15	5½	5½	40	40	40	.90	10	10	8.25	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	14.00	10.00
5	5	10	12	5½	5	30	30	40	.70	10	7	8.00	5.50	6.50	4.50	15	12.60	10.00
5	6	10	11	5½	5½	25	25	25	1.20	10	7	8.00	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	15.00	10.00
5	7	..	10	6½	6	30	30	28	1.35	10	8	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	20	22.00	20.00
5	6	..	12	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.30	10	7	7.25	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	25.00	8.00
5	5½	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	1.50	10	10	8.00	5.25	9.00	7.00	20	15.00	10.00
7	5	.....	12½	7	5½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	8.00	5.75	9.00	7.00	18	14.00	14.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	35	.85	10	9	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	13.00	11.00
5	6	15	12½	5½	5½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	8.00	5.00	15	15.00	10.00
5	7	.....	12½	6½	5½	25	25	30	.90	10	10	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	15.00	12.00
5	5	..	12	7	5½	25	30	30	1.00	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	7	.....	10	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.20	10	10	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	5	.....	10	6	5	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	12.00	9.00
5	5	....	..	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.00	10	8	7.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	16.00	12.00
4	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	2.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	12½	12½	6½	5½	25	25	25	40	.75	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.95	15	14.00	10.00
5	15	15	6½	6½	25	30	35	1.00	10	10	10	10.00	.....	5.50	4.50	25	18.00	1.00
5	18	15	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.00	10	10	10	8.50	.....	5.00	4.00	25	15.00	1.00
6½	15	15	7½	6½	30	30	25	1.25	10	10	10	8.50	5.75	5.50	3.50	25	25.00	15.00
6½	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	8	8.50	5.75	6.00	4.50	25	25.00	15.00
6	12	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.05	10	8½	11.00	9.00	5.50	7.00	5.50	25	30.00	18.00
7	17½	12½	7	7	35	35	35	.45	15	10	10	11.50	9.25	7.50	5.50	30	25.00	15.00
8	12	12	7	6½	40	40	35	1.00	15	10	10	13.50	10.00	5.50	4.25	30	30.00	20.00
5	15	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.50	15	10	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	35.00	20.00
6	17	20	6½	6½	40	40	40	.75	15	15	15	12.85	8.10	.....	8.00	35	46.00	20.00
8½	20	17½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.35	25	12½	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	30.00	20.00	
6	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.20	15	12½	4	4	4	4	40	25.00	20.00	
7	15	12½	6	7	35	40	40	.75	15	10	7	7.00	6.75	6.75	5.50	35	25.00	.....
7	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.05	20	12½	8.75	4.50	.....	8.50	30	30.00	25.00	
6	12½	15	8	7½	40	40	40	.90	20	15	.....	5.00	.....	3.50	30	35.00	25.00	
8½	16	12½	7½	6½	50	45	30	1.25	25	12½	12.00	8.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	14.00	
6	15	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	1.10	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00	
8	20	15	7	6½	40	50	40	.90	15	8	11.50	6.50	.....	6.00	50	25.00	.....
8	14	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	27.00	15.00	

6. Mixed.
7. Nanaimo coal.
8. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually contains 100 lbs.
9. Delivery extra, 75c-\$1.50.

Alta., a by-law of the city council raised the size of a standard loaf to 1 lb. 8 oz. instead of 1 lb. 6 oz., the price remaining steady at 10c per single loaf or fourteen loaves for \$1.00. In Lethbridge, Alta., bread was reduced to 5c per one pound loaf.

Flour declined at Victoria, B.C., on account of a reduction in wholesale prices.

Rolled oats were quoted lower at St. Thomas, Ont., and higher at Calgary, Alta.

Rice was lower at Moncton, N.B.

Beans declined at Sorel, Que., as the crop was good, and at St. Thomas, Ont. Prices were higher at Hull, Que., London, Ont., on account of scarcity, and at Edmonton, Alta.

Apples, evaporated. — As the apple crop is good and new stock was coming in, prices declined at Sydney, N.S., St. John, N.B., Orillia and Toronto, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta.

Prunes declined at Belleville, Toronto, and London, Ont., but advanced at Orillia. A good crop is reported.

Sugar. — Wholesale markets being lower, both granulated and yellow sugar were lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I. at Brockville, Peterborough, Toronto, and Niagara Falls, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta. Granulated sugar alone declined at Sorel, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Calgary, Alta. Yellow sugar was lower at Sherbrooke, Que.

Tea was quoted higher at St. Thomas, Ont.

Coffee was higher at Woodstock, Ont., the advance being reported due to the troubles in Mexico.

Potatoes. — The price declined at twenty-seven of the cities, the heavy crop being marketed and supplies being plentiful. At St. John's, Que., Peterborough, Hamilton, Berlin, and London, Ont., rot was reported and prices

were higher. At Chatham, Ont., farmers were selling the crop rather than keep it in pits. At Hamilton, Ont., many fields were reported not worth digging, and prices advanced after the middle of the month. The price was also higher at New Westminster, B.C. The wet season was the cause of the good crop and of the rot in some localities.

Vinegar was unchanged.

Starch was lower at St. Thomas, Ont.

Coal. — The shortage in anthracite coal has continued and is more acute in some cities, and also has extended further. Stocks were reported light in nearly all cities, and as people were buying for winter consumption demand was heavy. Higher prices were reported at Amherst and Halifax, N.S.; Moncton, St. John, and Fredericton, N.B.; Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. John's, and Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Belleville, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Woodstock, Stratford, Chatham, Windsor, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man., and Saskatoon, Sask. Lignite was higher at Edmonton, Alta., the demand being heavier as the season advanced. At Quebec City, dealers could deliver only what coal had been ordered some time ago, and in some cases paid for. No other coal was for sale. At Amherst, N.S., scarcely any anthracite coal could be obtained. At Montreal scarcity was so acute that in the north and east ends conditions were reported almost famine-like, and dealers would not undertake to deliver any order in less than a month. At Brantford dealers would deliver only two tons to one order. At Stratford coke was being sold at \$5.50 per ton. Dealers report difficulty in getting supplies since the suspension of mining in the spring, impossibility or delay in getting orders filled, and delay in transportation and in receiving shipments. At Saskatoon, Sask., car shortage in the West was reported, and lignite was higher. Bituminous coal advanced on account of the scarcity of hard coal and increased demand at Amherst, N.S., S.

John, N.B., St. John's, Que., at Guelph, Berlin, and Stratford, Ont., and at Hamilton after the middle of the month.

Wood. — In sympathy with the advance in coal, the increased demand, and the shortage resulting both hard and soft wood were higher at Sorel, and St. John's, Que.; Brockville, Hamilton and

Berlin, Ont. The harder grades of wood were cheaper at Brandon, Man.

Coal oil. — Prices were unchanged.

Rentals. — Rates were \$1.00 and \$2.00 higher at Three Rivers, Que. Houses without sanitary conveniences were \$4.00 lower at Lethbridge, Alta., but at Nanaimo, B.C., were \$3.00 higher.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1912.

THE upward trend of wages evidenced during the first half of the present year continued during the third quarter. Several cases were also reported to the Department in which a reduction was made in the hours of labour.

The changes reported during the third quarter affecting in each case a number of work people were fifty-eight, as compared with twenty-seven during the corresponding period of last year. These changes affected upwards of 16,292 employees as compared with 13,387 employees affected by similar changes during the third quarter of 1911. Of the fifty-eight changes reported, fifty-seven were of the nature of an increase in wages, the remaining one being a reduction of working hours. In nine cases the changes involved both an increase in wages and a decrease in hours. In two cases a reduction in weekly wages was made in spite of the fact that an increase in the hourly wage went into effect, the decrease being due to a reduction of working hours. In one case also an increase in the number of working hours per day was reported. In the table immediately following an analysis is presented showing the approximate aggregate results according to industries and groups of trades, together with the number of employees, of the several changes of the quarter, as far as detailed information was obtained by the Department. It may be added, however, that the table is only

an approximation, as the exact figures were not in each case available.

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY THE CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1912.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Approximate No. of employees affected.
Mining.....	1,000
Building.....	6,925
Metal.....	459
Printing and Allied.....	1,187
Clothing.....	44
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	340
Railway Service.....	1,635
Street Railway Employees.....	2,721
General Transport.....	273
Municipal Employees.....	64
Unskilled Labour.....	1,289
Miscellaneous.....	306
Total.....	16,292

Changes in Wages, &c.

The following is a statement of changes by trades and groups of trades, reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the third quarter of 1912.

Agriculture. — The demand for men for harvesting operations was particularly keen and a severe shortage was experienced. Wages paid were higher in consequence, in fact it may be stated that higher wages were generally paid than ever before in the history of the country.

Mining. — A new scale of wages was put into effect among the employees

of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada at various British Columbia points. The Department is enabled, through the courtesy of the Assistant General Manager of the Company, to give a detailed statement of this change in conditions, particulars of which will be found in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Building trades. — A change affecting 800 employees went into effect in Montreal on July 1st by which bricklayers received an increase of five cents per hour, raising their hourly wage to fifty-five cents, such rate to prevail until June 31st, 1914. 500 masons in the same city were given an increase of five cents per hour, which brought their hourly wage up to fifty cents, this rate to prevail for a similar period to that of the bricklayers. Bricklayers and masons to the number of fifty in Brandon were given an increase of five cents per hour on September 9th. The same class to the number of 160 in Saskatoon and forty in Battleford were given a similar increase. In these two cases, however, the hours were reduced during June, July and August when fifty were worked as compared with fifty-four during other months of the year. These changes reduced the weekly wage by eight cents during the summer months and increased it by \$2.60 during the remaining months of the year. A strike of carpenters in Quebec was followed by the granting of an average rate of wages by several contractors. Carpenters in Montreal were given an increase of five cents, the employers signing the agreement as prepared by the union and the change taking place in each firm as they were approached. The same class in Port Arthur were granted an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours during July. In June and July a strike of carpenters occurred in Winnipeg and an increase in wages went into effect during August. The same class in Moosejaw (350) and Calgary (1,200) were also given increases, that in the former case being accompanied

by a reduction in working hours. After a strike of short duration, plasterers at Ottawa were given an increase of five cents per hour, the change involving seventy-five men and taking effect on August 5th. Lathers at Toronto were given an increase of three cents per hour. Negotiations instituted by the Plasterers' Union in Winnipeg resulted in 115 workers in this class being given an increase of \$2.40 per week (five cents per hour) on July 1st. During July a strike of plasterers occurred at Saskatoon. After it had lasted a week individual contractors and also the Master Plasterers' Association signed contracts providing for an increase of five cents per hour with Saturday afternoons off. The result of this change was a reduction of working hours from fifty-four to forty-nine per week, such reduction causing a decrease in the weekly wages of eight cents. Seventy men were affected by the change. Painters in Regina to the number of ninety-five were given an increase in wages of two and one-half cents per hour and a reduction of working hours from sixty to fifty-four per week, the change going into effect on August 19th. Painters and decorators at Moosejaw were given an increase on July 1st. Painters in Saskatoon went on strike last May and remained out for three days. They demanded a recognition of the union, a nine-hour day, and an increase of minimum wages. The two former demands were granted at the time. In regard to that for an increase in wages, an arrangement was made by which the painters were to receive an increase of two cents per hour to take immediate effect, and a further increase of three cents per hour to take effect on September 2nd. This latter change which brought the hourly wage up to forty-five cents, affected seventy men. On May 1st, stonecutters in Ottawa asked for an increase in wages. An agreement was signed by several contractors by which it was arranged that after September 1st, stonecutter

were to receive an increase of three cents per hour, this rate (forty-seven cents) to remain in force until May 1st, 1913, when they were to receive a further increase of three cents per hour. The number of men affected by this agreement was fifty. Builders' labourers (fifty) at Fredericton were given an increase in wages of twenty-five cents per day on August 1st. The same class to the number of thirty in Brandon were granted an increase of a two and half cents per hour on August 21st, which brought the minimum hourly wage to twenty-two and a half cents, in the case of men employed on city work and twenty-five cents in the case of men employed on buildings. Hoist and portable steam engineers to the number of 175 in Winnipeg were given an increase in wages on July 1st.

Metal trades. — Iron moulders (twelve) in the employ of the Railway Signal Company at Lachine were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day on August 26th. Fourteen workers in the same class at Peterboro were granted a reduction in working hours on August 9th. Eight iron moulders at Belleville were given an increase in wages of twenty-five cents per day on August 26th. On August 28th 200 steel workers at Hamilton were given an increase of one cent per hour after a strike lasting two days. About 175 stationary engineers at Winnipeg struck work in June to establish a minimum rate of fifty cents per hour. The strike ended on July 20th with the granting of the wage demanded. By an agreement following the strike of electrical workers at Ottawa, ninety men were given an increase in wages of five cents per hour, their working hours being reduced from fifty-four to forty-eight per week. The same class in Moosejaw went on strike at the end of July, and were given an increase in wages of two cents per hour early in August. In the early part of September sheet metal workers at Saskatoon went on strike to enforce a demand for a fifty cent

minimum wage in place of forty-five cents previously paid. An agreement was made providing for this increase on September 13th by which about sixty men were affected.

Printing and allied trades. — An important change occurred on July 1st affecting about 500 employees in the printing trade in Montreal, by which job printers were given an increase of \$2.50 per week and news compositors were granted an increase of \$4.00 per week. On the same day stereotypers working on the six daily papers in Toronto were given an increase of \$2.00 per week after a conference with employers. Job compositors (300) in Winnipeg had their weekly wages advanced \$1.00 on July 25th. Journeymen printers and proof readers (120) at Vancouver were given an increase of \$2.00 per week on August 1st. On the same date printers in New Westminster were given an increase of \$3.00 per week. Bookbinders to the number of about 200 in Montreal struck work in September and were given an increase in wages.

Clothing trades. — Shirt ironers (44) at Hamilton were given an increase of five cents per dozen shirts on August 16th.

Food and tobacco preparations. — On July 2nd, 300 cigarmakers in Hamilton were given an increase of \$1.00 per thousand on hand work and fifty cents per thousand on mould work. In these cases the payment is made by piece-work and weekly wages were not reported to the Department.

Brewery workers to the number of forty at Ottawa were granted an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours on July 15th.

Railway service. — Important changes went into effect during the period in question among employees of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway systems. In April telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway presented a demand to the company for an increase in wages,

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Workpeople affected	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week		Change in wag's per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Mining—</i>											
Smeltersmen.	Rossaud & other B. C. points...	1000	Sept. 1	Increase in wages.							Through negotiation
<i>Building Trades—</i>											
Bricklayers.	Montreal.	800	July 1	" " "	25.00	27.50	2.50				Demand of union
Masons.	" "	500	" 1	" " "	22.50	25.00	2.50				" "
Bricklayers and Masons.	Brandon.	50	Sept. 9	" " "	35.10	37.80	2.60				" "
Bricklayers and Masons.	Saskatoon.	160	Aug. 1	Increase in wages & reduction of hours during June, July, & Aug.	35.00 Jun. July, & Aug. 37.80	35.10	2.60	10c during summer months.	6 during summer		Negotiations conducted between individuals
Bricklayers and Masons.	Battleford.	40	" 1	" " "	35.10	35.10	2.60	" "	" "		" "
Carpenters.	Quebec.	225	July	Inc. in wages & shorter hours							Dem. fol'w'd by st'ke
" "	Montreal.			Increase in wages.	18.90	21.60	2.60				Demand of union
" "	Port Arthur.	200	July	Inc. in wages & decrease in hrs.	\$24.00	\$25.00	\$1.00			5	Agreement fol'w'g st'ke
" "	Winnipeg.	2000	Aug. 15	Increase in wages.	\$22.27	\$24.75	\$2.47				After st'ke
" "	Moosejaw.	350	Sept. 18	Inc. of 5c in wages & reduction of hours.	\$27.00	27.00				6	After strikes
" "	Calgary.	1200	July	Inc. in wages of 5c per hour.	50c hr.	55c hr.					Agreement fol'w'g st'ke
Plasterers.	Ottawa.	75	Aug. 5	Increase of 5c per hour.	\$20.00	\$22.50	2.50				Arrang't fol'w'g st'ke
Lathers.	Toronto.			Inc. of 3c per hour.							Negot'g insti. by un'n
Plasterers.	Winnipeg.	115	July 1	Increase in wages.	\$28.80	\$31.20	\$2.40				After st'ke last'g w'k
Plasterers.	Saskatoon.	70	" 22	Inc. in wages & reduction in hrs.	\$35.10	\$34.30		80c			Agreement fol'w'g st'ke
Painters.	Regina.	95	Aug. 19	Inc. in wages & reduction in hours	19.25	22.95	2 1/2c			6	" "
Painters and Decorators.	Moosejaw.	400	July	Inc. in wages.	average 45-47 1/2c						" "
Painters.	Saskatoon.	70	Sept. 2	" " "	\$21.60	\$24.30	\$2.70				Arrang't dur'g May
Stonecutters.	Ottawa.	50	" 1	" " "	\$19.35	\$20.68	\$1.33		5		Demand of union
Builders' Lab'rs.	Fredericton.	50	Aug. 1	Inc. in wages of 25c per day.	\$10.50	12.00	\$1.50				Demand of men
" "	Brandon.	300	" 21	Inc. in wages.	\$13.50	\$15.00	\$1.50				" "
" "					\$15.00	\$17.50	\$2.50				Agreement fol'w'g st'ke
Hoist and Portable Engine'rs.	Winnipeg.	175	July 1	Increase in wages.	27-40c hr.	50c p hr.					

Metal Trades—			Aug.	per day	per day	per day	Demand of men
Iron Moulders		12	26 Inc. of 25c per day	\$3.00	\$3.25	25c	
" "		14	9 Reduction of working hours				
" "		8	26 Inc. in wages of 25c per day	12.93	14.30	1.50	Demand of work'n
Steel Workers		200	28 Inc in wages of one cent per hr.				
Electrical Workers		90	Inc. in wages of 5c per hour and reduction of working hours	16.20	16.80	60c	6
" "			Increase of 2c per hour		3		After strike of week's duration
Linemen		75	3 Inc. in wages of 5c per hour Saturday off during July & Aug	40c hr.	45c hr.		Inc. granted after strike
Sheet Metal Workers		60	Sept. 13 Inc of 5c per hour	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$3.00	
Printing Trades—							Demand of work'n
Allied Trades—			Inc. as under:—				
Printers		500	1 Job Compositors \$2.50 per week	16.00	18.50	2.50	
			News compositors \$4.00 per wk	16.20	20.00	4.00	
Compositors		300	25 Inc. of \$1.00 per week	19.00	20.00	1.00	By negotiations
Printers & Proof readers		120	1 Inc. of \$2.00 per week	25.50	27.50	2.00	Demand of men
New Westminster and district		40	1 Inc. of \$3.00 per week	27.00	30.00	3.00	By negotiations
Newspaper Setters		27	1 Increase in wages	18.00	20.00		Conferences with employees
Bookbinders		200	Sept. Inc. in wages				
Clothing Trades—							Inc. granted after strike
Shirt Ironers		44	16 Inc in wages of 5c per dozen shirts	5c	75c	50c	
Food and Tobacco Preparation—							Request of work'n
Cigarmakers		300	2 Inc. of \$1.00 per 1,000 on h'd work	pie's wk	pie's wk		
Brewery Work's		40	15 Inc. in wages & reduction of hrs				

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Workpeople affected	Locality	Appropriated Number of Work-people affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wag's per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week	Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease		
Railway Service— Railroad Telegraphers.....	C.P.R. System.	800	July 1	Increase in wages.....	\$ 8—22	\$ 9—23			\$			By negotiations between Company & committee of employees.
Trackmen.....	G.T.P. System.		Aug. 1	" " "	per mo.	per mo.						
" " "	" "	4	"	Section Foremen in 1st class yds	85.00	90.00						
" " "	" "	10	"	Section Foremen in 2nd class yds	80.00	83.00						
" " "	" "	328	"	Section Foremen at other points	75.00	79.00						
" " "	" "		"	Snow plow foremen & flanger f'm	75.00	3.95 p.d.						
" " "	" "		"	Employees in snow plow or flanger	20c p.hr	25c p.hr						
" " "	" "	39	"	B.&B. Yard & Shop foremen	40c p.hr	4.15						
" " "	" "		"	Foreman Carpenters & Painters	35c	per day						
" " "	" "	240	"	Carpenter.....	\$3—3.50	per hr.						
" " "	" "	13	"	Painters.....	30c to 2.75—	per day						
" " "	" "	34	"	Bridge men.....	35c 3.15 p.d.	27½—2.40—						
" " "	" "	14	"	Bridge Watchmen.....	30c hr. \$3 p.dy.	55.00 60.00						
" " "	" "	111	"	B. & B. Labourers.....	per mo. per mo.	22½—22½—						
" " "	" "	100	"	Pumpmen.....	25c hr. 25c hr.	55.00 57.50—						
" " "	" "		"	Inc in wages of 2c per hour.....	per mo.	62.50 22½c						
Freight Handrs Port Arthur.....					20½c	22½c						
Street Railways Employees— Conductors & Motormen.....	Quebec.....	40	Aug. 1	Increase in wages.....	11.40	12.60	60	60				Compromise after strike
Conductors & Motormen.....	Montreal.....	2200	July 1	Increase in wages as under:— First & second year men..... Third and fourth year men..... Fifth year men and tender.....	20c p.hr 21c " " 22c " " 24c " "	21c p.hr 22c " " 23c " " 24c " "			1.20			By promise made some time ago. Voluntary concessions

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Workpeople affected	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wage's per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Unskilled Labour</i>					\$	\$			\$				
Labourers	Brockville	30	.....	Inc. of \$3.00 per week	10.50	13.50	54	54	3.00				Voluntary Concessions
Labourers	Ottawa	1000	July 1	Inc. of 2c per hour	11.88	12.96	54	54	1.08				Increase granted after strike
Labourers	Saskatoon	250	Aug. 21	Inc. of 25c per day	13.50	15.00	60	60	1.50				Several gangs struck and others left for harvest field

which demand was followed by negotiations between a committee of employees and the management at Winnipeg and Montreal, during the months of June, July and August. As a result of such negotiations, the telegraphers of the company to the number of 800 were given an increase of \$1.00 per week, the change taking effect on July 1st. On August 1st, upwards of 1,000 trackmen employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific system were given an increase in wages. Through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the company, the Department is enabled to publish such increases in detail in the accompanying statistical table.

Street railway employees. — The most important changes affecting street railway employees went into effect during the period in question at Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. In Quebec an increase of one cent per hour was granted to conductors and motormen who had been employed on the street railway for eight years, and an increase of two cents per hour to those whose employment was of twelve years standing. These changes took place on August 1st, and affected about forty employees. An important change was that which occurred at Montreal on July 1st whereby 2,200 conductors and motormen were benefited. Details are given in the accompanying statistical table. Upwards of 400 employees of the Ottawa Street Railway were given an increase in wages to take effect on July 1st. This change was brought about as the result of the company accepting the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in May, a report of which was published in full in the July issue of the *Gazette*. The Department is indebted to the secretary-treasurer of the company for the details given in the accompanying table. Seventy-five linemen in the employ of the Winnipeg Street Railway were given an increase of five cents per hour on July.

General transport. — Teamsters to the number of forty at Three Rivers were given an increase of \$3.00 per week on October 1st. The same class at Ottawa to the number of fifty, were given increases ranging from \$2.40 to \$3.24 per week on July 1st. During September teamsters in Edmonton who were being paid sixty-eight cents per hour for an eight hour day, struck work to enforce a demand for seventy-five cents per hour. The Commissioners offered them seventy cents per hour without limitations as to hours of labour, which offer was accepted, the men working nine hours per day. The change was thus one of increased wages and also increased hours.

Municipal employees. — The wages of twelve ward firemen in Ottawa were increased on July 1st by \$1.50 per week. Pipe layers to the number of ten in the same city were given a similar increase on the same date. By a resolution of the City Council of Saskatoon thirty-six firemen in that city were granted an increase of \$5.00 per month. Six firemen in South Vancouver were given a similar increase on September 1st as the result of an application from the Firemen's Association to the corporation.

Miscellaneous. — On August 19th six theatrical and stage employees at Hamilton were granted an increase of twenty-seven per cent, payment being made on the sliding scale.

Three hundred employees of the Plymouth Cordage Company at Welland were given an increase of about five per cent on September 9th.

Unskilled labour. — An increase in wages of \$3.00 per week was given to thirty labourers in Brockville, the cause of the increase being stated as a lack of unskilled labour in that locality. Upwards of 700 labourers employed by the City of Ottawa struck work during July and remained out about

two days, the strike taking place to enforce a demand for increased wages. As a result an increase of two cents per hour, taking effect on July 1st, was granted to about 1,000 men. During August several gangs of labourers

in Saskatoon struck work and left for the harvest fields, while others who remained in the city were given an increase in wages on August 21st of twenty-five cents per day, the increase affecting in all about 250 men.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Scale of Prices governing Conditions of Montreal Typographical Union No 176, 1912-1914.

Evening Newspaper Scale.

Compositors.

1. Compositors shall receive not less than \$20.00 per week of 48 hours, from period commencing July 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1913, and shall receive not less than \$21.00 per week of 48 hours from January 1st, 1914, to December 31st, 1914. Hours to be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; 8 hours to constitute a day's work.

2. Overtime—First three (3) hours, price and one-half. After first three hours, double price.

3. Double price to be paid on the following holidays: Sunday, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, King's Birthday, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

4. Where three shifts are employed two of them shall be considered night-work, and shall be governed by the morning newspaper scale.

5. All employees of composing rooms covered by this agreement shall be members of Typographical Union 176.

6. That the exchange of matrices between newspapers is forbidden, except where used in same establishment.

Operators.

1. Operators on evening newspapers (or those engaged on machines other than evening newspapers) shall receive \$2.00 in advance of compositors' scale,

viz.: From period commencing July 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1913, \$22.00 per week of 48 hours; and from January 1st, 1914, to December 31st, 1914, \$23.00 per week of 48 hours. Hours between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; 8 hours to constitute a day's work.

2. Overtime—First three (3) hours, price and one-half. After first three hours, double price.

3. Double price to be paid on the following holidays: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, King's Birthday, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

4. Where three shifts are employed two of them shall be considered night-work, and shall be governed by the morning newspaper scale.

Scale Governing Prices of Piece Work.

Evening.

1. Operators shall receive not less than the following prices per 1,000 ems:

Agate	9c.
Nonpareil	9c.
Minion	9c.
Brevier	10c.

Hours between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; 8 hours to constitute a day's work.

2. Overtime—First three hours, price and one-half (13½c. per 1,000). After first three hours, double price (18c.

per 1,000 ems) and including all holidays as previously mentioned. (See operators' evening scale.)

3. Learners on evening papers shall receive not less than two-thirds of operators' scale per week of 48 hours. Apprenticeship to be not less than three months or more than four months. When a learner reaches a state of competency (3,500 per hour) he shall be declared a journeyman.

Note.—It is well to make known at this date that for the future it is the intention of the International Typographical Union to enforce a flat scale.

Miscellaneous.

1. Offices shall have the option of time or piece work.

2. No obstruction shall be placed upon or stand in the way of employees of an office learning machine other than they are not practical printers.

3. Cleaning of space-bands or any other part of the machine shall not be the duty of an operator.

4. Dashes or borders for the bank-men, ad-men, or stone-men shall be paid for at the same rate per 1,000 ems as ordinary matter, and shall be placed on the hook as ordinary copy, or supplied free to piece-work hands.

5. All fonts, the alphabets of which measures less than the standard shall be placed according to the next smaller size.

6. Machine operators shall be paid their hourly average rate for time lost in waiting for copy, also for time lost in breakages of machine, or time work of any description.

7. Under no circumstances shall an office cull matter and award such cull-matter to a time machine. It is also forbidden to "hand cut" patent medicine readers and such like, but all such to be placed on the hook.

8. Operators shall receive 1,000 ems per day, or night, for rings in first proof.

9. Regular news matter, portions of which might be saved from day to day, the compositor is entitled to pick up.

The office, of course, has the option of re-setting the entire matter, but in no case shall the office be allowed to pick up news matter that has already been used.

10. Operators shall receive price and a half for all alterations. The following shall be considered alterations: 1. A change in the spelling of proper names, or words from foreign languages. 2. A change from the copy not provided for by any style of the paper publicly posted in the office, nor by instructions given to the operator when copy is given out. 3. A change in the spelling or division of words not in accordance with the dictionary given by the office as a guide, and not provided for as above. 4. Change of punctuation or the insertion of points not in copy, in incomplete sentences at beginning or at end of takes. 5. All takes end a paragraph unless marked even by such mark as is understood in the office, and if takes are not so marked, the office shall be required to give an alteration.

11. That offices running machines on piece be allowed to run heading and advertisement machines on time.

12. In no case shall overtime, either price and one-half or double, be deducted where single time is lost.

13. In the event of members receiving instructions to start work between the hours of midnight and 7 o'clock a.m., they shall receive the sum of \$1.00 and be entitled to one hour's double time, and shall work only upon that for which they shall have been called. If such special work necessitates a longer period than one hour, they shall be entitled to the next half-hour; if over the said half-hour then the full hour shall be charged.

14. In the event of members being called back on Saturday afternoons they shall be entitled to the sum of \$1.00 and shall receive not less than two hours' work, to be paid for at the regular overtime rate. This rule does not apply to continuous work.

15. In the event of work being scarce, and not sufficient to keep the staff employed, and it is necessary to reduce the

staff, the Priority Law shall be enforced.

16. In setting of small want ads., where the two-line letter has to be inserted by hand, 1,000 ems shall be charged for every 25 letters so inserted or fraction thereof. Where the brass rules have to be inserted by the operator it shall be the duty of the office to supply them.

Proofreaders.

Proofreaders, who are practical printers and members of the Typographical Union, shall receive not less than the prevailing compositors' scale, and shall be governed by the conditions of the composing room.

Linotype and Monotype Machinists.

1. Machinists shall receive not less than the sum of \$23.00 per week of 48 hours for the period commencing July 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1913, and \$25.00 from January 1st, 1914, to December 31st, 1914. Hours to be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; 8 hours to constitute a day's work.

2. Overtime—First three hours price and one-half; after first three hours double price.

3. Double price to be paid on all holidays, as contained in operators' scale.

4. Machinists working on evening shifts shall receive \$25.00 per week, and \$27.00 per week for periods mentioned in Sec. 1 of the above scale.

Price and One-Half Matter.

1. Plain matter with leaders.

2. Double column matter set on single column slug.

3. Middle of the line matter, such as menus, processions, etc.

4. Single column matter indented four (4) ems and up to and including seven (7) ems.

5. One column of matter (or stub) with one column of figures, or two columns of figures.

6. Matter where extra characters have to be inserted by hand, such as figures in advertisements, etc.

7. Market reports where fractions and signs are in the sort case, requiring the distribution of any or all of the fractions.

Double Price Matter.

1. Baseball scores.

2. Matter set with border around.

3. All languages other than English, and dialects.

4. Two columns of figures and one of words, or three columns of figures.

5. Matter set for programmes on double column slug.

6. Matter set for menus and processions on double column slug.

7. Single column matter indented eight ems or over.

8. Matter set for three columns or more when set on single column slug.

9. When black figures inserted by hand are used in column of price and a half matter, then the matter becomes double price.

10. Curling scores, or where matter is set half column measure.

Morning Newspaper Scale.

Piece Linotype Operators (Night).

Piece linotype operators to receive ten cents per thousand ems minion for three years, from January 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1914, seven and one-half hours to constitute a night's work, overtime rate to be charged thereafter.

Overtime.

During the said period the night overtime rate for piece linotype operators to be price and one-half, at the five thousand ems minion per hour rate.

Ringers, tabulated matter and waiting time to remain as at present.

Piece linotype operators placed on time machines to receive their piece average.

Night Heading Machine Operators (Time.)

The night time scale for heading machine operators to be \$3.83½ per night of eight hours from January 1st, 1912.

to December 31st, 1913, and \$4.00 per night of eight hours from January 1st, 1914, to December 31st, 1914.

Overtime to be at the time and one-half rate.

Ad., Floor and Bank Men (Night.)

The night scale for ad., floor, and bank men to be \$3.58⅔ per night of eight hours, from January 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1913, and \$3.66⅔ per night of eight hours, from January 1st, 1914, to December 31st, 1914.

Overtime to be at the time and one-half rate.

Ad. and Floor Men (Day.)

The present rate of pay and conditions to continue until June 30th, 1912, after which date The Gazette Printing Company, Limited, agrees to pay the scale of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, providing such scale has been accepted and is being paid by

the majority of the English newspapers of Montreal.

Double time to be paid for Sunday work; the existing practice in regard to work on holidays to be continued during the life of this contract.

Linotype Operators (Day.)

The day scale for linotype operators to continue as at present to June 30th, 1912, after which date the Gazette Printing Company agrees to pay the scale of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, providing such scale has been accepted and is being paid by the majority of the English newspapers of Montreal.

Work by day linotype operators to be confined to work for the job room and any proof ads that may come in during the day.

Apprentices.

Rules relating to apprentices to remain unchanged.

Newspaper Scale of Prices by Hours for Day Forces.

In effect from July 1st, 1912 to December 31st, 1914

	1 Hour	2 Hours	3 Hours	4 Hours	5 Hours	6 Hours	7 Hours	8 Hrs.	One Week
Time Hands — Regular time.....	.42	.83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	2.92	3.33	\$20.00
" " Overtime (1½ price).....	.63	1.25	1.88	2.50	3.13	3.75	4.38	5.00	
" " Sundays, etc.....	.83	1.67	2.50	3.33	4.17	5.00	5.83	6.67	
Time hands — Regular time.....	.44	.88	1.31	1.75	2.19	2.63	3.06	3.50	\$21.00
" " Overtime (1½ price).....	.66	1.31	1.97	2.63	3.28	3.94	4.59	5.25	
" " Sundays, etc.....	.88	1.75	2.63	3.50	4.38	5.25	6.13	7.00	
Time Hands — Regular time.....	.46	.92	1.38	1.84	2.30	2.75	3.22	3.67	\$22.00
" " Overtime (1½ price).....	.69	1.38	2.07	2.76	3.45	4.14	4.83	5.52	
" " Sundays, etc.....	.92	1.84	2.76	3.68	4.60	5.52	6.44	7.36	
Time Hands — Regular time.....	.48	.96	1.44	1.92	2.44	2.88	3.36	3.83	\$23.00
" " Overtime (1½ price).....	.72	1.44	2.16	2.88	3.60	4.32	5.04	5.75	
" " Sundays, etc.....	.96	1.92	2.88	3.83	4.80	5.76	6.72	7.66	
Time Hands — Regular time.....	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	\$24.00
" " Overtime (1½ price).....	.75	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	
" " Sundays, etc.....	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	
Time Hands — Regular time.....	.52	1.04	1.56	2.08	2.60	3.12	3.64	4.17	\$25.00
" " Overtime (1½ price).....	.78	1.56	2.34	3.12	3.90	4.68	5.46	6.24	
" " Sundays, etc.....	1.04	2.08	3.12	4.16	5.20	6.24	7.28	8.33	
Time Hands — Regular time.....	.54	1.08	1.62	2.16	2.70	3.25	3.78	4.33	\$26.60
" " Overtime (1½ price).....	.81	1.62	2.43	3.24	4.05	4.87	5.67	6.48	
" " Sundays, etc.....	1.08	2.16	3.24	4.32	5.40	6.49	7.56	8.66	
Time Hands — Regular time.....	.56	1.12	1.68	2.25	2.81	3.37	3.93	4.50	\$27.00
" " Overtime (1½ price).....	.84	1.68	2.52	3.37	4.20	5.04	5.88	6.75	
" " Sundays, etc.....	1.12	2.24	3.36	4.50	5.60	6.72	7.84	9.00	

Agreement between Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Montreal and Montreal Typographical Union No. 176, covering Book and Job Offices, 1912-1917.

(1) This agreement, made and entered into the seventeenth day of July, 1912, by and between the Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Montreal, through their authorized representatives, party of the first part, and Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, working under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Unions, by their authorized representatives, the Scale Committee, parties of the second part.

(2) Witnesseth that the parties hereto, in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained, to be mutually observed and performed by them, covenant and agree, in order to obviate all disputes and difficulties that may or might arise between the employers and employees in the trade herein affected during the time covered by this agreement, and thereby to facilitate and promote the business of printing and kindred industries in Montreal, as follows:—

(3) The book and job offices comprised in the Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Montreal, and any offices that may join that Association during the currency of this agreement, and all such offices, whether the Association remain in existence during such term or not, which conform to scale of wages, hours and conditions herein defined, are hereby guaranteed industrial peace in connection with the matters covered by this agreement, and the parties hereto mutually covenant that they are duly accredited to enter into this agreement and to bind those represented by them as aforesaid.

(4) This agreement shall be for and shall extend over the period of five years, commencing the first day of July, 1912.

(5) All employees in composing rooms covered by this agreement shall be mem-

bers of Typographical Union, No. 176, provided that this rule shall not apply to present employees who are not members of this Union.

(6) Any persons learning machines shall be practical printers.

(7) Apprentices must have served 4 years and 6 months before being allowed to work on machines.

(8) Learners on machines shall receive two-thirds of the operators' scale per week of 48 hours; apprenticeship to be not less than three months nor more than four months.

(9) The term of apprenticeship shall be five years, excepting in cases where an apprentice has taken and passed the supplementary course of instruction furnished by the International Union Technical School, or any other regularly organized Technical School, conforming to the same standard, in which case four years shall be considered a full term of apprenticeship.

(10) An apprentice's time may in any particular case be extended by arrangement with the Typographical Union. It is agreed that during the term of his apprenticeship, it shall be the duty of the employer and employees to see to it that he shall have every opportunity to become proficient. The principle of indenturing apprentices is endorsed. Any more liberal rules adopted by the I.T.U. during the life of this agreement with respect to time of apprentices on composing machines shall become operative under this agreement.

(11) When a boy becomes an apprentice in an office, he shall, during the first year, appear before a committee of two, composed of one member of the Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Montreal, and one member of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, who shall examine into his qualifications with a view of ascertaining whether or not he is capable of becoming a competent printer. If it is decided that he should make a qualified and competent printer, then he shall be retained as an apprentice, and the fore-

man shall give him such opportunities for advancement as will make him a competent journeyman at the end of five years. If it is found that that boy does not exhibit the taste and qualifications for such printer, it shall become the duty of the foreman to inform him of the fact, discharging him from the office, and advising him to seek some other vocation. This section is to be enforced with the sole intention of graduating all apprentices as competent journeyman printers at the end of such apprenticeship.

(12) Apprentices will be allowed on the basis of one for the first four journeymen or fraction thereof, and one for each additional five journeymen or fraction thereof.

(13) It is recommended that in offices where employees, through disability or old age, are unable to labour as efficiently as before such disability, such person may be placed on a superannuation list and shall receive wages as may be agreed upon by employer and employee, subject to approval of the Typographical Union.

(14) No member of this Union shall be required to work in an insanitary workroom, and it shall be his duty to co-operate in preserving the cleanliness of the premises.

(15) Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to operate for a reduction in the salaries paid to present employees, except as provided by clause 13.

(16) When three shifts are employed, two of them shall be considered night-work. The rate of night shifts shall be 3.00 per week in advance of day rates.

(17) Proofreaders who are practical printers and members of the Union shall receive not less than the prevailing compositors' scale, and be governed by the conditions of the composing room.

(18) In case any difference should arise in offices of members of the Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Montreal, between them and Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, at any time during the currency of this

agreement, as to the true intent and meaning of any matter or thing covered or intended to be covered by it, and which cannot be settled between the employer and a committee of two from the office affected, the dispute shall be referred to an arbitration committee of three persons, one of whom shall belong to the Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' Association, one member of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, the third to be selected by these two, and the decision of such arbitration committee shall be final and binding on both parties.

(19) The scale of wages to compositors, during the term of this agreement, shall be as follows:—

Scale of Wages.

Hand Compositors, Floormen, Stonemen, Make-ups, and Proof-Readers.

Per week

July 1st, 1912, to June 30th, 1914. 18.50

July 1st, 1914, to June 30th, 1916. 19.50

July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917. 20.00

Linotype Operators and Machinists, Monotype and Monoline Operators and Machinists, Typecasters on Type Casting Machines.

Per week

July 1st, 1912, to June 30th, 1914. 19.50

July 1st, 1914, to June 30th, 1916. 20.50

July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917. 21.00

Hours to be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. except Saturdays when work shall cease at 12 o'clock noon. Forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work.

Overtime—First three hours, price and one-half, after first three hours, double price.

In no case shall overtime, either price and one-half, or double price, be deducted where single time is lost.

Double price to be paid on the following days: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, King's Birthday, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Signed on behalf of Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Montreal:

JAS. S. BRIERLY.
C. R. CORNEIL.
E. DAOUST.
F. N. SOUTHAM.
W. A. DESBARATS,
Chairman.
TRAVICE A. TOD,
Secretary.

Signed on behalf of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176:

JAMES DRURY.
JAMES DEMPSEY.
JAMES WHITTAKER.
FRANCIS T. DIEGAN.
STANLEY C. JACKSON,
President.

Signed on behalf of International Typographical Union:

JAMES M. LYNCH,
President.

Book and Job Scale of Prices by Hours for Day Forces

In effect July 1st, 1912 to June 30th, 1914.

	One Hour	Two Hours	Three Hours	Four Hours	Five Hours	Six Hours	Seven Hours	Eight Hours	One Week
Time hands, regular time.....	.39	\$.77	\$1.16	\$1.54	\$1.93	\$2.31	\$2.70	\$3.08	\$18.50
Time hands, overtime.....	.58	1.16	1.73	2.31	2.89	3.47	4.05	4.63	
Time hands, Sundays, Holidays after Three hours and.....	.77	1.54	2.31	3.08	3.85	4.63	5.40	6.16	19.50
Machine operators, regular time.....	.41	.81	1.22	1.63	2.03	2.44	2.84	3.25	
Machine operators, overtime.....	.61	1.22	1.83	2.44	3.05	3.66	4.27	4.88	
Machine operators, Sundays, Holidays and after Three hours....	.81	1.63	2.44	3.25	4.06	4.88	5.60	6.50	

In effect July 1st, 1914 to June 30th, 1916.

	One Hour	Two Hours	Three Hours	Four Hours	Five Hours	Six Hours	Seven Hours	Eight Hours	One Week
Time hands, regular time.....	\$.41	\$.81	\$1.22	\$1.63	\$2.03	\$2.44	\$2.84	\$3.25	\$19.50
Time hands, overtime.....	.61	1.22	1.83	2.44	3.05	3.66	4.27	4.88	
Time hands, Sundays, Holidays and after Three hours.....	.81	1.63	2.44	3.25	4.06	4.88	5.69	6.50	20.50
Machine operators, regular time.....	.43	.85	1.28	1.71	2.14	2.56	2.99	3.42	
Machine operators, overtime.....	.64	1.28	1.92	2.56	3.20	3.84	4.48	5.13	
Machine operators, Sundays, Holidays and after Three hours....	.85	1.71	2.56	3.42	4.26	5.13	5.98	6.83	

In effect July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917.

	One Hour	Two Hours	Three Hours	Four Hours	Five Hours	Six Hours	Seven Hours	Eight Hours	One Week
Time hands, regular time.....	\$.42	\$.83	\$1.25	\$1.67	\$2.08	\$2.50	\$2.92	\$3.33	\$20
Time hands, overtime.....	.63	1.25	1.88	2.50	3.13	3.75	4.38	5.09	
Time hands, Sundays, Holidays and after Three hours.....	.83	1.67	2.50	3.33	4.17	5.00	5.83	6.67	21
Machine operators, regular time.....	.44	.88	1.31	1.75	2.19	2.63	3.06	3.50	
Machine operators, overtime.....	.66	1.31	1.97	2.63	3.28	3.94	4.59	5.25	
Machine operators, Sundays, Holidays and after Three hours....	.88	1.76	2.63	3.50	4.38	5.25	6.13	7.00	

Scale of Wages of Employees of Mining and Smelting Company.

Taking effect September 1st, 1912, for copper between 16 cts. and 18 cts.; over 18 cts. add 25 cts. all round.

THE following scale of wages has been put into effect in the mines operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada at various points in British Columbia. It is a return to the conditions which prevailed in 1907. Changes were also made at the smelter at Trail, mainly in regard to lower priced labour. This was increased to \$2.75 as a minimum for men working on any steady employment.

		With Copper under 16c
Hoist Engineers (Star) ..	\$4.50	\$4.50
" " (Le Roi)	4.25	4.50
" " (War Eagle)	4.25	4.25
" " Underground	3.75	3.50
Pumpmen	4.00	4.00
Pipemen	4.00	4.00
Compressor Engineers ..	4.00	4.00
Blasters	4.25	4.00
Machinists	4.00	4.00
Blacksmiths	4.00	4.00
Carpenters	4.00	3.75 to 4.00
Machinist Helpers	3.00 to 3.50	3.00 to 3.50
Blacksmith Helpers	3.50	3.50
Pipemen Helpers	3.50	3.00 to 3.50
Powdermen, underground	3.75	3.50
Trackmen	3.75	3.50
Skiptenders	3.75	3.50
Framer	3.75	3.50
Boulder Blasters	3.75	3.50
Blaster Helpers	3.75	3.50
Machinemen	3.75	3.50
Timbermen	3.75	3.50
Nippers	3.50	3.25
Motormen, undergrounds	3.50	3.25
Firemen	3.50	3.25
Lumber Yard men	3.25	3.25
Ore Shipper	3.25	3.25
Crusher man	3.25	3.25
Laborers	3.00	3.00
Ore Sorters	3.00	3.00
Muckers	3.25	3.00

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF BANK CLERKS.

THE following statement is based on an inquiry at Ottawa into the general conditions governing the employment of bank clerks throughout Canada:

- Minimum age of entry.—17 years.
- Qualifications.—Good business education, respectable parentage, unblemished character, and ability to furnish bonds—en. In some cases, however, banks have Mutual Bonding Societies, the clerk paying a fee in proportion to his salary, which is refunded on his leaving their service with interest.

Wages.—There is no fixed rule among bank corporations as to wages paid to their clerks for services rendered, in many cases remuneration being dependent upon the ability of the individual. As a rule clerks are engaged first as runners, at a minimum wage of \$250.00 per annum; exception, however, is some-

times made when the clerk boards out, his salary being \$350. The usual raise of salary per annum is \$100, but sometimes a larger increase is given when the clerk shows exceptional ability and interest in his work. The average salary of a teller in cities like Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa is in the neighbourhood of \$900; in smaller cities and towns \$700, and in villages \$450-\$500. An accountant's average salary in cities is about \$1,650; in smaller cities and towns \$1,000-\$1,200, and in villages \$700-\$900. Business hours.—The official hours of work are generally from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m., except Saturdays, when banks close to the public at 12 p.m. Clerks, however, usually work till considerably later than the closing hour, and are called upon to work, especially at the end of the month and when the in-

spector is visiting the bank, sometimes till 10 p.m. and later, no extra remuneration being allowed.

Restrictions.—The rule concerning marriage is strict, no clerk being allowed to marry till he earns \$1,000 per annum; in some cases the sum is fixed at \$1,500. Clerks are required to provide their own lunch and are not allowed to leave the bank in business hours except under exceptional circumstances. In some banks a superannuation fund exists, and clerks are required to subscribe thereto, this being deducted from their salary.

Vacations.—All statutory holidays are taken, and generally a vacation of

two weeks is allowed by the manager of the bank.

General remarks.—The above schedule does not apply to bank managers, but enquiry shows that their remuneration is better graded than their juniors. The salary in large cities averages about \$3,000, in smaller cities and towns \$2,000-\$3,000, and in villages \$1,200-\$1,600.

Often a clerk of exceptional merit can within four or five years command a salary of \$900; on the other hand it usually takes five years to reach a salary of \$800.

Tellers are required to make good all shortages that occur, surpluses being retained by the bank.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER, 1912.

THERE was little change in the situation as regards labour disputes during October, the same number (twenty-one) as in September being reported to the Department. The dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island continued, but this was the only dispute affecting a large number of employees.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during October was twenty-one, the same number as during the previous month, and an increase of eleven over October, 1911. About eighty firms and 4,300 employees were involved in these disputes of which number about 700 employees were affected by the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes was approximately 98,000 working days compared with 46,000 working days lost during September, and a loss of 191,200 working days during October, 1911.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Mining	1	225
Building trades	2	150
Metal trades	2	87
Clothing trades	2	125
Transport	1	100
Miscellaneous Trades	1	14
Total	9	731

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month took place in the following provinces:—

Province.	No. of disputes
Nova Scotia	1
New Brunswick	1
Québec	1
Ontario	3
Alberta	2
British Columbia	1
Total	9

Causes of disputes. — The following were the principal causes of the new disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of dis- putes
For higher wages	2
For higher wages and shorter hours	1
For shorter hours	1
For recognition of union	1
Against employment of non-unionists	2
Against discharge of employees	1
Against reduction in staff	1
Total	9

Methods of settlement. — Of the twenty-one disputes in existence six were definitely terminated while in one the company affected stated that the strikers places had been filled. Fourteen disputes were still in existence at the end of October.

Results of disputes.—Of the six disputes in which a termination was reported the employees were successful in the case of five. In the remaining case particulars were not reported to the Department.

Disputes Beginning Before October.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during October were disputes of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith, bricklayers, masons and carpenters at Regina, carpenters at Niagara Falls, plumbers at Windsor and Walkerville, painters at Kingston, tile layers at Montreal, iron moulders at Montreal and Ottawa, tailors and garment workers at Toronto, and machinists and boiler makers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Coal miners, Cumberland and Ladysmith.—In regard to a dispute of coal miners who ceased work on September

17th in the Cumberland and Ladysmith coal mines, operated by the Canadian Collieries Company, no termination was reported to the Department during the month.

Bricklayers and masons, Regina.—A strike of bricklayers and stonemasons which occurred at Regina on September 26th, was settled on October 17th, when an agreement was signed providing for a rate of wages of seventy cents per hour and granting other minor demands.

Carpenters, Niagara Falls.—No termination of this dispute which occurred on September 2nd, and which has been previously reported, was reported to the Department during the month.

Carpenters, Regina.—Carpenters at Regina to the number of sixty-five went on strike on the last day of September to enforce a demand for a minimum rate of wages of fifty cents per hour and a working day of nine hours (eight on Saturday). According to a statement of the representative of the men, the dispute terminated on October 2nd, when all the men found employment under conditions demanded.

Plumbers, Windsor and Walkerville.—In regard to a strike of plumbers at Windsor and Walkerville which commenced on June 25th, on account of a refusal on the part of the employers to concede a wage increase and recognition of union to the men, it was reported to the Department by the representative of the strikers that their demands had been met in some of the establishments and that the general opinion was that the majority of the contractors concerned would agree to such conditions in the near future.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Estab- lishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commen- cement	Date of termi- nation	Result	
			Di- rectly	Indi- rectly	Directly		Indirectly					
					Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males				
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE OCTOBER.												
Mining— Coal Miners.....	Cumberland and Ladysmith	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	1	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17-18 .....	.....	No termination reported at the end of the month
Building Trades— Bricklayers and Masons.....	Regina.....	For higher wages.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 26 Oct. 7 .....	.....	Increase granted
	Niagara Falls.....	Against employment of non- unionists.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	" 2 .....	.....	No termination reported at end of month
Carpenters	Regina	For higher wages .....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	" 30 Oct. 2 .....	.....	No termination reported under conditions demanded
Carpenters Plumbers	Windsor and Walkerville	For higher wages and other changes.....	11	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	June 25 .....	.....	No termination reported at end of month
Painters.....	Kingston	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	3	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	July 2 .....	.....	No termination reported at the end of the month
Tile Layers..... Metal Trades— Iron moulders	Montreal.....	" " "	7	1	45	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 17 Oct. 10 .....	.....	Increase granted
	"	For higher wages	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 15 .....	.....	Coy. state men's places filled. Union claims strike still on
"	Ottawa	For shorter hours.....	5	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	June 6 .....	.....	No termination reported at the end of the month
Clothing Trades— Tailors.....	Toronto.....	Failure to reach new agr'm't.	21	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 4 .....	.....	No termination reported at end of month
Clock & g'rt. w'k'rs Railway Service— Machinists and Boiler-makers.....	Toronto.....	Against changes in method of finishing garments.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 14 .....	.....	No termination reported at the end of the month
"	Westport, Ont. & Edson, Alta.....	Failure to reach agreement.	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10/11 .....	.....	No termination reported at the end of month

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING OCTOBER.

<i>Mining—</i> Miners.....	Cobalt	For shorter hours	1	225 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 19	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>Building Trades—</i> Structural Iron Workers.....	Edmonton.....	For higher wages and shorter hours	1	50 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1	No termination reported at the end of the month
Tile Layers.....	Toronto	For recognition of union .....	.....	100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 2 Oct. 7	Agreement reached
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Electrical Workers.....	Calgary	For higher wages	12	80 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1	Demand generally granted
Machinists.....	St. John, N.B.	Ag't. discharge of employés	1	7 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 9	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Hat & Cap Makers.....	Truro, N.S.	For higher wages.....	1	19	33	27 .....	.....	.....	" 10	No termination reported at the end of the month
Boot & Shoe W'k'rs.....	Three Rivers, Que	Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	46 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 21	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>General Transport—</i> Longshoremen	Vancouver.....	Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 14	Non-unionist discharged
<i>Misc. Trades</i> Stage Employees.....	London.....	Against reduction in staff... ..	1	14 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 31	No termination reported at the end of the month

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Painters, Kingston.—No termination of this dispute, which occurred during July, was reported to the Department during the month.

Tile layers, Montreal.—On September 17th a strike of forty-five tile layers occurred at Montreal, the cause of the dispute being a demand for an increase in wages and a nine-hour day. The dispute terminated on October 10th when an increase was granted and the men returned to work on condition that a new agreement was made.

Iron moulders, Montreal.—No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Iron moulders, Ottawa.—No change in conditions in this dispute was reported to the Department during October.

Tailors, Toronto.—The strike of tailors at Toronto, so far as the Department was aware, was still in effect at the end of October.

Machinists and Boilermakers on Grand Trunk Pacific.—No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Disputes Beginning During October.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of miners at Cobalt; structural ironworkers at Edmonton; tile layers at Toronto; electrical workers at Calgary; machinists at St. John, N.B.; hat and cap makers at Truro, N.S.; boot and shoe workers at Three Rivers; longshoremen at Vancouver, and stage employees at London.

Miners, Cobalt.—Miners working in the Townsite Mines at Cobalt, to the

number of 225, went on strike on October 19th on account of the refusal of the employers to reduce their working hours from ten to nine per day. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during October.

Structural Ironworkers, Edmonton.—On October 1st, fifty ironworkers and bridge carpenters went on strike for fifty cents per hour and a nine hour day. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Tile layers, Toronto.—A strike of about 100 members of the tile layers and helpers union, took place at Toronto on October 2nd because several of the employers had not signed an agreement respecting recognition of the union and shop rules. The difficulty was adjusted and the men returned to work on the 7th.

Electrical workers, Calgary.—Electrical workers at Calgary stopped work on October 1st. The cause of the strike was the failure on the part of the employer and employees to reach a satisfactory agreement as to wages. The old schedule expired on the 30th day of September, and the men demanded sixty cents for journeymen and sixty-five cents for foremen, whereas the journeymen had been previously paid on an average of fifty-five cents per hour. About eighty employees were affected by this dispute, which terminated on October 6th by the majority of the firms paying the scale demanded.

Hat and cap makers, Truro, N.S.—A strike of workers employed in the Eastern hat and cap factory at Truro occurred on October 10th, the workers demanding an increase in wages to be

granted to cap makers. About fifty-two employees were directly affected by this dispute at its commencement, but it was reported to the Department at the end of the month that twenty-five only were then on strike.

Boot and shoe workers, Three Rivers.—A strike of boot and shoe workers employed by the Tibbutt Boot and Shoe Company at Three Rivers, occurred on October 21st, on account of the refusal of the company to employ men belonging to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. Forty-six employees were affected by this dispute, a termination of which was not reported at the end of the month.

Longshoremen, Vancouver.—It was reported in the press that 100 longshoremen struck work on October 14th at Vancouver, on account of the employment of a non-union man. It was also reported that the strike was settled on the 17th by the services of the worker objected to being dispensed with.

Stage employees, London.—Fourteen stage employees working at the Grand Opera House, London, struck work on October 31st. The primary cause of the strike was the objection of the employees to a reduction in their staff and later the dismissal of one of their number. No termination of this dispute was reported during the month.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of September, 1912, was 31,140 as compared with 29,077 for September, 1911, the increase being eighteen per cent. of the total arrivals. During September 20,690 were at ocean ports as against 17,593 during the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 3,097. There was a decrease in the number of arrivals from the United States during September, the total being

10,450 as compared with 11,484 for the month in question in 1911. For the first six months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 273,649, as compared with 24,931 during the corresponding period of 1911, the increase being thirteen per cent. Of the total number of arrivals, 183,990 arrived at ocean ports and 89,659 from the United States. Last year the figures were 158,614 and 83,317 at ocean ports and from the United States respectively. The following is a resumé of official returns received at the Department during October:—

EMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12.

	1911-12.				1912-13.				INCREASE				DECREASE				Percentage	
	1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.		1912-13.			
	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Total	Inc.	Dec.
APRIL:																		
Via Ocean Ports.....	24,886	6,324	4,079	35,283	28,807	7,246	5,294	41,437	4,017	922	1,215	6,154					17	
From U.S.A.....	10,621	3,015	2,751	16,397	11,121	3,769	3,694	21,494	3,500	754	843	5,097					31	
Totals.....	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	43,018	11,015	8,988	62,931	7,517	1,676	2,058	11,251					22	
MAY:																		
Via Ocean Ports.....	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	29,428	11,300	7,693	48,421	2,001	77	283	2,351					5	
From U.S.A.....	10,103	2,733	2,534	15,370	11,758	3,424	2,919	18,101	1,655	691	385	2,731					18	
Totals.....	37,530	13,956	9,944	61,430	41,186	14,724	10,612	66,522	3,656	768	668	5,092					8	
JUNE:																		
Via ocean ports.....	14,005	8,266	5,702	27,973	16,610	9,106	6,429	32,140	2,005	840	724	4,167					15	
From U.S.A.....	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,035	8,891	2,846	2,011	13,748	1,155	479	79	1,713					14	
Totals.....	21,741	10,633	7,634	40,008	25,501	11,952	8,440	45,893	3,760	1,319	806	5,885					15	
JULY:																		
Via ocean ports.....	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	11,054	6,212	4,473	21,739	2,081	731	315	3,130					17	
From U.S.A.....	7,424	2,106	1,461	11,012	7,928	2,639	1,930	12,557	486	593	467	1,546					14	
Totals.....	16,415	7,584	5,622	29,621	18,982	8,941	6,403	34,296	2,567	1,327	781	4,675					16	
AUGUST:																		
Via Ocean Ports.....	5,885	4,220	2,961	13,066	9,447	5,930	4,181	19,558	3,562	1,710	1,190	6,462					49	
From U.S.A.....	12,807	2,317	1,816	17,019	9,423	2,391	1,795	13,309		74		3,684					22	
Total.....	18,692	6,537	4,886	30,115	18,570	8,321	5,976	32,867		1,784	1,090	2,752					9	
SEPTEMBER:																		
Via ocean ports.....	6,908	6,289	4,336	17,533	9,067	6,833	4,790	20,690	2,099	544	454	3,097					18	
From U.S.A.....	7,881	1,891	1,619	11,484	6,847	1,378	1,625	10,450			6	1,037					9	
Totals.....	14,832	8,270	5,955	29,077	15,914	8,811	6,415	31,140	1,062	541	460	2,063					7	
Grand Totals.....	144,731	56,319	40,881	241,931	163,171	63,734	46,744	273,469	18,440	7,415	5,863	31,718					13	

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	Sept. 1912		Sept. 1911.	
	No. of Patents	No. of Acres	No. of Patents	No. of Acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co's. sales.....	67	18,610.00	2	1,141.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	10	1,340.00	6	836.00
British Columbia sales.....	1	159.00	7	796.34
Coal lands sales.....	1	320.00		
Commutation grants.....			1	32.30
Homesteads.....	1,598	262,824.90	1,299	206,104.30
Hudson's Bay Co.....	15	72,829.13		
License of occupation.....	8			
Manitoba Act grants.....			1	45.65
Military Bounty grants.....			3	481.00
Mineral rights (1,205 acres).....	1			
North West half-breed grants.....	12	2,023.16	8	1,185.80
Quit claim, special grants (175.28 acres).....	5			
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	3	1,121.00	6	1,914.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	8	3,129.00	5	2,275.50
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	7	133.20	7	1,063.29
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....	13	3,048.74	5	961.00
Sales.....	82	8,749.75	29	3,398.15
School land sales.....	51	6,619.81	23	1,591.11
Special grants.....	12	498.09	13	357.33
Yukon Territory sales.....	6	341.10	2	130.46
Total.....	1,900	381,747.60	1,415	222,343.36

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....			133	168				
Brandon.....	4	7						
Calgary.....					223	315		
Dauphin.....	59	50						
Edmonton.....					389	521		
Estevan.....			61	61				
Grand Prairie.....					58	65		
Humboldt.....			86	148				
Kamloops.....							20	35
Lethbridge.....					33	42		
Medicine Hat.....					87	160		
Moose Jaw.....			87	115				
New Westminster.....			241	323				20
Peace River.....					68	9		
Prince Albert.....								
Regina.....			122	129				
Red Deer.....			36	26				
Saskatoon.....					97	187		
Swift Current.....			146	246				
Winnipeg.....			280	304				
Yorkton.....	150	157	83	159				
Total.....	213	214	1275	1679	955	1299	29	65

Number of entries for Sept. 1911..... 3247
 Number of entries for Sept. 1912..... 2463

Net decrease for Sept., 1912..... 784

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January.....	196	144	803	642	678	568	8	6
February.....	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March.....	261	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
April.....	475	305	2263	2483	1684	1785	29	37
May.....	318	333	1948	2328	1534	1612	36	35
June.....	239	356	2243	2516	1479	1771	23	37
July.....	347	289	2269	2446	1535	1593	46	33
August.....	239	295	1726	2194	1167	1477	29	37
September.....	213	214	1275	1679	955	1299	20	55
Total.....	2509	2257	14610	16728	10993	11954	219	263

From Jan., 1911.....31,202
 1912.....28,331

Net decrease for nine months.....2,871

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	9	84	73	2	168
“ Quebec.....	1	36	21	1	59
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	3	9	.....	12
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	1	2	1	4
“ Prince Edward Island.....	1	2	2	.....	5
“ Manitoba.....	20	16	8	.....	44
“ Saskatchewan.....	1	173	16	.....	190
“ Alberta.....	.....	6	75	.....	81
“ British Columbia.....	1	2	1	1	5
Persons who had previous entry.....	14	186	132	1	333
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	8	6	.....	14
Americans.....	16	316	268	5	605
English.....	39	182	120	8	349
Scotch.....	7	14	36	.....	57
Irish.....	3	6	13	.....	22
French.....	8	10	8	.....	26
Belgians.....	3	7	4	.....	14
Swiss.....	.....	4	3	.....	7
Italians.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Roumanians.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Syrians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Germans.....	.....	25	14	.....	39
Anstro Hungarians.....	40	57	33	.....	130
Hollanders.....	1	1	2	.....	4
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	10	6	.....	16
Icelanders.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Swedes.....	15	22	23	1	61
Norwegians.....	3	44	34	.....	81
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	18	45	42	.....	105
Mennonites.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Doukhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macedonian.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Jamaican.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	213	1275	955	20	463

Number of souls represented by above entries—11,804

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	5	17	22
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	7	11	18
Mining.....	8	12	20
Railway construction.....	3	6	9
Building Trades.....	18	40	58
Metal Trades.....	6	35	91
Woodworking Trades.....	1	14	15
Printing and Allied Trades.....		2	2
Clothing.....			
Textiles.....	1		1
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	2	7	9
Leather.....		2	2
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	28	134	162
Electric Railway Service.....	1	7	8
Navigation.....	4	9	13
Miscellaneous.....	5	16	21
Public Employees.....	2	16	18
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	7	20	27
Unskilled Labour.....	7	17	24
Total.....	105	415	520

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 520 individual work people in Canada during the month of October, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, 105 were fatal and 419 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were 89 fatal and 419 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 508, and in October, 1911, there were 102 fatal and 253 non-fatal accidents, a total of 355. The number of fatal accidents recorded in October, 1912, was therefore 16 more than in the preceding month, and 3 more than in October, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in October, 1912, was 4 less than in the preceding month, and 162 more than in October, 1911. Altogether there were 12 more industrial accidents recorded in October, 1912, than in the preceding month, and 161 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture.—There were five fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of October 1912, as compared with six fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in September, and twenty-one fatal and twenty-five fatal accidents in October, 1911. Three of the fatal accidents were caused by falls, and one each by machinery and live stock. Of the non-fatal accidents six were caused by machinery, five by falls, three by falling material, and one each by a runaway, live stock, and by being struck by a street car.

Lumbering.—There were seven fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents recorded

in October compared with three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in September, and six fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. Six of the fatal accidents were caused by falling trees, and one by machinery. Five of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, three by falling trees and lumber, two by flying material, and one by a fall.

Mining.—There were eight fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of October, as compared with ten fatal and forty-two non-fatal accidents in September, 1911. Three of the fatal accidents were caused by asphyxiation from powder fumes and gas; two by a fall of rock, and one each by live stock, derailment of mine cars, and by being run over by a quarry car. Of the non-fatal accidents, three were caused by a premature explosion, two each by a fall of rock; crushing between cars, run over by cars, and an explosion of a miss-fired blast.

Railway construction.—There were three fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with one fatal and three non-fatal accidents in September, and six fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by being struck by falling material, and one by the derailment of a traction engine. Of the non-fatal accidents, seven were caused by an explosion of dynamite, two by suffocation; and one each by a fall, falling material, and the derailment of a traction engine.

Building trades.—There were eighteen fatal and forty non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with ten fatal and thirty-three non-fatal accidents in September, and ten fatal and thirty-eight non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. Seven of the fatal accidents were caused by falling material, six by falls, three by explosion of powder in powder factory, and one each by machinery and suffocation. Of the non-fatal accidents, twenty-two were caused by falls, thirteen by falling

material, two by tools, and one each by electric shock, machinery, and flying material.

Metal trades.—There were six fatal and eighty-five non-fatal accidents in October, compared with three fatal and seventy-two non-fatal accidents in September and five fatal and forty-two non-fatal in October, 1911. Two each of the fatal accidents were caused by falling material and falls, and one each by machinery and electrocution. Of the non-fatal accidents, twenty-eight were caused by falling material, twenty-six by machinery, ten by falls, six by being burned with hot metal, four each by flying material and tools, three by being crushed by cars, two by electric shock, and one each by being cut with wire and a derailment.

Woodworking trades.—There were one fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of October, as compared with two fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in September, and thirteen non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. The fatal accident was caused by a piece of lumber flying from a machine. Ten of the fatal accidents were caused by machinery, and one each by a fall, flying material, falling material, and burning by acid.

Printing and allied trades.—There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during October, compared with one non-fatal in September, and one non-fatal in October, 1911. One of the accidents was caused by machinery, and the other by being burned with acid.

Textile.—There was one fatal accident recorded in October, compared with four non-fatal in September and three non-fatal in October, 1911. The accident was caused by contact with machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were two fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during October, compared with six non-fatal accidents in September and one fatal and six non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. One

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality
Agriculture:—				
Farmer.....	Cavan, Ont.....	Oct. —	1	Gored by a bull
".....	Hopworth, Ont.....	" 18	1	Caught in threshing machine
".....	Farnham Centre.....	" 2	1	Fell from silo
".....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 4	1	Fell under wagon
Farmhand.....	Bienfait, Sask.....	" 15	1	Fell off wagon, run over
Lumbering:—				
Logger.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" —	1	Struck by a falling tree
".....	Chemainus, B.C.....	" —	1	" " " "
".....	" " " " " "	" —	1	" " " "
".....	Rock Bay.....	" —	1	Struck by a falling tree
Logger.....	French River, Ont.....	" 21	1	Caught in machinery
Employee (sawmill).....	Hull, Que.....	" —	1	Struck by a log
".....	New Michel, B.C.....	" —	1	" " " "
Mining:—				
Miners.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	" 8	2	Asphyxiated by powder fumes
Miner.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 2	1	Asphyxiated by gas
Employee (Gypsum quarry).....	Amherst Point, N.S.....	" 22	1	Run over by a car
Miners.....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 22	2	Fall of rock
Miner.....	Portland Island, B.C.....	" 15	1	Killed by a horse
".....	Westville, N.S.....	" 10	1	Deraiment of mine cars
Railway Construction:—				
Labourer.....	Newburg, Ont.....	" 15	1	Struck by a falling beam
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	1	Deraiment of traction engine
".....	Chaudiere, Que.....	" 3	1	Struck by a falling stone
Building Trades:—				
Contractor.....	Colwood, B.C.....	" 7	1	Struck by blasted rock
Bricklayer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 12	1	By a fall
Contractor and Carpenter.....	Haileybury.....	" 23	3	Explosion of powder in powder factory
Carpenter.....	Russell, Ont.....	" 12	1	Collapse of building
".....	Toronto.....	" 16	1	Fell from roof of building
Structural Iron worker.....				
".....	Vancouver.....	" 29	1	Struck by a falling derrick
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 28	1	By a fall
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16	1	Fell from roof of building
Roofer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Crushed by earth in cave-in
Labourer.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 21	1	Caught in cable drum of hoist apparatus
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	1	By falling wall
".....	Granby, Que.....	" 1	1	By a fall
".....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 1	1	Struck by falling girder
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 7	1	Buried in cave-in
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	Struck by falling brick
".....	".....	" 3	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Metal Trades:—				
Metal worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3	1	Fell into furnace, caused by a falling mass of brick lining
".....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 4	1	Caught in machinery
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 5	1	By a fall
".....	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	" 5	1	Crushed by falling machinery
Lineman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 15	1	Fell from a pole
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	1	Electrocuted
Woodworking Trades:—				
Woodworker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 4	1	Struck by a board
Textile—				
Cotton worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" —	1	Fell on a machine

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Employee (sugar refinery).....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Oct. 7	1	Crushed by elevator
Employee (grist mill)	Havelock, N.B.....	" 4	1	Crushed by machinery
<i>Steam Railway Service:</i>				
Conductor.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 20	1	Struck by a train
".....	Marieville, Que.....	" 15	1	Run over by cars
".....	Sharbot Lake, Ont.....	" 19	1	Rear-end collision
Fireman.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 28	1	Head struck car on siding while leaning out of cab
".....	Lancaster, Ont.....	" 20	1	Head struck bridge while leaning from cab
".....	Uren, Sask.....	" 19	1	Collision
".....	Parkhill, Ont.....	" 17	1	
Brakeman.....	Edson, Alta.....	" 21	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Branchton, Ont.....	" 15	1	Jumped from train—runover
".....	Fitzhugh, Alta.....	" —	1	Run over by train
Yardman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 5	1	Run over by cars
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 17	1	Jolted from top of car and run over
Shophand.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 19	1	Crushed between cars
Car repairer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Struck by a train
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 26	1	Crushed by falling car
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 17	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 24	1	Body of car fell
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 28	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 11	1	
Sectionman.....	Morrissey, B.C.....	" 5	1	Hand-car struck by train
".....	Point St. Charles, Que.....	" 2	1	Struck by a locomotive
".....	Pogma, Ont.....	" 18	1	Rear-end collision
Bridgeman.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 1	1	Struck by a train
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 8	1	Fell from a bridge
Cook (boarding car).....	Entwistle, Alta.....	" 9	1	"
Flagman.....	St. J. hns, Que.....	" 16	1	Struck by a train
Signalman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 5	1	Run over by train
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	1	Struck by train
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Conductor.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 9	1	Fell from car
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Steward.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	1	Fall—gang-plank gave way
Sailor.....	Mille Roches, Ont.....	" 25	1	Electrocuted
".....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 30	1	Drowned, fell overboard
Cook.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 8	1	Fell into hold of vessel
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Driver.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 5	1	Fell from wagon
".....	Bull River, B.C.....	" 24	1	"
".....	Grand River, P.E.I.....	" 11	1	"
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	1	Struck by street car
".....	".....	" 5	1	"
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Street Foreman.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 14	1	Struck by a train
Prison Guard.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 5	1	Shot by a prisoner who had attempted escape
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Mechanist.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	1	Crushed by an elevator
Employees (explosive factory).....	Haileybury, Ont.....	" 23	2	Explosion of powder
Machinist.....	Port Hope.....	" 15	1	Caught in machinery
Factory Worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Explosion of gun-cotton
Steamfitter.....	Toronto.....	" 18	1	Buried in cave-in of trench
Elevatorman.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 8	1	Fell down elevator shaft
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	" 28	1	Caught in machinery
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 25	1	Crushed by earth in cave-in
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 19	1	Explosion in powder factory
".....	Pointe Aux Trembles.....	" 5	1	Electrocuted
".....	".....	" 17	1	"
".....	Grand Forks, B.C.....	" 15	1	Drowned, fell from boom
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 15	1	Explosion of powder

of the fatal accidents was caused by being crushed by an elevator and one by machinery. Six of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, and one by being crushed by an elevator and one by machinery. Six of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, and one by being crushed by an elevator.

Leather. — There were two non-fatal accidents recorded in October, compared with one non-fatal accident in September, and three non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. The accident was caused by the explosion of benzine.

Steam railway service. — There were twenty-eight fatal and one hundred and thirty-four non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with twenty-eight fatal and one hundred and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in September and nineteen fatal and thirty-two non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, seven were caused by being struck by trains, locomotives and cars, five by being crushed between cars, four each by being run over and collisions, three by falls, two each by being crushed underneath falling car-bodies, and striking objects when passing same, and one by jumping from a train. Of the non-fatal accidents, nineteen were caused by contact with machinery, thirty-two by falling material, eighteen by falls, sixteen by being crushed between cars, twelve by collisions, seven by flying material, five by derailments and by being run over, four by stepping on nails, three each by striking objects in passing same, tools, explosions of gas, and scalding by steam, and two each by jumping from trains, struck by trains, engines or cars.

Steam railway service. — There were twenty-seven fatal and thirty-seven non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with twenty-eight fatal and one hundred and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in September, and nineteen fatal and thirty-two non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, seven were caused by being

struck by trains, locomotives and cars, four each by being run over, collisions, and by being crushed between cars; three by falls, two each by being crushed underneath falling car-bodies, and striking objects when passing same, and one by jumping from a moving train. Of the non-fatal accidents, ten were caused by being crushed between cars, seven by falling material, five by machinery, four by being run over, three each by falls and collisions, two by derailments, and one each by an explosion of gas, flying material, and by being struck by a stone thrown at train.

Electric railway service. — There were one fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with two fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in September, and six non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. The fatal accident was caused by falling from a car. Four of the non-fatal accidents were caused by collisions and three by falls.

Navigation. — There were four fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during October, 1911, as compared with seven fatal and five non-fatal accidents in September and six fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by falls, and one by drowning as a result of a fall overboard, and one by electrocution. Five of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls, three by falling material, and one by machinery.

Miscellaneous transport. — There were five fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded during October, compared with two fatal and twenty-five non-fatal accidents in September, and five fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. Three of the fatal accidents were caused by falls, and two in collisions with street cars. Eight of the non-fatal accidents were caused by collisions with street cars and other vehicles, two each by falls, and in the overturning of vehicles, and one each by being crushed by an elevator, a runaway, assault, and being kicked by a horse.

Public employees. — There were two fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of October, as compared with one fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in September, six non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. One of the fatal accidents was caused by being struck by a train, and one (a prison guard) being shot by a prisoner in an attempted escape. Three each of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls and falling material, two each by collisions and assault, and one each by flying material, explosion of cartridges, machinery, struck by an automobile, suffocation, and run over.

Miscellaneous skilled trades. — There were seven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents recorded during October, as compared with four fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in September, and eleven fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by an explosion of powder in powder factory,

and one each by being crushed by an elevator, machinery, fall and suffocation. Of the non-fatal accidents, four were caused by falls, three each by machinery, and explosion of blasting powder, two each by being crushed by an elevator, tools, and spontaneous combustion, one each by flying material, falling material, and gasoline.

Unskilled labour. — There were seven fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents during October, as compared with ten fatal and twenty-two non-fatal accidents in September, and six fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in October, 1911. Two each of the fatal accidents were caused by explosion of blasting powder, and electrocution, one each by machinery, falling material and drowning. Seven of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls, five by falling material, two by machinery, and one each by tools, by being struck by vehicles and electric shock.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Militia and Defence, which has received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

BREAKWATER WHARF, CARRSBROOK, N.S.

Breakwater wharf, Carrsbrook, N. S.
Name of contractor, Halle Bigelow,
Canning, N. S. Date of contract,
September 17, 1912. Amount of contract, \$9,300.

Fair Wage Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate;
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " "

DREDGING, MARGAREE HARBOUR, N. S.

Dredging, Margaree Harbour, N. S.
Name of contractor, Atlantic Dredging
Company, Ltd., Louisburg, N. S. Date
of contract, September 25, 1912. Amount

of contract, Class "B", 40 cents per cubic yard.

DREDGING, WEYMOUTH, N. S.

Dredging, Weymouth, N. S. Name of contractor, The Halifax Dredging Company, Ltd., Halifax, N. S. Date of contract, September 30, 1912. Contract price, Class "B", 48½ cents per cubic yard.

DREDGING, GRAND DUNE FLATS, N. B.

Dredging, Grand Dune Flats, N.B. Name of contractor, The Northern Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd., St. John, N. B. Date of contract, October 5, 1912. Contract price, Class "B" 20 cents per cubic yard.

DREDGING, LAVALTRIE, QUE.

Dredging, Lavaltrie, Que. Name of contractor, F. C. Burns, Three Rivers, Que. Date of contract, Oct. 5, 1912. Contractor price Class "B", 20 cents per cubic yard.

DREDGING, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

Dredging, Sault Ste. Marie. Name of contractor, The Soo Dredging & Construction Company, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, Oct. 14, 1912. Contract price: Class "A", \$3.47 and Class "B", 92 cents per cubic yard.

**Proviso:—* The said contractor further agree and hereby binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade, for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

*The above proviso is inserted in all dredging contracts and is applicable to the five preceding dredging contracts.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITION TO PUBLIC BUILDING, PEMBROKE, ONT.

Alterations and additions to public building, Pembroke, Ont. Name of contractor, W. Beatty, Pembroke, Ont. Date of contract, Oct. 1st, 1912. Amount of contract, \$16,750.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters	\$4.00 per day of 10 hours
Mason	4.00 " 10 "
Concrete workers	2.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers	3.50 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.75 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	3.00 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	3.00 " 9 "
Electrical workers	3.50 " 10 "
Plasterers' labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Structural iron workers	4.00 " 10 "
Lathers, wood	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "
Lathers' metal	0.45c. p. hr. 9 h. p. day
	Full pay for 9 hrs. on Sat

**FITTINGS FOR CUSTOM'S OFFICE,
CUMBERLAND, B. C.**

Fittings for Custom's Office, Cumberland, B. C. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company of Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, October 7, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,469.

**FITTINGS, ETC., POST OFFICE, MICHELL,
ONT.**

Fittings, etc., Post Office, Mitchell, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, October 7, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,531.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act,) 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determinee by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on said work, and if a claim therefore is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payment to the contractor.

PILE BENT-TIMBER DECKING WHARF,
COMAPLIX, B. C.

Pile bent-timber decking wharf, Comaplix, B. C. Names of contractors, Sam. Mill and H. S. Beoarrell, New Westminster, B. C. Date of contract, October 7, 1912. Amount of contract, \$7,990.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.50	per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	4.00	" " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	4.00	" " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.00	" " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.00	" " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.50	" " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	5.00	" " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00	" " 10 "

EXTENSION TO WHARF, PORT MOODY, B. C.

Extension to public wharf, Port Moody, B. C. Name of contractor, George Griffiths, Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, October 9, 1912. Amount of contract, \$8,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:	
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.00	per day of 8 hours
Carpenters.....	4.25	" " 8 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.50	" " 8 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.00	" " 8 "
Engineman for pile-driver	5.00	" " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.80	" " 8 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	5.00	" " 8 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00	" " 8 "

WHARF, METCHOSIN, B. C.

Wharf, Metchosin, B. C. Name of contractor, James MacDonald & Co'y, Victoria, B. C. Date of contract, October 9, 1912. Amount of contract, \$4,837.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 10 "
Engineman for pile-driver	4.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helper.....	3.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	5 00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 10 "

DREDGING, RIVER BOURGEOIS, N. S.

Dredging, River Bourgeois, N. S. Name of contractor, Coastal Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Sydney, N. S. Date of contract, Oct. 10, 1912. Amount of contract, Class "B", 22 cents per cubic yard.

Barn and Stabling, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask. Name of contractor, Alex. B. Hamilton, Indian Head, Sask. Date of contract, Oct. 10, 1912. Amount of contract, \$33,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate
Carpenters.....	.35c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Stairbuilders.....	.40c " 10 " "
Bricklayers.....	.60c " 10 " "
Masons.....	.60c " 10 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	.30c " 10 " "
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	.40c " 10 " "
Structural iron workers.....	.40c " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	.35c " 10 " "
Electrical workers.....	.35c " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	.27½c " 10 " "
Common labourers.....	.25c " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse & cart...	.35c " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	.30c " 10 " "

HIGH WATER WHARF, UPPER
MAUGERVILLE, N. B.

High water wharf, Upper Maugerville, N. B. Name of contractor, Frank

Lloyd Boone. Date of Contract, Oct. 14, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,879

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	3.50 " 10 "

RESIDENCE FOR RESIDENT DOCTOR,
TRACADIE, N. B.

Residence for resident doctor, Tracadie, N. B. Name of contractor, Geo. Eddy Company, Ltd. Date of contract, October 15, 1912. Amount of contract, \$7,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour	Rate of Wages : Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Stonecutters.....	3.50 " " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " " 10 "
Masons.....	3.50 " " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00 " " 10 "
Plasterers.....	3.50 " " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Electricians.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Builders labourers.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart...	2.50 " " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	4.00 " " 10 "

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE, MONTREAL, Q.

Examining warehouse, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, Lyall & Sons, Construction Co., Ltd, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 15, 1912. Amount of contract, \$999,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages : Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$0.10 p. hour, 9 hrs p day
Stairbuilders.....	0.40 " " 9 "
Stonecutters.....	0.45 " " " "
Bricklayers.....	0.55 " " 9 "
Masons.....	0.50 " " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.32½ " " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0.35 " " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0.45 " " 8 "
Structural steel workers.....	0.35 " " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.35 " " 9 "
Cloud lathers.....	0.50 " " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.28 " " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20 " " 9 "
Lathers (wood).....	2.25 per 100.
Driver with 1 horse & cart...	3.00 per day of 10 hrs
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	5.00 per day of 10 hrs

WHARF WITH STONE APPROACH, BELLE
EWART, ONT.

Wharf with stone approach, Belle
Ewart, Ont. Name of contractor,
Henry Hickey, Peterborough, Ont. Date
of contract, October 16, 1912. Amount
of contract, \$8,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages : Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hrs
Carpenters.....	3.00 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart...	3.00 " " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	4.50 " " 10 "

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, SOURIS,
P. E. I.

Extension to breakwater, Souris, P.
E. I. Name of contractor Beazley
Bros. Ltd., Halifax, N. S. Date of
contract, October 18, 1912. Amount
of contract, \$143,917.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.25 pr day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	3.50 " " 10 "

WHARF AND APPROACH, PARRY SOUND
ONTARIO.

Wharf and approach, Parry Sound,
Ont. Names of contractors, R. Robin-
son, Fred L. Walton and G. W. White,
Parry Sound, Ont. Date of contract,
October 21, 1912. Amount of contract,
\$72,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Foreman Carpenters.....	\$3.00 p. day of 10 hours
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Timekeeper.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	4.00 " " 10 "

ADDITION TO WHARF, MURRAY BAY, QUE.

Addition to wharf, Murray Bay, Que.
Name of contractor, Nap. Trudel, Ste.
Irénée, Que. Date of contract, October
22, 1912. Amount of contract, \$61,444.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages : Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$ 3.00 p. day of 10 hrs.
" mixing concrete....	2.25 " " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	2.25 " " 10 "
" stone crushers.....	2.25 " " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " " 10 "
" helpers.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Dredge captain.....	80.00 p.mth. acc. to tide
Dredge engineer.....	90.00 " " "
" fireman.....	45.00 " " "
Craneman.....	60.00 " " "
Scowmen.....	40.00 " " "
Deckhands.....	40.00 " " "
Cook.....	40.00 " no special hr
Tug Captain.....	75.00 " acc. to tide
Tug engineer.....	60.00 " " "
Tug fireman.....	45.00 " " "
Timekeeper.....	2.00 p. day of 10 hrs.
Quarrymen.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Ordinary Labourers.....	1.50 " " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.	2.25 " " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	3.50 " " 10 "

RIP-RAP OUTER END OF NEW BREAK-WATER, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Placing rip-rap at outer end of new breakwater, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, Thunder Bay Contracting Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, October 26, 1912. Contract price, \$1.40 per ton.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Blacksmiths.....	\$ 0.46 p hr, 10 hrs p. day
Tug Engineer.....	90.00 p.mth, 12 hrs "
Tug fireman.....	50.00 " 12 "
Tug Captain.....	105.00 " 12 "
Scowmen.....	60.00 " 12 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20 p. hr, 10 hrs p. d
Driver with one horse & cart..	4.00 p day of 10 hours
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	5.00 " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both

parties to them during the month of October, 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule" insersed in the contract.

Erection of a bridge tender's residence on the Murray Canal. Date of contract, October 19, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,300.00. Contractors, Samuel McLellan and James Whitley, of Trenton, Ontario.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours
General foreman.....	\$4.00
Plasterers.....	3.50
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Labourers.....	1.75
Plumbers.....	2.50
Painters.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	2.50
Tinsmiths.....	2.50
Man, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Man, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00

Construction of a concrete lining wall along south side of Cut below Detached Lock in Smith's Falls, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1912. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractor, James Bogue of Peterborough, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman.....	\$3.50 per day
Carpenters.....	0.30 per hour
Drillers.....	0.30 "
Powder men.....	0.25 "
Steamfitters.....	0.30 "
Engineers.....	0.30 "
Concrete mixers.....	0.20 "
Labourers.....	0.20 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 per day
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	4.25 "

Erection of an addition to the Inter-colonia, Railway feight shed at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, Oct. 3rd, 1912. Amount of Contract, \$5,750. Contractor, S. H. Stevenson, of Sydney.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour	Rate of wages
Carpenters.....	\$0.33½ p hr , 9 hrs p. d
Painters and glaziers.....	0.28 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.22½ " 9 "
Common labourers.....	1.07½ " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0.32½ " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	0.45 " 10 "

Erection of an addition to the Inter-colonial Railway freight shed at Sydney, Mines, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 3, 1912. Amount of contract, \$3,500.00 Contractor, Jesse C. Stewart of Sydney Mines.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour	Rates of wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman.....	\$3. 50
Carpenters.....	2 50
Painters and glaziers.....	2 25
Builders labourers.....	1 75
Common labourers.....	1 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3 00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	5 00

Erection of a combined standard passenger station, dwelling and freight shed at Little Bras d'Or, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 3, 1912. Amount of contract, \$3,000.00. Contractor, D. H. McLean, of New Waterford.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours
Concrete layers.....	\$1. 75
Concrete mixers.....	1 50
Bricklayers.....	4 00
Timekeepers.....	2 00
Plasterers.....	3 50
Builders' labourers.....	1 75
Common labourers.....	1 50
Painters.....	2 25
Plumbers.....	2 50
Carpenters.....	2 25
Joiners.....	2 50
Roofers.....	2 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 50
Driver, 2 horses & wagon.....	4 00
Foreman.....	No special rate

Erection of a combined standard passenger station, dwelling and freight shed at Florence, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 3, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,000.00. Contractor, D. H. McLean, of New Waterford, Nova Scotia.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Concrete layers.....	\$1. 75
Concrete mixers.....	1 50
Bricklayers.....	4 00
Timekeepers.....	2 00
Plasterers.....	3 50
Builders' labourers.....	1 75
Common labourers.....	1 50
Painters.....	2 25
Plumbers.....	2 50
Carpenters.....	2 25
Joiners.....	2 50
Roofers.....	2 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 50
Driver, 2 horses & wagon.....	4 00
Foreman.....	No special rate

Erection of a brick and stone passenger station at Ste. Flavie, Quebec. Date of contract, October 8th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$20,900.00 Contractor, Emile Dube, of River du Loup, Quebec.

*Fair Wages Schedule.*FREIGHT SHED AT KEMPT,
QUEBEC.

Class of labour	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours
General foreman.....	\$4.50
Masons.....	3.50
Stonecutters.....	4.00
Bricklayers.....	4.50
Concretemen.....	1.75
Carpenters & Joiners.....	2.25
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.00
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.50
Plasterers.....	4.00
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Roofers (slate).....	3.00
Roofers (metal).....	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Waterboy.....	1.00
Tilers.....	None in locality

Erection of freight sheds at Kempt and St. Anaclet, Quebec. Date of contract, October 19, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,134. Contractor, J. A. Boulay, of Sayabec, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50
Carpenter.....	1.75
Painters.....	1.75
Labourebs.....	1.50

Erection of a ten stall engine house and annex, a brick chimney with foundation, etc., at Point Tupper, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$37,500.00. Contractors, Daniel R. Morrison and Peter G. Clark, of Summerside, Prince Edward Island.

FREIGHT SHED AT STE. ANACLET,
QUE.*Fair Wages Schedule.**Fair Wages Schedule.*

Class of labour	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours
General foreman.....	\$5.00
Masons.....	3.60
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Stonecutters.....	3.60
Concrete mixers.....	1.75
Carpenters.....	2.50
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Structural steel workers.....	3.33
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Boilermakers.....	2.50
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	3.00
Wiremen.....	1.75
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Pitch and gravel roofers.....	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50
Steam derrick engineers.....	3.00
Steam derrick firemen.....	1.75
Timekeepers.....	2.00
Watchman.....	1.50
Waterboy.....	0.75

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00
Carpenters.....	2.00
Painters.....	2.00
Labourers.....	1.50

Erection of an addition to the freight portion of the station building at Eel River, New Brunswick. Date of contract, October 22, 1912. Amount of contract, \$646.00 contractor, John C. McLean, of Charlo Station, New Brunswick.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00
Carpenters.....	2.00
Painters.....	2.00
Labourers.....	1.50

Erection of a standard passenger station, and the moving and re-modelling of the present station for a dwelling at Sayabec, Quebec. Date of contract, October 26, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,675.00. Contractor, J. W. Begin, of St. Moïse, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours.
Concrete mixers.....	\$1.75
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Carpenters and Joiners.....	2.25
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Plasterers.....	4.00
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Plumbers and steamfitters....	3.00
Roofers.....	2.50
Timekeepers.....	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	3.50

Erection of a line of railway from Wellington to Alberni, not exceeding 50 miles. Date of Subsidy Agreement, October 19, 1912. Amount of Subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company.

General Clauses

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of October, 1912, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

CONCRETE PROTECTION WALL, DWELLING AND LIGHTHOUSE COMBINED AT HOOLLAND ROCK, ENTRANCE TO PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

Name of contractor, John Hilditch, Prince Rupert, B. C. Amount of contract, \$13,500. Date of Contract, 21st August, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages Not less than
Carpenters.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours
Painters.....	5.00 " " "
Bricklayers.....	6.00 " " "
Masons.....	6.00 " " "
Labourers.....	.37½c p hr, 9 hr

A WOODEN BUILDING AND TWO SHEDS AT KAMOURASKA, P. Q.

Name of contract, Lachance & Fils, Carpenters of Fraserville Station, P. Q. Amount of contract, \$4,375. Date of contract, 11th September, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of labour	Rate of wages Not less than
Carpenters.....	\$2.00 p day of 10 hours
Painters.....	2.00 " " "
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " " "
Masons.....	3.00 " " "
Labourers.....	1.50 " " "

Post Office Department.

During the month of September, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the perfor-

mance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 505.15
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	69.35
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	267.56
Making and repairing Post Office Scales.....	220.50
Supplying Mail Bags.....	297.20
Repairing Mail Bags.....	3,044.80
Making and reaping Mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	3,142.10
Supplying Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes & Street Letter Boxes and repairing Portable letter boxes, Parcel Receptacles, Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes.....	494.15
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	50.90
Making and Supplying articles of official uniform.....	2,178.70

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during October, 1912:

NEW SOUTH WALES REPORT.

Report of the working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Shearer's Accommodation Act, during the year 1911. King's Printer, Sydney, 1912.

THE report of the Department of labour and Industry for the year 1911 shows that at its close there were under the control of the Department and attached to the head office five male inspectors, two female inspectors, and a temporary female inspector under the Factories and Shops Act, and five male inspectors and a female inspector under the Early Closing Act. There were also throughout the state 359 police officers inspectors under the Early Closing Act and 227 under the Shearer's Accommodation Act, who receive their instructions from, and furnish their reports and returns to

the head office of the Department. At the end of 1911, there were on the registers of the Department in the different districts coming under the operation of the Factories and Shops Act 4,969 factories employing 88,350 hands. Sixty-nine per cent of the employees are males and 27,390 females. Details of the number in each district are given in the appendices to the report, together with the class of factory in which they are employed and other statistics. The report states that much attention is given to the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act dealing with the health and safety of the 88,000 persons employed in the factories coming under the supervision of the inspectors. In this respect efforts are continually being made by them to devise improvements in the guarding of machines in which accidents are likely to happen, such endeavours being materially assisted by cooperation on the part of the employers and

readiness to adopt any reasonable suggestion of the inspectors which is likely to be conducive to minimizing a danger.

With regard to child labour, it was found desirable in only thirteen instances to grant special permission, authorized by Section 35 of the Factories and Shops Act, to any girl under fourteen years of age to work in any factory during 1910 and 1911, whereas in 1909 not less than 148 girls obtained sanction to enter factory life.

During the year 1911 there were 453 accidents occurring under section 33 of the Act, which number was an increase of forty-six over the figures for 1910. This increase is partly due to the large increase in the amount of machinery being used each year. It is stated that the provisions of the Shearman's Accommodation Act were reasonably complied with generally throughout the state, and few complaints were made regarding the accommodation provided. Several prosecutions were made under the Factories and Shops Act, the Early Closing Act and the Minimum Wage Act, particulars of which are given in the report. The inspectors' reports are also given in full.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts.

28th Annual Report on Strikes and Lockouts in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year 1911, being Part I of the 42nd Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour, Boston, 1912.

During the calendar year 1911, there were 222 strikes lasting one day or more and affecting 491 establishments in the state. The number of strikers concerned in these disputes was 9,768 and 6,499 other employees were involuntarily thrown out of work as a result of the strikes, making a total of 16,510 employees affected by the labour disputes the year. The figures for 1911 show increases in all of the elements which are to illustrate the extent of labour disputes as compared with 1910. A larger

proportion of the strikes which occurred during the year were small in size and there were no extreme conflicts such as had occurred in other years. In 56.8 of the strikes less than twenty-six strikers were involved, and only eight strikes concerned more than 200 strikers. A strike of 607 shoe cutters in Lynn was the only one affecting more than 500 employees. The number of strikers during the year compared favourably with that (13,439) of 1910, and also with the 12,456 in 1909. Four lockouts occurred during the year affecting four establishments and 107 employees. The boot and shoe industry was affected by strikes to a greater extent than any other industry in Massachusetts during the period under review. In this dispute there were forty-three distinct disputes involving 83 establishments in which 2,061 employees struck and 4,038 other employees were thrown out of work, while the amount of working time lost was approximately 151,662 days. There were forty-two strikes in the building trades or 18.9 per cent of the strikes. In all disputes 155 establishments were involved and 1,479 employees were directly affected. 18,672 working days were lost by workmen in these trades through labour disputes during 1911. In the Cotton Goods industry there were fourteen strikes and 720 strikers. The same number of strikes were reported in the clothing industry with 640 strikers, while thirteen strikes took place in the woollen and worsted goods industry.

The demand for an increase in wages caused a larger number of strikes than any other single cause, this demand alone appearing in more than thirty per cent of all the strikes, while alone and in combination with other causes, it produced 40.6 of the establishments. There were fourteen strikes in 102 establishments for reduction in hours of labour alone, while for this demand in combination with others, there were thirty-one strikes or twelve per cent of all strikes. The desire for union shop conditions alone and in combination with other re-

quests produced twenty-four strikes in twenty-eight establishments. Four sympathetic strikes took place during 1911.

The majority of the strikes which occurred during 1911 were of short duration, strikes lasted but one week or less in 233 establishments or 47.5 per cent of the total number of establishments affected by strikes during the year. The number of establishments affected by strikes which did not reach more than two weeks was 333, or 67.8 per cent. 9.4 per cent of the total number were establishments in which the strikes lasted more than eight weeks. The longest strike lasted 257 days and involved eight strikers in one establishment. The duration of all the strikes which began during the year aggregated 8,301 working days as compared with 5,220 in 1910. During the year 1911 the total number of working days lost was 233,806 as compared with 312,674 working days lost during the previous year. The effect of labour organizations is seen in that part of the report which states that strikes ordered by them were of much longer duration than those not so ordered. A conspicuous feature of the strikes reported for 1911 was the large number which were commenced in the spring.

In regard to results of the strikes, the proportion of strikers who succeeded was 24.1 per cent and the proportion who failed was 42.07. Considering a partially successful strike as a victory for the employees, it may be said that 57.03 per cent of all the work-people who struck during 1911 obtained better conditions than existed prior to their leaving work. In the 158 establishments in which strikes failed approximately 2,310 or 55.4 per cent. of the employees lost their positions.

Regarding methods of settlement the most common way was by direct negotiation between the employer and the employees or their representatives, this method being used in 303 or 61.7 per cent of all the establishments. There were thirty-two establishments in which the disputes were settled by ar-

bitration and ninety where the strikes were settled by the places of the strikers being filled. Of the 303 establishments in which the strikes were settled by direct negotiations, 113 were in the building trades and twenty-eight in the boot and shoe industry. Of the ninety establishments in which the strikes were settled by filling the places of the strikers, twenty-four were in the building trades and seventeen in the boot and shoe industry.

BELGIAN REPORT.

Machine-Making Industries.

This is the third volume of a Report, issued by the Department of Trade and Labour, Belgium, on the industries of the country. It is composed of a series of monographies bearing on the economical, technological and commercial sides of each industry. The various uses, in the construction of machines, of cast iron, cast or rolled steel, puddled steel, copper, white metal, etc., are indicated. The book is profusely illustrated and describes the different kinds of machines: horse-driven motors, steam, electric, compressed air and gas engines, with a list of the plants making each kind in each Province of Belgium.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion. — Report of the Department of Customs containing the tables of imports, exports and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

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Summary report of the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines for the calendar year 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Report on the Utilization of Peat Fuel for the Production of Power, being the record of experiments conducted in the Fuel Testing Station, Ottawa, 1910 and 1911. Department of Mines publication. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Volume 1 of the Report of the Chief Astronomer, for the year ended March 31st, 1910. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Monthly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for June, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

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Reports, Returns and Statistics of Land Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31st, 1912, Part 1, Excise. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Ontario. — Report of the Bureau of Mines on the District of Patricia, recently added to the Province of Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

A detailed report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, being transactions for the year 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Annual Report of the Beekeepers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public

Charities upon the Hospitals for the insane of the Province of Ontario, for the year ended October, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

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Saskatchewan. — Journals of the Fourth Session of the Second Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, Regina: King's Printer, 1912.

Great Britain. — Annual statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1911, with comparative tables for the years 1907 to 1911. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

Return as to the Proceedings of District Committees in England and Wales and of the Central Unemployed Body for London, under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, during the year ended March 31st, 1912. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

New South Wales. — The New South Wales Statistical Register, Parts XI, XII. and XIII., Population and Vital Statistics, Local Government and Statistical View. Sydney: King's Printer, 1912.

The Official Year Book of New South Wales, 1911. Sydney: King's Printer, 1912.

Mexico. — Social-Economical Studies made by the General Direction of Agriculture, Department of Fomento, Vol. 11.

Italy. — Atti del Consiglio Superiore del Lavoro XVII. Sessione Feb. Marzo, 1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Workmen's Compensation.—Claim of Minor.

AN interesting judgment as bearing upon the applicability of the Workmen's Compensation Act was rendered by Mr. Justice Dunlop in the Montreal Superior Court on October 14th. The suit was that of Raffaele Palmieri v. the Grand Trunk Railway, the plaintiff seeking recovery of \$1,999.00 damages on account of the death of his father who was killed on February the 8th, 1911, while working for the company. The company contended that as the plaintiff was a minor under sixteen years of age they were liable only under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to the extent of such sum as would provide for the maintenance and education of the boy until he had reached his sixteenth year. The judge held that the plaintiff was entitled to a sum equal to four times the annual salary of the deceased, or \$1,878.00, plus \$25.00 funeral expenses, and damages were awarded to the extent of \$1,903.00.

Fatal accident.—Unsuccessful Claim under Workmen's Compensation Act.

An action brought by the widow of a labouring mechanic to recover damages for the death of her husband was unsuccessful by reason of the nature of the

work done by the victim not being provided for in the Workmen's Compensation Act, under which the action was brought. The facts of the case are as follows: During May, 1912, the victim was engaged as a machinist's labourer working on a mechanical mixing machine which was in operation on Fulford street, Montreal. He was fatally injured by being crushed in the machine. Representation was made on behalf of the plaintiff that as the victim was a workman, the city as the employer was liable for the payment of damages equal to four times his annual salary. The deceased for three months of the year earned \$3.00 per day, and for three other months \$2.25 per day. This, together with an amount of \$150 earned during the rest of the year, brought his annual earnings up to \$560, at the least. Application was made for permission to enter suit for \$2,000 damages, the maximum allowed by the Act. The respondent, namely the City of Montreal, entered formal objection to the application on the grounds that the accident alleged in the petition was not covered by the articles contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that, therefore, the petitioner was obliged to take suit under the common law. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

Lord's Day Alliance.—Use of theatre on Sunday.

In the Recorder's Court at Montreal an action was brought by the City of Montreal against the manager of a theatre for keeping the theatre open in violation

civic by-law which enacted that no person should keep open in the city any theatre, circus, menagerie or other place of amusement on Sunday where performance of athletes, dancers, etc., were held. The action in question was taken upon complaint of the Lord's Day Alliance, and the manager was summoned for having his theatre open on Sunday when a religious address was being delivered. The evidence given testified to the building being open, and to a religious address being given, but there was no admission fee charged nor was there any money collection taken up in the theatre. The Recorder in dismissing the case expressed the opinion that theatres may be used on Sundays for any ordinary purpose which is not theatrical.

Peddling without license.—Confiscation of property.

During September a man was charged with peddling without a license in the township of Egan, and a fine of \$30.00 was imposed by Judge Goyette, at the same time the goods and outfit of the man were also confiscated. The contention of the defendant when taking action to recover his property was that according to the revised statutes confiscation should not be enforced when a peddler was going from house to house in the city, but that when he was peddling in the township he might be arrested and fined and his goods might be confiscated, but he was not liable to both procedures. The case was entered in the Superior Court, and finally settled on October 11th, when Mr. Justice McDougall dismissed the action for recovery of property, thereby upholding the decision of Judge Goyette.

Successful Claim for Damages.

A widow was awarded \$5,000 damages by reason of the fact that her husband lost his life as a result of an accident. The victim was crushed by the falling of a heavy boiler head which had been left resting against a column in the building in Montreal where it had been delivered by Messrs. Meldrum Bros., on instructions from the Robb Engineering Company, the sub-contractors, who were installing a certain portion of the heating system under the direction of another company of general contractors. The jury found that the victim was guilty of no negligence in the matter, but that the contractors and sub-contractors were guilty of carelessness in failing to exercise proper supervision in allowing the iron boiler head to be placed in a dangerous position. Damages as above were awarded the widow, to which the jury also added their fees. (*Bridges v. The W. J. McGuire Co., Ltd., and the Robb Engineering Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

No Duty on Rough Lumber.

An important judgment which is of interest to lumbering companies in Canada and the United States was rendered recently in the Supreme Court. The decision of the Court established the fact that lumber planed on one side and sized on the other three sides should enter Canada free of duty. While the sum for which the action was originally brought is comparatively small, the importance of the case is in itself far-reaching in effect by reason of the fact that western settlers use many millions of dollars' worth of this class of rough

lumber which is imported from the United States. The case was first heard before Mr. Justice Cassels in the Exchequer Court in June last. The action was brought by the Foss Lumber Company against the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers. The complainants bought a car of lumber from the defendants on which they were charged duty. They claimed the lumber was free and brought action to recover the duty. The Court dismissed the action and the complainants made an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. By the ruling of this higher Court, the original judgment was reversed and the lumber in question will continue to enter Canada free of duty.

Strike Riotes sentenced.

Two Italians were sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment at Port Arthur for having assaulted the Chief of Police during a riot following the strike of dock labourers at Port Arthur.

Injury to Workman. — Negligence. — Action dismissed.

An unsuccessful appeal to the Ontario Division Court from a judgment of Mr. Justice Mulock was recently made by a quarryman who was injured by the explosion of blasting powder while engaged in work for the Peters Coal Company. The facts of the case are as follows: The defendants operated a stone quarry in the township of Caledon, and at the time of the accident the plaintiff was engaged as one of their employees in getting out stone. The work was accomplished by drilling holes in the stone, charging them with blasting powder and exploding the charges. In November, 1911, the plaintiff with two fellow work-

men had drilled a hole in the rock and had filled a pail of the blasting powder carried it along with a coil of fuse where the hole had been drilled and then put in the charge. The plaintiff, refusing an offer of his fellow workmen to remove the pail, lit the fuse and in passing the pail containing the unused portion of the powder by some means exploded it and was injured. Defendants were charged with negligence in supplying an open pail in which to handle the blasting powder, and at the trial they were considered negligent in doing so. From evidence given it was held by the Court that the sparks flew from the fuse into the pail and thus caused the explosion to which the plaintiff's injuries were due. Having regard, however, to plaintiff's experience as a quarryman perfectly familiar with the dangers incident to the use of blasting powder and fuses, it was held by the Court that it was negligence on his part to have deposited the pail within reach of the falling sparks, and the action was therefore dismissed. The appeal to the Division Court was also dismissed with costs. (*Davidson v. Peters Coal Company.*)

Non-payment of Wages.

An important case was decided at Haliburton on October 11th. An Italian contractor purchased some timber lands and employed a number of fellow countrymen to cut and manufacture the wood. Later on the contractor disappeared and left his men in debt to many of the merchants of the place. The latter endeavoured to establish a lien upon the lands, but this was refused by an objection on the part of the Italians, who proceeded to arrange for

Woodmen's Lien. The presiding judge stated that the proper lien owners, namely, the Italian workmen, should be recompensed, and judgment was given in their favour.

ALBERTA CASES.

Workmen's Compensation.

An appeal by the plaintiff from an arbitration award rendered by Mr. Justice Noel, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, was made to the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta. The plaintiff was injured while in the employ of the Alberta Coal Mining Company, and in an action for compensation for injury the Justice found against him upon the ground that he was a contractor and not a workman. In the other Court the appeal was allowed, the District Court Judge's finding that the applicant was a contractor, and therefore not entitled to compensation, was set aside and the case remitted to the former Judge for further consideration. (*Cangeme v. Alberta Coal Mining Company.*)

UNITED STATES CASES.

Union Labour.—Violation of Injunction.

An important judgement was rendered by Justice Crain at the Brooklyn Supreme Court recently when the business agent of the Brooklyn District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was charged by Bossert & Sons with having violated an injunction which is pending against the union in getting men to work where the firm was doing so. They had secured a temporary

restraining order enjoining the Brotherhood of Carpenters from "conspiring, combining or acting in concert in any manner to interfere with the good-will, trade or business of the plaintiff's co-partnership for the purpose of coercing plaintiffs to employ union labour." The business agent of the union involved recently went to a place where the firm's instalment was going to be placed in the buildings and notified the members of the union that they would be asked to handle non-union material, with the result that they all quit work. The firm in return commenced a suit against the defendant for contempt of Court in violating the injunction.

The Judge in rendering his decision held that the Courts could not compel men to work, and that if they saw fit to leave for any reason or even without any reason, they were at liberty to do so. It was held, furthermore, that if in this case the carpenters desired to comply with the rules and regulations of the union there was no law to prevent them doing so, and the defendant was within his rights in informing them that the material was non-union material. It was also held that if the defendant went to the members of his union and warned them not to continue to handle the material it would be against the rules of the union and punishable by fine. This was not a violation of the injunction. The motion to punish for contempt was dismissed with costs.

Boycotting of Goods.

A case which was commenced in 1902 in the United States came to a termination during October, 1912, when the jury in the Hatters' boycotting case gave a verdict for \$80,000, the full

amount asked by J. D. Low & Company, as required by the Sherman law. The amount was trebled to make it \$240,000 besides costs, which will be extensive.

This case was begun ten years ago when D. E. Low & Company, hat manufacturers, brought an action against 240 members of the United Hatters of North America for \$240,000, the contention of the plaintiffs being that the hatters had damaged their business by boycotting their hats because they did not employ union labour. The case was considered through the various courts to the Su-

preme Court of the United States, and the decision recently given is on a new trial ordered by the latter tribunal. In the first trial the plaintiffs obtained a judgment for \$232,240.12, which was reversed by the United States Court of Appeals, and a new trial ordered. The manufacturers carried it to the Supreme Court, and after a decision that boycotting such as alleged was forbidden by the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, it went back to the Connecticut jurisdiction for another trial, the result of which has been previously mentioned.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

DECEMBER, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912.

1. - GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL conditions during November continued good. The fine weather which prevailed at the end of the preceding month continued during the first part of the succeeding one, and fall ploughing and threshing were carried on under favourable circumstances. Navigation practically closed towards the end of the month, the steamship lines being exceedingly busy in transporting the large crop of grain. A snow storm interfered somewhat with coastal navigation. It was agreed by the railway companies that while difficulty was experienced in handling the heavy grain traffic through the Winnipeg terminus, no serious congestion occurred and that conditions were considerably more favourable in this respect than during last year. Mining was extensively carried on, and with the exception of two localities where disputes were in existence both coal and metalliferous mines all over the country were showing great activity. Fishing was in a normal state. The lumber mills in many parts ceased their season's operations, but by reason of the fact that the men left for the camps this cessation caused no drug on the labour market in this line. Railway construction was not so actively carried on, though in many parts work was rushed to put things in a good condition before the winter season put a stop to active

operations. A noticeable feature in regard to this work was the loss caused by the exodus of Bulgarian workmen to the seat of war. Manufacturing establishments were exceedingly busy in all branches. Trade was reported fairly active in spite of country roads being in bad condition during the greater part of the month. Business in lines for the Christmas trade was heavy and retail trade conditions good, though shipments were held up somewhat by freight conditions. Immigration returns continued to show an increase as compared with last year.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices again rose, standing at 134.4 for November as compared with 133.1 in October and 129.4 in November, 1911. These numbers are percentages of the average prices reached during the ten years 1890 to 1899. The rise was due chiefly to advances in fish, textiles, hides and leathers, fuel and lighting.

Interruptions to Industry.

Industrial conditions continued to be seriously disturbed by disputes during November, an increase being reported over the previous month when the number of disputes was twenty-one. The dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island continued and prov-

ed a hindrance to operations in this line. A strike of miners also took place at Porcupine. This, together with a strike of freight clerks and freight handlers at various points on the Canadian Pacific Railroad was the only dispute of importance which commenced during the month.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during November, 1912, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Quebec. — Saw and grist mill at Bromptonville, loss \$3,000; cheese box factory at Guigues, loss \$10,000; packing case factory at Montreal, loss \$6,000; cordage and bag factories at Pt. St. Charles, loss \$300,000; boot and shoe factory at Quebec, loss \$30,000 general store at Saint-Flavien, loss \$20,000; sash and door factory at Verdun, loss \$15,000.

Ontario. — Hotel, post office and several stores at Blind River, loss \$20,000; five stores at Dryden, loss \$8,000; general store at Goderich, loss \$3,500; cheese factory at Iroquois, loss \$3,000; hat and cigar factories at London, loss \$35,000; printing plant of "Le Temps" at Ottawa, freight shed (C.P.R.) at Prescott, loss \$40,000; printing plant of the "Daily News" at Port Arthur, loss \$15,000; cargo of sulphur, loss \$8,000; also drug store and warehouse, loss \$7,000; hub and spoke factory at Sarnia, loss \$100,000; oil warehouse at Sault Ste. Marie, loss \$20,000; pulley works at Toronto, loss \$6,000; also sporting goods and furniture stores, loss \$50,000.

Manitoba. — Blacksmith shop at Starbuck, loss \$3,000.

Alberta. — Elevator and 11,000 bushels of grain at Bremner; Coal and Coke Company's plant at Coleman, loss \$40,000; business block at Langdon, loss \$35,000.

British Columbia. — Hotel at Headley; sawmill at Nelson, loss \$50,000; lumber mill and stock of lumber at Proctor, loss \$50,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following changes in wages and working hours were reported to the Department as having taken place during November:—

Metal trades. — Sheet metal workers (100) at Edmonton were given an increase in wages.

Printing trades. — Printers at Calgary were given an increase of \$1.00 per week on Nov. 1st.

Street railway employees. — Street railway employees at Hull were given an increase in wages; the same class

(119) in London received an increase on November 1st, when spare men and third year men were given two cents an hour more, the remainder having their wages advanced one cent an hour.

Municipal employees. — Telephone employees to the number of forty-five in Saskatoon and district were granted an increase in wages, and also a reduction in working hours, on November 15th, after a strike lasting for two days.

General transport. — Freight handlers at St. John were given an increase of three and one-half cents per hour, bringing the rate up to twenty-five cents per hour; coal handlers in the same city had their wages advanced by five cents per hour. Freight handlers (20) in the employ of the Canada Steamship Line at Montreal were given an increase of fifty cents per day on November 5th; checkers in the employ of the White Star Line in the same city were given an increase of five cents an hour for day work, the number of men benefiting by the change being fifty.

Unskilled. — Labourers at Peterborough had their wages increased during the month.

Agriculture.

Farmers were exceedingly busy, particularly during the first part of the month, in threshing operations and ploughing, which was late by reason of delay caused by heavy rains. Favourable weather prevailed, and the late threshing was carried out under good conditions. In Saskatchewan the largest crop ever produced in the province was practically all saved in good conditions. The quantity of labour, though falling short of the required amount, was well distributed and few districts were affected thereby to the extent of discontinuing operations. Manitoba reports show that work in that province was not so expeditiously carried out owing to adverse weather conditions. At the end of November it was estimated that about eighty per cent. of the wheat

crop of the three western provinces had been threshed and was either delivered or ready to move. Grain inspection for the month of October totalled 33,799 cars as against 26,642 cars for the same month of 1911, an increase of 7,137 cars. Cars of wheat inspected were 26,331 against 21,917;

s, **3,224 against 2,586.** In Southern Ontario a famine in potatoes was reported, the crop proving worse than was first thought. Not only will it be impossible to make shipments out, but there will not be enough to supply the local demand. Fall ploughing was delayed by heavy rains. Fall wheat was promising and pasture lands in unusually good condition for the season. Potato and buckwheat crops were largely failures owing to excessive wet weather. The grain crops marketed were a better quality than last year, especially fall wheat and oats.

According to a bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office during November the area estimated to be sown to fall wheat in five provinces of Canada this season aggregates 1,086,000 acres, as compared with 1,156,900, the area sown last year. This represents a net decrease of 70,900 acres, or six per cent. In Ontario the acreage sown is 696,000 acres compared with 797,200 acres, a decrease of 101,200 acres or 12.6 per cent.; in Alberta the figures are 312,000, as against 300,700, an increase of 11,300 acres or three and three-fourths per cent.; and in Saskatchewan the area sown is 72,000 acres, against 53,000 acres; an increase of 19,000 acres or thirty-six per cent. Small areas in Manitoba and British Columbia complete the totals. The decrease in area is due to the persistent rains, which have hindered ploughing and sowing operations. The condition of this crop on October 31 was 92.67 per cent. of the standard for the five provinces. It was above ninety in each province except Manitoba, where the small area of about 4,000 acres had a per cent. condition of eighty-

eight and a half. The percentage of fall ploughing completed upon land for next year's crops ranges from forty-five in Ontario to seventy-seven in Prince Edward Island for the East and from twenty-four in Alberta to thirty-eight in British Columbia for the West.

The First Growers' Association of Ontario opened its Fifty-second Annual Convention on November 13th. Reference was made in the address of the President to the necessity for packing apples in a better manner in order to prevent Ontario apples from being driven out of the Western market by the competition of the Western United States growers and shippers. Mention was made of the great amount of the yield in Western Ontario that was wasted largely through the failure of the farmers to co-operate. Methods in dealing with insects and diseases were outlined and information in regard thereto delivered.

An application was made by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario to the Board of Railway Commissioners for an order compelling the Railway Companies to accept and forward part carloads of fruit at carload rates, and for the car to be stopped in transit for completion of the carload at an additional charge of \$3.00 per car for each such stop. An assurance was given that this question of discrimination in the shipment of fruit would be investigated.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was opened on November 13th. Reports from various parts of the provinces show that the past season was somewhat unfavourable.

It was announced that the Department of Agriculture of the Province of British Columbia would carry out demonstration work in the growing of field crops on different ranches in various parts of the province on similar lines to the demonstration orchards which are already placed in different parts of the country.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet			Active			Active	Active
2—Westville.....	Active			Active	Active			Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Quiet		Quiet				Active	Active
4—Amherst.....	Active	Quiet			Active			V active	V active
Prince Edward Island—									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active		Active				Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
6—Moncton.....	Active			Active				Fair	Fair
7—St. John.....				Fair				Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....								Active	Active
Quebec—									
9—Quebec.....	Active						Active	Quiet	Active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active			Active		Quiet		V active	V active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active			V active			Quiet	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Active	Active
13—St. John's & Iberville.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
14—Sorel.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
15—Montreal.....	Active						Active	V active	V active
16—Hull.....	Active		Active	Active				Active	Active
Ontario—									
17—Ottawa.....	Active		Active	Active				Active	Active
18—Brockville.....	Quiet						Active	Active	Active
19—Kingston.....	Active							Active	Active
20—Belleville.....								Active	Active
21—Peterborough.....	Active							Active	Active
22—Orillia.....	Active			Fair				Fair	Fair
23—Toronto.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active							Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active							Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Active							V active	V active
28—Guelph.....	Active							Active	Active
29—Burlington.....								V active	V active
30—Woodstock.....	Active							Active	Active
31—Stratford.....	Active							V active	V active
32—London.....	Active							Active	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active							V active	V active
34—Chatham.....	Active							Active	Active
35—Windor.....	V active						Active	Quiet	Active
36—Owen Sound.....	Active							V active	V active
37—Cobalt.....			Active	Active				Active	Active
38—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet			Active		Active		Active	Active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
Manitoba—									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active							Active	Active
Saskatchewan—									
42—Regina.....	Active							Active	Active
43—Moosejaw.....								Active	Active
44—Saskatoon.....	Active							Active	Active
45—Prince Albert.....	Active							Active	Active
Alberta—									
46—Medicine Hat.....								Active	Active
47—Calgary.....	Active							V active	V active
48—Edmonton.....	Active				Active		Quiet	V active	V active
49—Lethbridge.....	Active			Active	Active			Fair	Active
British Columbia—									
50—Nelson.....	Active						Active	Active	V active
51—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair		Active		Active	Active	Active	Fair
52—Vancouver.....									
53—Victoria.....	Active			Active			Active	Active	Active
54—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	V active	V active
55—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. The terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions obtain.

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TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trade	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
3—Halifax	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
4—Amherst									
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton	Active	Active		Active	Active			Quiet	Active
7—St. John	Active			Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
8—Fredericton	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active			Active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
11—Three Rivers	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	Quiet	Active	V active	V active			Active	Active
13—St. John and Iberville	Active	V active		Active	Active			Active	Active
14—Sorel	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
15—Montreal	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16—Hull	Fair			Active					
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa	Active	Active		Active					
18—Brockville	Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
19—Kingston		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
20—Belleville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	Active
21—Peterborough	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
22—Orillia	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active				
23—Toronto	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls	Active	Active		Active	Active				
25—St. Catharines	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet		Active
27—Brantford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Guelph	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
29—Berlin	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
30—Woodstock	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
31—Stratford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
32—London	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
33—St. Thomas	Quiet			Active					
34—Chatham	V active			Active	Active	Active	Active		
35—Windsor	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		
36—Owen Sound	Active			Active	Active	Fair		Active	Active
37—Cobalt	Fair			Active	Active				
38—Sault Ste Marie									
39—Prt Arthur & Fort William	Active	Active		Active	Active				
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon	Active	Active	Active						
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Active		
43—Moose Jaw	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
44—Saskatoon	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair			
45—Prince Albert									
<i>Alberta—</i>									
46—Medicine Hat	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				
47—Calgary	Active	Active		Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet		V active
48—Edmonton	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
49—Lethbridge	Active			Active	Active				
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
50—Nelson				Active	Active	Active			
51—New Westminster	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
52—Vancouver									
53—Victoria	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active			
54—Nanaimo						Fair			
55—Prince Rupert	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				Quiet

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions.

[illegible]

Fishing.

Better weather prevailed during the first part of the month. Good catches of mackerel and herring were made along the western shore of Nova Scotia. Fair catches of cod and haddock were taken and smelts were scarce. In British Columbia the whaling season for 1912 closed with the return of the last three whalers from the Queen Charlotte Islands. The total catch was a little over 1,000 whales for the fleet of ten vessels operating from the four stations of the Canadian Northern Fisheries Company.

The following monthly bulletin of sea-fishing statistics for October was issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during November:—

"Around Cape Breton and westward along the south shore of Nova Scotia the weather was generally rough during the first half of October, so much so that very little fishing was carried on in some of the easterly parts of Cape Breton. Rough weather on the "banks" was reported by the Lunenburg deep-sea fleet. The fishermen of Queen's, Shelburne and Yarmouth counties found mackerel and herring very plentiful during October. Inshore fishing on the Bay of Fundy was poor; but mackerel fishing in St. Mary's Bay was good. Cod were plentiful on the inshore grounds of Annapolis county. Very stormy weather prevailed on the coasts of Prince Edward Island. This, notwithstanding, the results of oyster fishing, which began with October, compares favourably with those for the same period last year, the figures being 6,148 barrels for 1912, and 6,018 for 1911. In New Brunswick, on the other hand, owing to the prevalent rough cold weather, the quantity of oysters taken fell far short of that for October of the preceding year, the figures being 5,366 barrels for 1912, and 9,703 for 1911. From Gaspe and Saguenay counties, as well as from the Magdalen Islands, come reports of poor fishing results in consequence of bad weather. The catch in the northern part of British Columbia was comparatively small owing to somewhat unfavourable weather conditions. In the southern part of the province where the weather was favourable for fishing, success attended the operations of the fishermen. Dog salmon were reported very plentiful, with prices ruling very low.

Lumbering.

Good conditions continued in the lumbering industry. The mild weather stimulated a demand for lumber by keeping building operations active. Some improvement was seen in the car situation and shipments were generally easier. Not only is there an excel-

lent demand for all classes of lumber, but the prices that are being paid are exceptionally strong in practically all lines. Exceptionally high freight rates somewhat counter-balance the exceedingly brisk trade in this industry. The close of navigation on the St. John River caused the suspension of operations for the winter season in the case of several sawmills. As the men in nearly all cases have gone from the mills to the woods, this has created no drag on the labour market. The big sawmills in the outlying districts of Quebec also closed down for the season, several of them not having succeeded in completing the entire cut. Great difficulty was experienced by lumbermen in Ontario in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour. As a result, the work of cutting is being retarded and the cut is likely to fall below the average. In the prairie provinces the lumber market was characterized by a remarkably strong demand for all classes of lumber and at the same time by a continuance of the inability of the railroads to take care of orders.

The quantity of logs scaled in British Columbia during October was not so large as in the previous month, but it was well up to the high average which has been made during the present year. Official returns are 64,139,728 feet, showing that large totals are being maintained.

Mining.

The mining industry was exceedingly active in nearly all parts of the country. Disputes at Porcupine in the metalliferous mines and on Vancouver Island in the coal mines affected operations in those districts; apart from these, however, the briskness of the few preceding months was well maintained. The Dominion Coal Company's output continued to be extensive. Comparing the ten months ending October 31st with the same period last year, the production for 1912 totals 3,743,000 tons as against 3,222,000

tons, showing an increase of 420,000 tons. The total production for the ten months of this year is approximately 4,100,000 tons. The coal mines in the Lethbridge district were busy and extensive outputs were made. Developing operations were carried on in this district.

The metalliferous mines were also actively working, the ore production in the Kootenay district being particularly heavy.

The returns of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the nine months ended September 30th, 1912, show the production of metals and metalliferous substances in Ontario to have been as follows:—

Product	Quantity	Value
Gold, oz.	53,488	1,117,335
Silver, oz.	22,231.45	12,707,626
Copper, tons.	8,049	1,142,076
Ni. Kel. to s.	15,907	3,368,437
Iron ore, tons.	37,265	101,284
Pig iron, tons.	452,021	6,051,970
Cobalt in crude material, lbs.	209,899	57,614
Cobalt and nickel oxides, lbs.	711,180	176,786
White arsenic, lbs.	2,914,104	66,316
		\$ 24,779,652

The gold production for this period is more than double in value that of any preceding twelve months. The silver production is less in quantity but more in value by over a million dollars than that of the first nine months of 1911, the increased value being due to the higher price of silver. Considerably less iron was shipped during the nine months of 1912 than during the same period of last year.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, for the year ending June 20th, was presented on October 11th. The profits for the year show a substantial improvement over last year, the net profit being \$310,345. Additions to the plant and equipment for the year were \$119,743. An increase in production was seen over last year, the gross value of metal at

the company's smelting works being \$5,083,078 during the period under review as compared with \$4,437,901 for the previous year, increases being shown in all metals except copper, where a heavy decrease is seen on account of the closing down of one of the mines. The general outlook for the next year is good according to the report submitted at the general meeting.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturers were busy in all parts and reports are to hand of many cases where overtime work has been found necessary to keep up with orders in hand. Great activity was seen in the locomotive car construction plants. Figures issued during November in Montreal show that the three leading railways of Canada for this year up to that date placed orders for 43,164 freight cars and 727 locomotives. The railways in question have now 20,000 more cars and 400 more locomotives than they had at this time last year. Boot and shoe workers were especially busy. With the closing of the season in regard to outside building operations come reports of the extensive erections that have been made for manufacturing purposes and the season's work in this respect would appear to eclipse that of any previous year.

Transportation.

Transportation by rail and water was heavy. The movement of the crops taxed the capacities of the railways to the full, and a shortage of cars was felt at some points. Trouble in handling grain was reported at the lake ports. Ocean navigation from Montreal kept up to the end of the month, the last week of which was a particularly heavy one. During that time nine ocean ships left the port carrying 32,000 tons of cargo, one-third of which was wheat and another third produce, the total valued at

\$750,000. A floating dry dock has been established at Montreal after a sixty-four days' passage across the Atlantic. Its establishment will give employment to a great number of skilled artisans. The winter port season opened on November 22nd. Increased transportation operations are foreshadowed by the arrangements that have been made to run more boats from St. John than previously. It is announced that on the first of the new year the Canadian Pacific Railway will take over the management of the Central Railway from Norton to Minto with its extension to Fredericton, and will thus have a line across the middle of New Brunswick, touching the coal-fields of Queen's and Sunbury Counties.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway was held at the end of October when a review of the work accomplished was given by the chairman. The gross receipts during the first half of the year had increased from £3,561,182 to £3,834,328, and notwithstanding the cost of labour and materials, the working expenses only increased from 72.85 per cent. to 73.81 per cent. The effect of the shortage of labour was mentioned by the President who stated that had they been able to obtain sufficient labour the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would have been completed before now, and there would have been towns existing where none are at present. The President urged encouragement to immigration of labourers in the interests of present labour in Canada.

The report of the Canadian Northern Railway for the year ending June 30th shows that the gross earnings of the company amounted to \$20,860,093. Working expenses were \$14,979,048, being 73.82 per cent. of the gross earnings. The net earnings are shown to be \$5,881,045, giving a net surplus of \$575,396. During the year over 586 miles of newly constructed tracks were added to the system, the average mile-

age operated being 3,888 miles. Reference was made in the report to the progress on the work between Ottawa and Toronto, and the hope was expressed that in a short time a thorough service connection would be established between Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.

The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company has been ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners to equip its cars with automatic couplers and air brakes within eighteen months.

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners have approved of a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of Toronto Harbour. The plans, which have been submitted to the Dominion Government, call for an expenditure of more than \$19,000,000, and will provide for a modern harbour with permanent docks on the central waterfront served by twenty-four feet of water and equipped with good freight sheds and warehouses, besides other numerous improvements.

Railway Construction.

Work was carried on briskly in order that winter might not force the closing down of more camps than is necessary. The labour supply was greater than it has previously been, though the various companies were directly affected by the exodus of many Bulgarians who left for the Balkan war. The Canadian Northern Railway have under construction about 700 miles east of Port Arthur, including the Montreal-Port Arthur line, and the Ottawa-Toronto line. About twice as much is being constructed by this company in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the greatest part of which is being done northward from Edmonton, and westward from Calgary. The company have also much construction under way at British Columbia.

It is stated that an application for incorporation of the Wetaskiwin, Yellowhead Pass and Revelstoke Railway Company will be made during the present session of the Dominion House. The line is constructed will run from We-

taskiwin, Alberta, through the Brazeau coal fields and the Yellowhead Pass down the Columbia River Valley to Revelstoke where it will connect with the C.P.R. Its construction would be a great incentive to settlement both north and south of Revelstoke, and particularly in the vast mineral and timber lands to the north.

The Trades.

Building trades. — There was a keen demand for outside workers in the building trades, the prevalence of mild weather stimulating this demand by permitting operations on the building of houses to be carried on almost without interruption. Bricklayers and masons were particularly in demand. Carpenters also were well employed.

Metal and woodworking trades. — Reports from all parts show these trades to be in a healthy state of activity.

Printing and allied trades. — A seasonable briskness characterized these trades.

Clothing trades. — Garment workers were exceedingly well employed. Boot and shoe workers were also busy.

Leather trades. — Good conditions prevailed.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers and confectioners were busy in preparation for the Christmas season. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Unskilled labour. — Unskilled labour in the East was well employed and good wages were paid. The withdrawal of

men to the Balkan war caused some embarrassment to those engaged in railway construction, but generally speaking there was a supply almost equal to the demand. In the West by the closing down of some railroad construction work, civic works, etc., a good number of labourers were thrown out of employment, and the demand was more than equalled by the supply.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and imperial trade. — During October, 1912, there was an increase of \$15,068,058 in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911, the amounts being respectively \$61,588,896 and \$46,520,838 for the seven months ending October 31st, 1912. The value of imports showed an increase of \$74,527,566 over the corresponding period of 1911. The total value of domestic exports during October, 1912, amounted to \$33,785,089, an increase of \$4,504,597 over the same month of the previous year, when the total stood at \$29,280,492, the value of domestic exports for the seven months ending October 31st, 1912, was \$196,212,473 as compared with the value of \$158,887,474 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During October, there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, forests, agriculture and manufactures, while a decrease was shown in the exports of the products of fisheries, animals and their produce, and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of the Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, October, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of Oct.		7 Months ending Oct.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods.....	29,086,064	39,851,568	185,888,120	254,847,627
Free goods.....	16,163,716	21,133,826	106,072,347	131,387,113
Total.....	45,249,780	61,045,394	291,960,467	386,234,740
Coin and Bullion.....	1,271,058	543,502	12,966,465	3,219,758
Grand Total.....	46,520,838	61,588,896	304,926,932	389,454,498
Duty collected.....	7,602,005	10,372,637	48,424,382	66,342,453

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of Oct.				7 Months ending Oct.			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	3,934,095	14,196	6,320,859	24,051	23,256,912	122,890	33,394,239	83,787
The Fisheries....	2,212,527	4,017	2,092,494	36,907	8,948,823	71,514	8,463,482	72,007
The Forest.....	4,325,403	31,907	5,783,014	37,606	27,132,475	190,530	29,593,727	375,431
Animals and their produce.....	6,392,568	289,578	4,695,754	187,783	33,461,029	821,446	29,010,181	611,657
Agriculture.....	9,710,579	1,026,076	19,772,747	3,797,101	47,126,335	6,857,735	72,174,275	7,468,779
Manufactures....	2,690,633	656,519	4,112,319	1,159,870	18,895,667	3,796,418	23,528,875	5,234,364
Miscellaneous....	14,690	158,678	7,902	108,867	66,323	619,292	47,694	1,628,371
Total merchandise.....	29,280,492	2,180,971	33,785,089	5,343,245	158,887,474	12,479,885	196,212,473	15,474,596
Coin and Bullion.....		202,876		560,239		2,161,741		6,401,307
Grand Total Exports.....	29,280,492	2,383,847	33,785,089	5,903,484	158,887,474	14,641,626	196,212,473	21,875,903

The weekly reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, draw the attention of Canadian exporters to the Argentine market as being full of rich possibilities. Importance is attached to the desirability

of making an entry with as little delay as possible into the markets of this country which is possessed of enormous potential wealth, and is growing rapidly.

A special report of like nature deals with the trade and commerce of Brazil. Opportunities are presented for Cana-

dian products in many directions, fresh fruit being especially noted as a line in which advantage might be taken of the market. So far very little fruit has been shipped to Brazil from Canada.

Domestic trade. — Wholesale trade was generally active, and in nearly all branches there was an optimistic feeling. Spring orders came in freely, and there was every indication of a continued activity. Manufacturers were busy, and labour well employed. The large volume of immigration was an important reason for manufactured products. Owing to the late open weather retail business in heavy dry goods, clothing and footwear was a little slow. Groceries were in fair demand, and trade in hardware and metal fairly satisfactory. Anticipation of the Christmas season caused the usual briskness at the end of the month, though shipments were held up somewhat by freight conditions.

Bank clearings for October in Canadian cities showed continued increase over the figures for the corresponding month of 1911. Every place in the West recorded a considerable gain, while the Eastern centres showed a gain of 28.3 per cent. The following are the figures for October, 1912, with a comparative statement for 1911:—

	1912	1911
Halifax	9,949,626	7,801,024
St. John	8,022,281	6,493,567
Quebec	15,333,891	11,844,963
Montreal	282,733,037	217,715,346
Ottawa	18,841,95	19,199,275
Toronto	200,779,234	155,221,808
Hamilton	16,282,506	11,841,963
London	7,556,133	5,899,675
Brantford	2,991,390	2,210,425
Port William	3,491,474	2,377,883
Winnipeg	152,652,206	125,994,84
Brandon	3,042,658	2,792,675
Moose Jaw	6,241,614	3,968,879
Regina	12,049,371	6,565,619
Saskatoon	11,430,785	6,461,005
Calgary	25,744,712	20,874,277
Lethbridge	3,200,959	2,737,941
Edmonton	21,310,359	12,593,265
Vancouver	59,492,121	49,210,372
Victoria	17,772,643	11,527,732
Total	\$878,948,23	\$683,425,024

Canadian revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of October, 1912, amounted to \$14,758,946.72, as compared with \$12,221,653.27 in October, 1911. The total revenue from April 1st to October 31st, 1912, amounted to \$96,137,597.50 as compared with \$76,291,178.04 for the corresponding period of last year. The total expenditure on capital account during October, 1912, was \$3,392,995.22 as against \$2,571,812.30 in October, 1911. The total expenditure on capital account from the end of the fiscal year 1911 to the end of October, 1912, was \$15,064,978.53 compared with an expenditure of \$14,889,839.43 in the corresponding period of 1911. The expenditure during October, 1912, comprised \$3,080,210.16 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$312,785.06 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Convention of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

THE biennial Convention of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees was held at St. Louis, Mo., from November 11th to 15th. There was a large attendance of delegates from the various provinces of

Canada. At the request of the Convention, Mr. F. A. Acland, the Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada, was present on the opening day and discussed at some length the terms of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act. The Convention appointed a special Committee to which matters relating to the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act were referred, and during the Convention the

following resolution was brought in, viz. :—

“Resolved, that this Grand Lodge assembled desire to be understood as being emphatically in favour of the principle of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which provides for investigation prior to any drastic action on the part of employers or employees as affected by the Act.

“That some amendments to the Act would, in our opinion, be of benefit to the further settlement of the differences which do arise after an award has been given. We hope that the Act may be amended to overcome those defects. In the event of such a possibility, we desire to have the opportunity of giving our experience by the operation of the Act before any Committee or the Honourable Minister of Labour for Canada, and that the Grand President make known our wishes to the Department of Labour in Canada.

“Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Railways and Canals for the Dominion of Canada.”

It was decided that the next biennial Convention shall be held at Winnipeg, and also that the International offices of the Brotherhood shall be removed as soon as practicable from St. Louis, Mo., to Detroit, Michigan. Mr. A. B. Lowe, St. Louis, and Mr. S. J. Pegg, St. Louis, were re-elected respectively Grand President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Assembling of Parliament.

The Second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada was opened on November 21st. In the speech from the Throne outlining the main points of the sessional work, reference was made to the increasing trade of the Dominion and the expansion of the revenues, and the remarkable activity in every branch of business and industry; to the volume of immigration and the larger measure in which it has been drawn from the British Islands; to the splendid return of the field crops in spite of the unpropitious weather. Mention was made of the trade arrangement recently consummated between the Dominion and the West Indies, and a bill was promised for the purpose of carrying this agreement into effect. Legislation was also foreshadowed in regard to the improvement of the highways of

Canada as playing an important part in an existing scheme of transportation. Co-operative steps which have been taken by the various Provinces with a view to encouraging agriculture therein were noted with satisfaction, and the introduction of a bill for setting apart a substantial amount of money for carrying out this highly important work was promised. Reference was made to the fact that the charters of the banks will expire next year with the statement that a bill for revising and extending them will be submitted.

Workmen's Compensation in British Columbia.

A Committee was recently appointed by the Rossland Miners' Union to prepare a resolution in regard to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The following is the resolution adopted:—

Whereas, under the present operations of the Workmen's Compensation Act we find that only those relatives depending on the deceased are eligible to receive the compensation allowed; and,

Whereas, we find that under such system it is obviously to the advantage of all companies employing labour to give a preference to those who they may know would not come within the provisions of the Act, in order to avoid paying them compensation, consequently causing discrimination against men with families; therefore be it

Resolved: that we, the members of the Rossland Miners' Union, in regular meeting assembled, petition the provincial government to amend the Act so that the compensation would come in the form of an insurance, so that the amount of compensation may be devised to the next of kin, or to whomsoever the insured may see fit to will it.

Calgary Municipal Employment Bureau.

A By-law was recently enacted in Calgary providing for the establishment of a Municipal Employment Bureau. Authorization was given to the City Council to appoint a superintendent to receive applications from employers on the one hand and employees on the other for workmen and situations respectively with a view to accommodating both parties.

Montreal Employment Bureau.

The operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec are shown for the month of November in the following table:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of applicants for situations ..	437	39	476
No. of situations offered	690	55	745
No. per cent. of persons placed.	80	80	380

Formation of Building Trades League.

On November 18th the Toronto Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour resolved to disband and return their charter to the Head Office. It is understood that a Building Trades League was subsequently formed, with which many of the local building trades unions are likely to affiliate.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active and labour generally was well employed. Open weather greatly helped all outside work, the only hindrance to this class being the heavy rains. The industrial activity was reflected in business of all kinds. The steel trade was brisk, both the Sydney and Sydney Mines' plants produced much larger outputs than in November of last year. The coal trade continued active and the outputs of the month greatly exceeded those of November, 1911. The Dominion collieries by the end of 1912 will show an increase of at least half a million tons over any previous year. The Inverness mines owing to heavy water in the lower part had a reduced output for the month.

All factories, foundries and other works were busy. Transportation by water and by rail was heavy.

The building trades had a good month although many jobs were finished up and few new ones were commenced owing to the lateness of the season.

A large volume of business was done both in the wholesale and retail trades. There was no labour unrest.

Westville.

The labour market was active; the open weather permitted of building operations being carried on and many new residences were under construction. The coal trade was active with good outputs from several of the collieries, especially from the Allan Shaft where the output has doubled within the past three months. The miners employed by the Acadia Coal Company have made a demand that the short Saturday, granted during the summer months, be continued throughout the year; the matter is still unsettled. Eggs and butter have increased in price during the month, and potatoes have decreased, due to a good crop and heavy shipments arriving from P. E. Island.

Wholesale grocery houses report business unusually active and all indications are that the fall trade will be the largest known in this district.

Halifax.

Labour was well employed in all branches of industry in Halifax and district, there being practically no change from the preceding month. Unskilled labour was scarce, many of the men having gone into the lumbering camps for the winter. Contractors

on the Halifax and Eastern Railway, unable to secure sufficient local help to carry on the work, have been obliged to import men from the United States, about 125 men coming from Boston early in November.

All branches of the building trades were active and many of the buildings now under construction are well advanced. Interior work will be proceeded with during the winter months which will provide employment for many carpenters and other crafts of the building trades.

The double-tracking of the Belt Line and other extensions undertaken by the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, are completed, and citizens are now enjoying a much better service than heretofore.

The opening of the winter service marks the beginning of busy times along the waterfront and it is expected that this season will surpass all previous years in both passenger and freight traffic.

Good supplies of potatoes, turnips and other produce have arrived from Prince Edward Island during the month. The quality is good, and the prices considerably lower than at the same time a year ago.

Business, both wholesale and retail, has enjoyed active conditions in practically every branch.

Manufacturers have been busily employed, and report a scarcity of help. In many cases overtime work is the rule in order to keep up with the volume of business.

Amherst.

The continued open weather has enabled builders and contractors to make good progress with the autumn work and has kept labour well employed. Generally speaking, business has been good with the merchants. House rent is high and suitable houses for working men are scarce. Building operations have commenced on the foundation for the new steel plant of

the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. The building is to be of steel and concrete — two hundred by four hundred feet and when completed will give employment to from one hundred to two hundred men, in addition to those now employed. The cost of living has not changed materially since last report. Butter and eggs are a little higher—potatoes and flour are cheaper.

Work in all branches in Amherst and vicinity is brisk. The different industries including coal mines, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, International Engineering Company (formerly Robbs) Amherst Foundry Company, woollen mills, Amherst Boot and Shoe Company and plaster quarries, have all sufficient orders on hand to insure steady work well into the winter months.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions generally were good in the district. Mechanics of all grades were well employed, and unskilled labour was difficult to get. An improvement is seen over conditions of last month and also over November of 1911. Business in general was active and while there are not a large number of factories, a generally safe tone seems to pervade the business life of the city. The firm of Bruce, Stewart & Company are busy rushing their next year's supply of motors. About three hundred are now under construction and a bigger trade is expected. This company are also doing repair work on the Canadian government steamer "Earl Grey," and the provincial building is receiving from the same firm a new heating system.

The black fox industry can now be ranked as the greatest in the district. Ranches are springing up in all sections and a large amount of capital is being invested. There are also several ranches of mink; eight of yach, cross or red foxes; four breeding racoon and

our breeding muskrat. A big deal was concluded recently in foxes, when a Russian syndicate closed with one of the ranches for six pairs of next season's pups for the sum of \$100,000.

The Elmira Branch Railroad is now open, and in operation.

Carpenters, painters, and decorators are finishing the new Zion Presbyterian church, and its opening is looked for early in the new year.

Shippers have done a good business this fall and have a good outlook ahead for some weeks to come as the season is extremely mild for this season of the year.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour conditions during November were normal for this season of the year, owing to weather conditions. Out of door operations naturally showed curtailment as compared with last month, but all machine shops and manufacturing plants were in every instance in active operation and in many cases running overtime to fill orders. The Humphrey Unskrinkable Underwear Company, Limited, are erecting a large addition to the old building, and expect to have the machinery installed and the factory running by the first of the year. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company occupying a part of the building at present, will erect a new factory in the spring. The City Council have given the contract for the erection of a new power house at \$12,134.00 to be completed by May 15th next. On November 20th a tri-weekly service upon the Transcontinental Railway between Moncton and Edmundston was commenced and will continue during the winter. Retail trade has been good and wholesale trade active and expansive. Customs returns for the month of October give imports \$68,834.00 and duty \$8,356.00, as compared with imports \$81,009.00 and duty \$10,273.00, for October, 1911. Real estate has

been very active and a large number of sales made during the month at firm prices. No material change in hours of labour or rates of wages was noted, and relations between employers and employees remain cordial.

Threshing operations and fall ploughing engaged the farmers' attention during the month. The weather was very mild and open and the acreage ploughed is in excess of last fall. Most cheese factories closed operations October 31st and report a large output for the season.

The Maritime Oilfields Company have sunk two more wells in their Coverdale gas area. The company have at present sixteen gas producing wells which can be utilized at any moment. Drilling operations are also in progress at Canaan Station.

St. John.

Business during November continued brisk, and all the different trades were well employed. There was a good amount of employment for unskilled labour, and the demand exceeded the supply. There was also a great demand for carpenters.

The Norton Griffiths Company, Limited, started dredging the channel in Courtenay Bay November 19th. Work is progressing favourably on the roof of the new armoury; the new elevator for the C. P. R., and the new wharf at West St. John for the Dominion government. Owing to the close of navigation on the St. John river several of the saw mills, it is expected, will close down for the winter season. The winter port season opened on November 22nd. There will be sixteen sailings of the Donaldson line during the winter months, compared with nine last season. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending November 28th were \$7,840,704, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,246,065, being \$1,594,639 greater in 1912 than in 1911, and \$603,931 in excess of the four weeks ending October 24th of the current year. The savings bank trans-

actions during the month of October were: Deposits, \$86,326.34; withdrawals, \$110,177.82. The inland revenue receipts for the month of October were: \$20,657.43, and the corresponding period last year \$21,198.53, a decrease of \$541.10. Trade with the United States through this port for the quarter ending September 30th amounted to \$992,110.51. The Metcalfe Construction Company, owing to the difficulty in housing their men, have constructed a large building for their accommodation. Tenders have been called by the Provincial Board of Works for the construction of a new bridge at the reversing falls to close on December 2nd. The cost of this structure is estimated at \$300,000. A new company for working the Spoon Island granite deposits has been formed. Incorporation has been granted the Maritime Motor Car Company, Limited, of Coldbrook, with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The Canadian Pacific Railway have increased the wage of the members of the Freighthandlers' Union to twenty-five cents an hour—an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour. The coal companies have agreed to recognize the Coal Handlers' Union, and granted an increase of five cents an hour, making it thirty-five cents an hour the year round.

Fredericton.

Mechanics in the building trades were well employed, while there was an exceptionally keen demand for unskilled labour when compared with the same season of other years. In fact, the fall has been the best that labour circles have had for many years. There was no lack of employment in the city and prosperity prevailed in all lines of business.

The factories generally were very busy, the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company doing an extensive business. A new shoepatch factory has just been completed, and the men are commencing to work. When in full running order, this factory will employ upwards of a hundred hands, and will be

a valuable addition to the present industries.

The saw mills in the vicinity have nearly all closed down for the season, but as the men in nearly all cases have gone from the mills to the lumber woods, it has created no labour drag on the market.

Good progress has been made on the St. John Valley Railway and the Gibson to Minto Railway, and many hundreds of men have been imported into the district traversed by those lines. The Gibson to Minto line is expected to be finished by the first of the new year, but work on the Valley road will be continued throughout the winter.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month was not as good from a labour standpoint as the preceding one, bad weather and a very heavy snowstorm stopping outside work. The new electric lighting company (Dorchester) began the lighting of the city streets on November 1st, and after a few minor stoppages their lights gave good results. The installation of the lights in the principal streets are not as yet complete, bad weather retarding this work. The Allan steamship Company have decided to build additional wharf accommodation to their property and the crib-work for this has been started and will be worked upon all the winter. Three ocean steamers met with accidents and shipping was seriously affected by the heavy snowstorm, with the result that several of the coasting schooners refused to leave for their ports of destination.

Farmers were stopped rather abruptly in their fall ploughing owing to the early snowfall. In the lumbering industry all the big saw mills in the outlying district closed down for the season and several of them did not succeed in completing the entire cut. In the manufacturing industries activity seems to be general.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions were exceptionally good. The weather was favourable for outside work being carried on without interruption. The building trade was very busy as an effort was made to have the large buildings so far advanced that the interior work can be carried on in the winter. Work is being rushed also on the armoury for the 53rd regiment. Machine shops and all other lines of industry were busy. The Jenckes Machine Company and the Canadian Rand expect to have the machinery going in their extensions shortly. In addition to what they have already had erected this summer the Canadian Rand have given orders for another extension to their buildings.

Railway traffic has been active and the wholesale and retail merchants report good business.

The Quebec government has decided to build a highway from Sherbrooke to Derby Line, Vt. Preliminary work will be proceeded with this winter, so that there will be no delay in the spring.

Massawippi. — A company has been formed and the first sod for the foundation of a new mill was turned on Thursday, Nov. 14th. It is expected that the sawmill will be ready for operation in the spring, and the other buildings some time later. Besides a sash and door work, special wood finishing appliances will be installed.

Richmond. — There is quite a scarcity of coal and wood here. What wood is being hauled to town by the farmers is being sold at \$5 and \$6 per cord, and not first-class wood even at this price.

Beebe. — The overall and glove factories are again running on full time with an increased staff of help. Over 100 men are employed by the Stanstead Granite Company in the new shed.

Danville. — The annual meeting of the Danville Chair and Specialty Com-

pany, Limited, was held in the office of the company on Nov. 20th. The financial statement of the secretary was submitted and the same board of directors was elected. The year has been the most successful one since the company was organized. The profits which were added to the reserve fund were over ten per cent. of the paid-up capital stock. The company propose to build a dry kiln which will be fitted with the latest improvements. During the year 80,000 chairs were shipped and \$20,844.81 were paid out in wages. The prospects for the ensuing year are bright.

Three Rivers.

The condition of the labour market during November differed very little from that of October. The heavy snow fall which occurred between the 13th and 15th gave extra work to quite a number of men. All classes of labour were well employed, and all the local manufacturing establishments were busy. The work on a new factory four stories high, 200 ft. by over fifty feet for the Acme Glove Manufacturing Company was commenced and the contractor expects to complete it for the early spring. Several contractors were advancing the construction of buildings before the winter months especially the brick work for the Wabasso Cotton Company, the automobile garage for T. Lymburner & Sons, and for the Acme Glove Manufacturing Company.

Business, wholesale and retail was reported active in all its branches. All transportation companies report a prosperous month.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Although there has been no unusual activity the general condition of labour was on the whole good. In all branches of industry continued activity prevailed. Skilled labour was well employed and unskilled labourers found plenty of work.

Trade generally speaking was good, and no change was felt in the usual commercial activity.

The cost of living has shown no decrease. In some cases it was higher. Cheese, butter, eggs, pork and fowls have been selling at higher prices, whilst cordwood and coal have also been sold at higher prices than before.

Farmers were engaged in threshing, harvesting their root crops and fall ploughing, in the first part of the month. As a rule the root crops were good and prices of potatoes and other vegetables dropped considerably.

Nearly all lines of industries continued active. All establishments working their full time, and wages have, as a rule, been good.

St. Hyacinthe.

The labour market showed little change since the preceding month. The building trades continued active, but there was much loss of time caused by unfavourable weather. Work on several buildings was also delayed on account of the scarcity of carpenters and joiners. All the local industries were active. Retail business had a quiet month on account of the bad condition of country roads. Wholesale business was fair. The cost of living remained about the same as last month. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There was no change reported in the rates of wages or hours of labour. Relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was good; the month was a good one for farmers, all farm products selling well at high prices. Farm labour was well employed, with the supply equal to the demand.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions in general were good. The demand exceeded the supply. The city has completed the construction of a new sewer on St. Charles and Richelieu streets. The enlarging

of the pillars of the bridge connecting St. Johns with Iberville is completed. The Canadian Pacific Railway will have a double track from Montreal to St. Johns, which will be extended as far as Farnham. Mr. Windsor, a fruit and vegetable canner, has bought a piece of land on which to extend his factory. The erection of the new factory for the North America Jewellery Company, which has secured a bonus from the city, will soon be completed. All other manufacturing concerns were very active. A new industry, the Canada Grape Nut Company, will probably commence operations here before the end of the year.

Cold weather has stimulated the demand for fall articles, and wholesale and retail business was very active. Banks reported a good month. No change in rates of wages or hours of labour was reported.

On account of the recent rain and snow storms, country roads were almost impassable. This prevented farmers from bringing their products to market.

Montreal.

A month of extraordinary activity in the city and district of Montreal came to a close on November 30th, November of 1912 in fact the very busiest that Montreal has ever experienced. Shipping men were exceptionally busy up to the close of navigation; the men of the building trades were also busy carrying out work necessary to be done before the setting in of winter; manufacturing was intensely active; and commercially business was reported to be very heavy.

Ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence was kept up to the opening days of December though officially the season was over fully a week before; the last week was a heavy one and about four thousand longshoremen were kept busy working day and night shifts until the vessels cleared. The grain shipments were very heavy to the last. Nine ocean ships left port during the

last week of November carrying from Montreal 32,000 tons of cargo, one-third of it wheat and another third of produce, the total valued at \$750,000.

Figures issued during the month by the civic building department indicate that 1912 has been a phenomenal year in regard to building operations in Montreal. Permits were issued up-to-date involving an expenditure of \$26,000,000. The season has been remarkable for the number of huge ten-storey structures commenced, and many more buildings of the same kind are planned and announced for early construction. Throughout November the men of the building trades had all the work that they could handle, the masons, bricklayers, carpenters, steamfitters, plumbers, glaziers and painters being unusually busy all over the city and district. A large number of important structures as well as other buildings of larger size were far advanced at the end of the month, and during the winter months there will be a remarkable amount of inside work to be done.

All the locomotive and car construction plants are busy, with a shortage of labour reported. There was also great activity among boot and shoe men, garment workers, cigar makers and in the printing trades. Engravers were reported to be extraordinarily busy, with a shortage of labour.

A remarkable scarcity of unskilled labour was reported in practically all lines of activity throughout the city and district. Every week efforts are made in Montreal to secure men for the railway construction camps in the West but the supply is constantly found to be below the demand. The Balkan War has had an adverse effect on the labour market of the Montreal district in this regard, many hundreds of Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians and Montenegrins having thrown up their work and left for the scene of hostilities. Many Italians have also gone home. As a consequence of this many plants have been temporarily crippled

for lack of unskilled labour, and road-work in several sections has been held up. The end of November showed that there was work in the unskilled line for all able-bodied men and women who were available. The call for female help is remarkable.

That commercial business in Montreal during November was of extraordinary volume there is conclusive evidence in the bank clearings and customs returns. The bank clearings amounted to \$254,328,774, as against \$244,283,078 for November, 1911, showing an increase of \$10,054,696. For the eleven months ended on November 30th, the bank clearings amounted to \$2,598,576,945 as against \$2,153,708,034 for the corresponding period in 1911, showing an increase for this year of \$444,868,911. The customs collections in November were \$2,276,878.59 as against \$1,750,492.50 for November, 1911, showing an increase of \$526,386.09. The total collections for the seven months the end of April, 1912, to the end of November amounted to \$17,303,991 as compared with \$12,970,857 for the corresponding period of 1911, showing an increase for this year of \$4,333,134.

The inland revenue returns for November, 1912, were \$912,000 as against \$827,000 for November, 1911, showing an increase of \$85,000.

A review of the work accomplished in Montreal Harbour during the navigation season just closed shows many improvements. Elevator No. 2 with a capacity of 2,620,000 bushels was opened for trade, and plans completed for more than doubling the size of elevator No. 1. Shed No. 16, near Victoria pier has been completed; extensive cement work has been done to the walls; Victoria pier has been partly reconstructed, and a big start made in blowing away Moffat's Island which was an impediment in the river. A new lighthouse on St. Helen's Island was completed.

An important piece of work was completed during the month when the

second span of the Canadian Pacific bridge, over the St. Lawrence at Lachine was successfully floated into position. The span is 108 feet long with a weight of 1,300 tons, and its construction has kept a large number of men busy for months past.

Figures issued in Montreal during the month show that the three leading railways of Canada have this year up-to-date placed order for 43,164 freight cars and 727 locomotives. The railways in question have at the present moment 20,000 more cars and 400 more locomotives than they had at this time last year.

An announcement of importance to Montreal during the month was that construction work would shortly be commenced by the North Railway Company, which is subsidised by the Dominion government to the extent of \$6,400 per mile, and that this road will give running rights over its line from Montreal to Bell River on the Trans-continental to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Good progress was made all month in the boring of the Canadian Northern tunnel under Mount Royal. The "lead" or preliminary boring is now slightly more than one-sixth completed.

Maisonneuve. — The great event of the month for Maisonneuve was the official inauguration of Montreal's big new dry dock. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught officiated at the opening in the presence of a large gathering. The dock which is 600 feet in length over all, and is capable of lifting anything up to the heaviest Dreadnought — its capacity being 27,000 tons—was constructed by Vickers, Maxim, Limited, at Barrow-in-Furness at a cost of \$1,500,000. It took sixty-four days for the dock to cross the Atlantic. Its establishment at Maisonneuve will give employment to a great number of skilled artificers for whose accommodation a great amount of building is under way. The dry dock is under control of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners.

Work is begun at Maisonneuve in the construction of a big repair shop in connection with the dry dock, the building being done by Arrol and Company of Glasgow, Scotland.

Outremont.—Building permits aggregating somewhat over \$100,000, mainly for cottages and flats were issued during November. Building figures for the season have now passed the million dollar mark.

Verdun.—Work ceased at the end of November on the new dyke, by the construction of which seventy acres of land, worth half a million dollars have been reclaimed from the St. Lawrence at a cost to the town of only \$30,000. A driveway and park will be constructed later. Road and sewer work has been held up by the departure of 10 Bulgarians to the war.

Lachine.—All the big ironworks and car construction plants at Lachine and Rockfield are working to the limit with work in hand which will keep them all busy for many months to come.

Pointe Claire.—A new post office about to be constructed in the town and other improvements made, including the construction of a sixty-six foot boulevard along the river side to Dolval.

Hull.

Labour conditions in the city of Hull and vicinity were active, in spite of the closing down of J. R. Booth's saw mills in the third week of November. The Hull Electric Company had some difficulty in securing men to clear the track after the snow storm of November 25th. The departure of Greeks and Bulgarians for the seat of war in the Balkan States largely contributed to the scarcity of labour, particularly on the railway lines under construction. Saw mills are closing down here and are still in activity. Wages are the same as during the summer season and higher than at the same time last

Activity in trades of all kinds the same as last month and greater in November, 1911. Business in general is active. The banks' statement is excellent. The cost of living higher than in November of 1911 and but the same as last month. There is a big demand for lumbermen and on account of the scarcity of labour wages increase in proportion. Several gangs of men have started for the lumbering camps and men are being recruited throughout the country.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour generally was well employed in Ottawa, although conditions were not quite so good as during last month. A few slight differences between employers and employees were noted, but these did not lead to anything serious.

The effect of the wet weather during the latter part of the building season is shown by the fact that building permits were lower in number and value in September, October and November than the same months in 1911. The same in August, and showed an increase from January to July, 1912, over the same period last year. The output of this year's operations will exceed that of last year. In October, 1911, forty-four permits were issued for \$202,125, and in October, 1912, thirty-three permits were issued for \$209,250. Bad weather is given as the reason for a falling off in general business, although a good Christmas trade was indicated in November. In October, 1912, bank clearings amounted to \$18,841,194.83; in October, 1911, to \$19,992,750.05.

Aluminum Castings, Limited, of Detroit, have purchased land in Hinton, Ontario, and will erect a plant for the manufacture of metal articles, they will employ about one hundred men. The deal was completed during November.

The city began its work of repairing the water intake system. Work is also going on at the new garbage incinerator and the smallpox hospital on Porters' Island.

Fires in smaller commercial houses on Bank and Sussex streets this month did close to \$9,000 damage, most of which was covered by insurance. None suffered loss of employment for more than a few days at most.

Wet weather, and latterly, an unexpected early snowfall affected late harvesting. The harvesting of barley was delayed. The potato crop suffered from rot. Pasture conditions were good. The apple crop was good.

The city council has decided to vote \$3,000 to aid sufferers in the past typhoid epidemic. Local labour men took deep interest in this question. There are many claims for damages filed at the city hall.

Brockville.

Labour conditions were good. Some contractors have worked overtime to complete their work before the winter sets in, all classes having been active up to the end of the month.

A termination was reached in the work on the new roadway, the most important local improvement made in Brockville for many years.

The new pavement is a particularly good sample of asphalt paving. It consists of five inches of concrete base, an inch of binder and for the top 1 1/2 inches of a rich mixture of asphalt, sand and limestone dust. The asphalt used is mixed with an oil flux to make it mix evenly and thoroughly.

The Godson Contracting Company took especial pains to make the work perfect in every detail. In addition to this the light and power department will probably help in the improvements of King street business section by installing cluster lights. The conduits for the wiring have been laid down in the pavement and all preparations made for the speedy instalment of modern lamp posts on King street.

Furthermore, it is likely that the tall telephone and telegraph poles will be abolished and the wire cable deposited in the conduits which the Bell Telephone Company has laid beneath the pavement.

The Brockville Atlas Motor Car Company are exceedingly busy, having orders enough to keep them running for two years and are building a two-story addition to their factory.

The James Smart Manufacturing Company find it necessary to run some of the departments over time and are also building an addition to the forge room of the tool department. The new Gilbert Motor Boat Company has been formed.

Another new company has been formed to be known as the Brockville Real Estate Company composed of Montreal and Brockville capital. The company will carry on real estate business in Brockville. Montreal or elsewhere if deemed advisable, it is understood that they have some transfers on hand at present.

The concrete break water improvements are nearing completion and a dredge is now at work preparatory to the timber structural work.

The work of drawing Vanson's pond in the township of Escott has been completed and much valuable land has been reclaimed.

Railway traffic is brisk but steamboat traffic is closed as most of the boats are making for winter quarters.

Merchants are generally busy in the preparation of the Christmas trade.

Prescott.—A wealthy syndicate composed of Montreal capitalists have bought an option on 360 acres just north of the Grand Trunk Railway station and west of Edward street.

The syndicate was organized by Mr. J. S. Sellars, who was in Prescott lately securing the option. The amount involved in the purchase is nearly \$75,000,000. The property is a most desirable one for building purposes, and a splendid townsite could be laid

out there, as this is one of the directions in which Prescott is most likely to grow.

Smith's Falls.—Labour conditions continued active and real estate is a firm. There were forty-eight new dwellings erected in the town during the past season with a total cost about \$150,000.00. Rents of dwellings and other property is comparatively high and cost of living high.

Delta.—Following the example of Lyndhurst, the town of Delta is to be illuminated with electric lamps in the near future. About 200 lamps will be installed.

Kingston.

All classes of labour were actively employed. Work in the building and other outdoor trades, was greatly interrupted by snowstorms and bad weather. The work on the Royal Military College dormitories, has been closed down on account of the severity of the weather. The R. C. H. stables are completed as far as the door work is concerned. Work is being pushed on the addition to Notre Dame Convent, the rafters being in position ready for roof. Davidson Bros. are up to the third story on the warehouse and intend to close it this fall. The building permits for the month of October aggregated \$141,400 as compared with \$69,143 for October of last year. The total amount of building permits this year is \$552,200 as compared with \$299,229 for the corresponding period of last year. The Canadian Locomotive Works are building new additions to their plant and last week fifty men were added to their staff of workmen.

Negotiations are being carried on between the city and the American Creosoted Wood Block Company of New York for the establishment of a Canadian branch of that firm in the city. Customs collections for October totalled \$30,448.34. The collection of the inland revenue for October

954.32. The exports were \$41,386.08 decrease from the figures of previous month of \$20,107, the chief item of decrease being lumber. The Canadian Northern Railway has two work trains Harrowsmith engaged in straightening and lifting the old Bay of Quinte lines between that station and Peterborough about 100 men being employed. The Kingston and Pembroke also have a large gang at work in their road there engaged in putting in a new cement culvert which is in conjunction with the improvements which are being carried on by the Canadian Northern Railway.

Belleville.

There was a good demand for labour generally, owing to building and other constructive work in the city. In addition to building operations which have been quite extensive, the water works department controlled by the city has extended the system to a considerable extent. Water mains have been laid upon several streets which previously were without service. Messrs. Peck & Hill whose planing mills were destroyed by fire in August have just completed the erection of a new building to be used as a factory.

The cost of living has been increased quite owing to produce being high. Cost of also is exceptionally high, in fact the highest it has been here for years.

The Marsh & Henthorn Foundry Company are having erected as fast as possible new premises which when completed will be up to date in every respect and capable of meeting the requirements of the firm's increasing trade.

In the northern part of the country mining to some extent is being carried on. A considerable quantity of iron ore is being mined, whilst the Deloro Mining Company's plant at Deloro is being kept busy.

The C. P. R. Company whilst not at present actively engaged within the

city limits have a large construction force east and west of the city.

Peterborough.

The demand for labour during the month of November was brisk especially in the building trades. Contractors were offering seventy-five cents per hour for bricklayers and had difficulty in obtaining sufficient at that price. The by-law to aid the De Laval Dairy Supply Company was carried by a large majority and the company are rushing their factory building. There are two large schools being built also the Canadian General Electric Company's building and they are rushing the work to get the roofs on before the bad weather sets in. Contractors find it difficult to get men; this condition promises well for the building trades throughout the winter. The amount of building that is being carried on in the city at the present time is far in excess of the amount for the same period last year. An appropriation of \$30,000 has been secured for the construction of a dry dock for Peterborough and it is understood that the work will be started at once. It will be a great convenience to boat owners on the Trent waterway. Rifle ranges have also been procured for the 57th regiment, the government having obtained a site of 500 acres east of the lift lock. The cheese factories have closed down after a good year. There were 1926 cheeses boarded at the last meeting which were sold for 12½ cents.

Farmers have made good progress with their fall work as the weather has been most favourable. Quite a large quantity of grain is coming into the city at the present time, especially wheat for which ninety-five cents a bushel is being paid by local dealers. A local harness manufacturer is advertising for rye straw and offering twelve dollars a ton.

The New York Graphite Company will open up a large plant at Mumford. The company is a big one with a large

capital and the buildings will be the largest for the purpose in the province. The Carew Lumber Company have contracted for the lumber for the buildings and the erection of the plant is now under way. The Madison Williams Company are supplying the machinery. The plant will be in operation on March.

Manufacturing was brisk, all the factories working full time with full compliment of hands.

Orillia.

Building operations are slackening, as usual at this season. Work is still progressing on buildings which are under construction, and nearing completion, but only a few isolated dwellings have been begun during the month. The corner stone of the new Presbyterian Sunday school building will be laid on December 3rd. The work, which was begun early last summer, has been greatly delayed by the difficulty of excavation. St. James' church has begun the erection of a mission hall in the South Ward. It will cost about \$1,500. The Bell Telephone Company is building a new exchange on Peter street.

The factories are still employing the normal number of men.

Stove coal was advanced to \$8.75 a ton about the middle of the month. The dealers claimed they had to pay a premium in order to secure coal to meet the demand. Wood also is scarcer and dearer than ever before at this time of year.

There has been sleighing for the last five days of the month, and retail business has been much stimulated thereby.

A largely signed petition was presented to the town council at its November meeting, asking that steps be taken to compel an abatement of the nuisance caused by the escape of sulphur fumes and arsenic from the smelter operated by the Canada Refining and Smelting Company, Limited. The

company has promised to take steps to this end.

The town council will submit a bill to the ratepayers at the municipal elections for the operation of the power and light plant and waterworks on a commission.

Farmers were able to continue ploughing later than usual, though work was much interrupted by rain, especially on low lands.

A late run of herring in the Narrows gave an opportunity for local fishermen to reap an unexpected harvest.

A party of Canadian Northern Railway surveyors are at work near town.

Toronto

Labour conditions were generally favourable with fewer men out of employment than usual at this time of year. The mild weather which prevailed favoured the continuance of building and other outdoor operations. The building permits issued up to the end of October showed a total approximate value for the first ten months of the year of \$23,814,003, as compared with \$20,306,697 for the corresponding period of 1911. Manufacturing industry in most lines was active with orders in hand. The relations between employers and employed were generally satisfactory, the principal disturbance being the strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway called by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the 4th, which did not result in a serious disturbance to business. The continued departure of natives from the Balkan states for the seat of war has created a demand for unskilled labour for construction work, which will give employment to a large number who come in from the country during the setting in of winter.

The area and population of the city will be increased by the annexation of the town of North Toronto, which comes part of the city on December 15th. The area known as Moor

ing northeast of the city and containing 240 acres and a population of about 1,500, will also be taken in.

Seven money by-laws to raise funds for civic works will be submitted to electors on January 1st as follows: \$677,000 for a water works system at Arborborough Bluffs; \$2,500,000, for the new street viaduct; \$1,375,000 for a new filtration plant and conduit; \$1,000,000 for a modern garbage disposal plant; \$954,000 for storm overflow sewers; \$100,000 for road improvements in the vicinity of Toronto; and \$200,000 as a grant to the National Sanitarium Association. The Humber Valley Improvement scheme was adopted by the City Council on the 11th, the offer of Home Smith to give 105 acres of land to the city on condition that \$5,000 be spent on beautifying the Humber River being definitely accepted. The Council has adopted a by-law to raise \$325,568 for building six new bridges by the issuing of debentures. These expenditures if authorized will create an active demand for labour in the spring.

New York will shortly be started on an addition to the King Edward Hotel, which will be raised to a height of fifty storeys with accommodation for 1,000 guests. George E. Lindsay of Warkenton, has leased two and a half acres in the Ashbridge Bay district for the erection of a large factory for the manufacture of interior wood fittings, to employ forty men. A syndicate which is engaging in the manufacture of artificial ice has decided to erect a plant in the northeast section of the city to cost \$500,000, and will begin construction immediately. At a later date they propose to erect a smaller plant in the west end. The Crown Manufacturing Company have purchased a site on the corner of Euclid avenue and College street on which they will erect a factory and show room in the spring. The A. B. Ormsby Company, which has been absorbed by the Wheel Shingle and Siding Company of Warkenton, which has become associated with the United States Metal Products

Company of Long Island, N. Y., and secured the Canadian patents held by the latter. A large factory to manufacture the new lines covered by these patents will be built on the corner of Dufferin and King St. East.

The Christmas trade set in early, and retail business towards the end of the month was very active. Tailors, dressmakers, garment workers, furriers, boot and shoe makers and all classes of textile workers were busy. The metal, wood working and leather trades had plenty of work. Printers and bookbinders had a good month. Hotel and restaurant help, barbers and laundry workers were well employed. Most of the hotels are now paying bartenders the new scale of wages demanded by the union of \$15 per week and board, or \$18 without board. Railroad and street railway men, expressmen and teamsters were active.

Farmers were very busy with fall plowing, which had been considerably delayed by heavy rains. Fall wheat was promising and pasture lands in unusually good condition for the season, enabling the farmers to let their stock graze in the fields. The potato and buckwheat crops were largely failures owing to excessive wet weather. Apples in most localities were a heavy crop, but the prices were so low that many were allowed to go to waste. The grain crops marketed are of better quality than last year, especially fall wheat and oats which are heavy and well matured. A large proportion of the barley grown is being kept for feeding stock.

Cooksville. — The New Ontario National Brick Company are building a large plant which is to be ready for operation May 1st, 1913. It will have a capacity of 300,000 bricks per day.

Niagara Falls.

November was marked by the continuance of great industrial activity, and announcements of new undertakings promise a busy time for many

months to come. In addition to the extensive enlargements of plants now being carried out by the three electric power companies, two of them will soon commence further works of great importance. The Ontario Power Company, which now has ten units of generating plant in operation, producing 125,000 horse power, and two other units in an advanced stage of construction, will instal still another unit at once, to bring the capacity up to 150,000 horse power. The new undertaking necessitates further heavy excavations and large additions to buildings, and, as much progress has to be made before spring, the employment of a large force of men will be necessary. This company supplies power to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and the enlargement of plant is necessitated by the increased amount of power being distributed by the Commission. It is also announced that the Canadian Niagara Power Company will spend a million and a quarter dollars in enlarging the forebay of its plant. This company's power house is being doubled in size and the present forebay will be inadequate to supply water to operate the additional units. The company has a construction program extending to 1915. The buildings erected by the Canadian Ethinite Company have been taken over by the International Agricultural Company and are being equipped for the new industry.

The Edson T. Pollard Company made its first shipment of stone-sawing machinery from the new works here.

The erection of a new printing house was commenced. One hundred and twenty carpenters and a large number of labourers were employed in the extension of the buildings of the American Cyanamid Company. It was desired to make all possible progress before cold weather should interfere with concrete work.

Work in stone quarries in this vicinity was greatly hampered by the de-

parture of many foreign labourers to participate in the war in the Balkans.

Fall ploughing was well advanced. The apple crop was large. Potatoes are rotting badly.

Manufacturing concerns of every sort were busy.

Work on the Niagara boulevard and on the county good roads system which gave employment to many men all the summer, was ended for the year.

Municipal improvement works were rushed as long as weather permitted. Extensive paving and sewer constructions are still under contract.

Wine factories and canneries, having finished their busy season, dismissed large numbers of unskilled employees, a large proportion being women. Packing and shipping branches were still busy. Some canneries will continue canning apples till Christmas. One company had 20,000 bushels still in hand to be put up.

Increased demand and high prices for marketable fruit and for fruit and vegetables for canning purposes have caused a rapid increase in the price of fruit and garden lands, especially in the vicinity of railway shipping points and canneries.

Port Robinson.—Construction of steel works was pushed forward. Employment of all kinds was good.

Ridgeway.—Building was active. More concrete sidewalks were laid.

Virgil.—The new tobacco factory was nearly completed.

Welland.—Contracts were awarded and work commenced on the erection of buildings, construction of sewers and supply of machinery and electric power for the works of the Empire Cotton Company. The company's mill will be 116x247 feet and two stories high and will be equipped with 25 spindles and 679 looms. Raw cotton will be spun and woven into all sorts of piece goods, chiefly heavy gray fabrics. All the buildings will be

rick. The machinery contracts total \$50,000. One hundred and seventy-five men and 325 women and girls will be employed. The building boom has caused a renewal of the demand for plasterers, carpenters and labourers.

Port Colborne.—A serious coal shortage interfered with the movements of steamships early in the month, but was temporarily relieved. Erection of the last furnace progressed and labourers were in demand. Contracts were awarded in connection with the new elevator which will be commenced in December. Existing elevators were wholly inadequate to handle the rush of grain to tide-water and transportation was consequently delayed. The government arranged a prolongation of the season of navigation to relieve the congestion of grain in the West.

St. Catharines.

The labour market was active and labour generally well employed. The building permits for the month of October amounted to \$43,960, which was not as high as that of September, but exceeded October, 1911, by \$36,760.

There are a number of new streets opening up all over the city and dwellings are being erected in all parts.

Good progress is being made on the new bank on the corner of Queen and St. Paul streets.

The high level bridge is now an assured fact; a \$50,000 grant has been promised towards building structure.

A number of streets are being paved adding to the improvement of the city. The canning factories are still running full time and expect it to be so until the apples are gone. Other factories are also running full time. Work on the new railroad from St. Catharines to Niagara-on-the-Lake has been begun.

Port Dalhousie. — Labour generally well employed.

Territon.—The labour market continued active.

Thorold. — Labour was well employed. Work on the new paper mills is progressing as quickly as possible.

Hamilton.

All classes of labour were well employed during November, the supply not being equal to the demand for some classes of workmen. The National Car Company found it necessary to bring two hundred workmen from Montreal and fifty carpenters from other points in Canada to work on their big plant which is nearing completion. Some of the large industries have been considerably handicapped by many Bulgarians leaving their jobs to take up arms for their native country. One of the four here is the fact that it is almost impossible to obtain suitable homes for working men. The building trades have had a busy month and indications are that there will be plenty of work as long as weather conditions are satisfactory. The Fretze Canning Company are operating their plant night and day to get orders filled before navigation closes.

Several money by-laws will be voted on by the ratepayers in January. A by-law will also be voted on to reduce the number of tavern licenses from fifty-seven to thirty and to reduce the number of shop licenses by five. The city council has sent on a recommendation to next year's council that the wages of all civic labourers be increased three cents, making the rate twenty-five cents per hour and that the fireman be given an increase of fifteen per cent.

The court of revision has reduced the city's assessment by \$381,015. The total assessment as a result of the reduction has been cut to \$66,732,852 which is an increase of \$13,841,738 over last year. An increase of 14.82 per cent. is shown in the quarterly statement of the street railway receipts, which amounted to \$150,149.49, of which the city receives \$12,011.56.

The Ontario Hydro Commission has ordered the local municipal power system and the Cataract Company to bury their wires in the centre of the city. The Canadian Porcelain Company, Limited, is the name of a new industry which will locate here. The Company will commence at once on the erection of a \$50,000 plant and will employ 125 or 150 men, each year following a unit of similar size will be added until 500 hands are employed. The concern will manufacture vitrified white porcelain ware, such as insulators, insulated pins and other porcelain supplies required in electrical and telephone equipment.

The Canadian Roll and Machine Company, limited, will erect a factory here at a cost of about \$100,000.

A company of Paris, Ont., capitalists have purchased the factory of the Princess Underwear Company on Park street, which has been unused for some time. Machinery is being installed and it is expected that operations for the manufacture of all kinds of underwear will be started shortly. The new Company is capitalized at \$150,000.

The factory of the National Paper Box Company is nearing completion and the company expects to commence operations about December 1st. The Hamilton Hotel Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$900,000 and will shortly commence operations on the construction of an up-to-date hotel. The Hamilton Labour Temple Association, Limited, has been incorporated; the capital of the new company is placed at \$100,000 in one thousand shares of \$100 each. Besides being empowered to build a labour temple, the company is given the general power of a land and building company. A large addition is being made to the plant of the Canada Screw Company and a \$20,000 addition will be made to Saint Ann's school.

For the year ending October 31st, 1,504 building permits were issued for a total value of \$5,382,900, being an increase of \$1,209,795 over the previous year.

Custom collections for the port of Hamilton for October amounted to \$282,046.62 an increase of \$71,610.17 over October of last year.

Both wholesale and retail trade have been good during the month.

Bank clearings for the month of November amounted to \$16,741,431, as compared with \$12,758,264, for the corresponding month of 1911. During the month of November 90 building permits were issued for a total value of \$248,900, being a decrease of \$29,900 as compared with the same month last year.

Members of the police force will hereafter be allowed one day of every two weeks, heretofore the men only got one day off per month.

Farmers in this locality have had busy month plowing, harvesting root crops and making preparations for winter. The potato rot which threatened the crop in this locality has not been as destructive as was expected and a sharp decline in the present price is anticipated.

All lines of manufacturing have been active during the month.

Caledonia. — A company has been formed to take over the plant of the Caledonia Gypsum company, under Ontario charter. A number of local men have already taken stock in the company and it is expected operations will be started in a few weeks.

Grimsby. — J. J. Groce, who for past three or four years has been carrying on a basket business in the "Red" building on Victoria avenue, has sold out his interests to Messrs. Bros., basket manufacturers of Wexford, Ont. The new firm have plenty of timber and a complete plant at Wexford and the material will be shipped to Grimsby to be made up into chairs and baskets. They expect to open and commence work in about two weeks, and will employ from fifty to twenty hands at its commencement.

Burlington. — The demand for timber to build new houses and additions

chers keeps the staffs moving. There is some talk of a syndicate being formed to build workmen's houses which will rent for \$12 to \$15 per month, and looks promising. Houses such as these will have to be built for the mechanics who will be needed to run the other factories which have started here.

Brantford.

Labour conditions continue satisfactory all branches being actively employed. Weather conditions were favourable for outside operations with the result that the building trades were exceptionally busy for this time of the year. Building permits to the approximate value of thirty-three thousand dollars have been granted this month, mostly for houses suitable for workmen's homes. The supply of labour is generally about equal to the demand. The textile trades are busy and opportunity for employment exists in those industries. The iron trades are also actively employed.

A new brick industry has been opened up, which will give employment to about twenty men. The new power house for the Hydro-Electric Commission, situate between Brantford and Paris has been commenced and the concrete foundations are being built.

Paris.—All labour was actively employed. Agriculture has had a good month and a lot of fall ploughing has been done. Manufacturers have been busy especially in the textile trades. The Watrous Engine Works have taken on men who were laid off earlier in the year. The confectioners are busy preparing for the coming festive season.

Guelph.

Labour conditions continued favourable, with plenty of employment for both skilled and unskilled labour. The open weather contributing largely to the opportunities of pursuing outdoor occupations. Colder

weather will check public works and agricultural operations, but the building trades will be active for some time longer. Building permits for October amounted to \$28,760, mainly for dwelling houses.

The Light and Heat Commission have let tenders for their new store house and offices; the work to be completed this winter. The Stewart Sheaf Loader Company are having plans prepared for their large new factory.

The Dominion Casket Company have purchased the factory of the Canada Furniture Company and are having it refitted. They expected to commence operations by January 1st with twenty-five hands. The new factory of the Dominion Linen Company is nearing completion, the machinery now being installed. The Rubber Tire factory will also be ready for operations shortly, giving employment to 100 hands.

The Page-Hersey Company will erect a \$50,000 addition to their plant.

All manufacturing industries continue active with orders well ahead, and the outlook good for an active season's work.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good.

Customs returns for the month of October totalled \$19,774.98 an increase of \$3,328.82 over the corresponding months of last year.

Palmerston—The new post office was completed and opened for business during the month.

Berlin.

Labour conditions were about the same as during last month and showed an improvement over the corresponding month of last year. There was a good demand for unskilled labour caused by so many Bulgarian workmen leaving for their own country. Excavation work on the W. G. and R. shirt factory and construction work on the new tire factory was somewhat delayed on account of shortage of men. Work on the new stand

pipe in the North Ward was completed during the month. The Canada Furniture Company's factory was completed with the exception of some inside work. Building permits were issued for \$19,960.00; of these seven are dwellings and two factories, the Woelffe shoe factory \$6,000.00, Berlin Felt Boot Company, addition, \$5,000.

Custom returns for October were \$41,396.67 as compared with \$25,346.10 for October, 1911. The Berlin street railway carried 86,304 passengers during October, compared with 67,615 during the same month last year, an increase of twenty-eight per cent. Nearly every furniture factory is working overtime while shirt and collar factories are short of female help.

Farmers took advantage of the fine weather during the first part of the month, and finished up their fall ploughing. They were busy getting in the root crop which was somewhat delayed during the previous month by rain. Hauling sugar beets to the factory at Berlin is keeping quite a number busy. They all report a good year, with the apple and root crop heavy. Manufacturers throughout the district were busy, especially in the furniture, shirt and collar, trunk and bag, and biscuit factories. The rubber factories report trade a little duller than last fall, there is work, however, for all. The George Hackborn Company requested the city council to submit a by-law to grant a loan of \$9,000 for the erection of a new factory on Wilmot street. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Galt. — Building permits for the ten months of the present year amounted to \$388,000 being \$33,000 in excess of the same period last year. On October 31st the ratepayers voted and carried a by-law to raise \$15,000 as a loan to the Galt Shoe Company.

Preston. — The amount of building permits continue on the increase and returns to October 30th, 1912, show the total to be \$284,950. Last year for the same period the total was

\$230,275. In October, 1911, they were \$14,400 in October, 1912, \$42,200. Factories are all busy and many are working overtime, while three already large plants will build additions in spring.

Waterloo. — Conditions in Waterloo were practically the same as in Berlin, work on the Waterloo post office is progressing well, the tower will be changed again and work has already been started.

Woodstock.

With the approach of winter there was the usual movement of labour from the outside trades towards the factories. The latter are reporting increasing applications from unskilled labour for employment, while in the building trade there is a complaint of the difficulty in obtaining men. The open weather has been favourable to building and there is still a good deal of construction in progress. The labour condition is on the whole about as satisfactory as could be expected. The factories are at present fairly well supplied. There is little demand for either skilled or unskilled labour. On the other hand there seems to be plenty of employment for everyone. The applications for work at the factories do not mean of necessity that the applicants are out of employment; it simply means that they want to make a change for the winter. The matter of fact not for many years have conditions been more favourable for workingmen, apart, of course, from the high cost of living, at the opening of winter.

Reports from most of the factories are to the effect that business is good and that the prospects are very bright.

One of the big organ and piano factories report that October was the best month for business in the history of the concern. The Bain wagon works have been closed for a couple of weeks stock-taking, but have opened again with prospects of a brisk

son. The Canada Furniture Manufacturers report business good and prospects excellent. This is the slack season in the stove and furnace business; the outlook, however, is reported satisfactory.

Farmers were busy ploughing and taking in roots. They are well up with their fall work in this district.

Storekeepers report business good.

Stratford.

Conditions in the labour market in this city and district remained about the same as during the preceding month.

All workers in the building trades were particularly active. Work on the factory of the Macdonald Thresher Company, Limited, is progressing rapidly. Cement construction being used throughout the entire building. It is thought that the machinery, etc., from the old building can be moved into the new shops in January; this larger factory will mean an increase in the staff of workers.

Railroads have been busy. Wholesale and retail merchants report business active.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford during the month of October amounted to \$17,023.17, being an increase of \$2,000 over the corresponding month of last year. The excise returns during October amounted to \$245.21.

No change in rates of wages or hours of labour was reported, and no trouble in the labour market.

London.

Industrial conditions were good, and labour generally was employed to its fullest extent. There are no vacant manufacturing buildings, and a large number of industrial concerns are adding to their plants, as follows: McClary Manufacturing Company, the London Lumber Mills, Geo. White and Sons, an implement manufacturers, Toasted Flake Company, Hobbs Hardware Company, and others, and two other in-

dustries have secured premises—the Perth Malleable Iron Company and the Wrigley Spearmint Gum Company. Building permits this year to date total \$1,027,356, while for November so far they aggregate \$300,000.

Four by-laws to loan money to industries are to be voted on in January, as follows:—

Dennis Wire and Iron Works.	\$25,000
Findley Electric Porcelain Co.	25,000
The C.N.W. Shoe Co.	25,000
To purchase factory sites	6,000

Besides the above, a number of other by laws are to be voted on, which if carried will cause a great amount of work. They are as follows:—

Electrification of London and	
Port Stanley Ry.	\$890,000
(Owned by the City.)	
Construction of storm water	
sewers	200,000
Buying of City block for a Federal	
Square	250,000
Breakwater for West London.	50,000

Female labour is exceptionally scarce, and it is impossible to get sufficient help along this line, a number of firms suffering considerably from this cause.

Agriculture. — A good crop of potatoes and apples has caused these articles to be cheaper than for years. Potatoes can be bought for \$1.00 per bag, and the best hand-picked apples for \$1.50 per barrel.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market was satisfactory. The weather conditions were favourable for outside work, and mechanics and unskilled labourers were well employed. An increase in wages was granted to a number of Michigan Central men employed as car repairers, oilers and inspectors, whose business it is to meet incoming trains.

Changes are pending in the office staffs of the Pere Marquette and the Wabash railways. The former will make

St. Thomas the divisional headquarters. The change will result in a number of office hands being brought to this city from Michigan, otherwise the change is not expected to affect present conditions. It is given out that the Wabash and Grand Trunk railways will affiliate and that hereafter the business will be conducted by the Wabash, the Grand Trunk Railway men being retained.

A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers early in December, authorizing the expenditure or grant of \$45,000 to cover the cost of site and erection of a factory to be leased to the E. T. Wright Shoe Company. It is generally believed the by-law will receive favourable consideration by ratepayers. It is a branch of one of the large American establishments, and its location in St. Thomas will do much for the city.

As a result of manufacturers having the Hydro-Electric power some large power contracts will be let in the near future. The Michigan Central Railway and the Pere Marquette Railway will instal electrical power. The Empire Flour Company will also be a large contractor for power. It is expected that eventually all the industries in the city will make use of Hydro power, in preference to steam. The change of system would solve the smoke problem, so far as concerns the factories, and contribute greatly towards the general cleanliness of the city.

The close of navigation on the great lakes is having its effect on the railroads entering the city. Business in the transportation departments is reported to be lively. There is a demand for firemen for the locomotive department, who can pass the physical examination and official tests.

Local railway locomotive engineers will be affected by the recent settlement of the arbitration proceedings which have been going on in New York between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the general managers of the Eastern railroads. The adoption of the standard wage will mean a considerable increase to engineers who hereto-

fore have not been as well paid as their brother workers on other roads. There will be a general increase, but in some cases it will be greater than in others.

Peaceful conditions prevail in labour circles in this city and district.

Chatham.

The labour market remained fully as active as during the previous month. While fewer building permits were issued, contractors were rushing those under construction to complete them before cold weather set in.

Owing to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being unable to come to an agreement with the city over the use of a street adjoining their property the company have abandoned the building of their proposed \$40,000 freight sheds for the present.

With the exception of some small undertakings all civic work was finished for the winter season.

Factories generally were busy, especially woodworking establishments. The carriage trade remained active and busy with orders.

Foundries and the iron trades were fairly busy.

Labourers on construction work were compelled to work short time owing to the days shortening at this season of the year.

The coal dealers have so far been unable to secure sufficient coal to supply their customers, and as a result the company secured one hundred and seventy additional customers, and advised their customers of a reduction in the rentals of meters from twenty-five to twenty cents per month, while the price of coal has risen to nine dollars and cannot be had at that price.

The C. P. R. strike among the freemen was of twenty-four hours' duration. The men in fear of losing their position all returned to work the next day.

Farmers were actively engaged, the fine weather giving them an opportunity to harvest and ship their sugar beet crop which was a large one. The tobacco crop was also an exceedingly heavy one.

was all cured. The prices paid were slightly lower than those of 1911, but the excellent crop more than made up for the difference in price.

Windsor.

Labour conditions showed no change in last month. There was exceptional activity in the building trades to get houses finished for the winter, but otherwise everything was normal. There was a great demand for bricklayers, carpenters, and practically all workers in the building trades. Factories and planing mills were busy. Retail merchants report a busy month. Railroads and shipboat traffic is still busy.

Two strikes during this month: the C.P.R. checkers, freight handlers, etc., and the automobile trimmers at the American Auto Trimming Company at Wilkerville. The cost of living is about the same, with the exception of coal, which is almost impossible to obtain.

On the whole, November has been as busy as any month this year.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was active. There was a scarcity of bricklayers, and the erection of several buildings was consequently delayed. Factories were running full time, and freight shipments were heavy.

The scale of wages remains the same this month as last. The cost of living remains much the same as last month, with the exception of coal, which has risen from eight to nine dollars a ton.

Cobalt.

Local industries were in a normal state, little new activity being noticed. New Liskeard a large foundry is in the course of erection to employ a hundred hands, while new industries including a pulp and paper factory are under construction in Haileybury. The mineral production of the north country will be greater this year than last, Cobalt contributing over \$1,000,000 more in last year, while Porcupine's pro-

duction will be \$2,000,000 for the year. This will bring the total production of the district to \$19,500,000.

The Porcupine strike of miners, whereby over 1,000 men were put out of employment, was the only unrest in labour conditions in the north. The strike, at the time of writing, has been in progress for two weeks with small signs of abatement, although the larger mines are working with a reduced staff of employees and appear to be little affected by conditions.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions were good, a keen demand for unskilled labourers and workers in the building trades being experienced. Slight unrest was caused by a reduction in working hours at the iron works. The close of harvesting operations found grain slightly inferior to that of last year; vegetables and roots were an average crop. A large iron property is being opened up at Little Current and shows much promise.

Fort William and Port Arthur.

November was one of the busiest months of the year. This was occasioned very largely by the mild weather which made it possible for all outside work to be proceeded with. All present industries in the two cities were busy and work has been brisk everywhere.

There was a keen demand for men for the camps and many have been shipped from these ports.

During the month about 400 men in the offices of the C. P. R. went out on strike and traffic was badly held up at the freight sheds for a time. Business was delayed and inconvenience occasioned.

The Board of Investigation concerning the street railway of Port Arthur and Fort William are nearing their conclusions, having heard a great deal of evidence.

Farmers were engaged in the bush, but there was not enough snow to

make sleighing possible, so that the usual teaming of cord wood into the city has not yet commenced. Fishing, lumbering, and railroad construction were busy during the month.

It was found difficult to get labourers owing to many having left from these cities for eastern Europe. Many of the buildings are working short handed on account of difficulty in obtaining good men.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Exceptionally fine weather prevailed considering the season of the year, and all classes of labour were fully employed. The exteriors of a large number of warehouses, apartment blocks, and office buildings are being rushed to completion, to enable those engaged in indoor trades to experience a busy winter season. The amount of grain inspected and passed through Winnipeg during the month is as follows: Wheat, 23,532,825 bushels; oats, 8,563,300 bushels; barley, 2,581,200 bushels; flax, 3,058,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels. Building permits that have been issued during November, amount to a value of \$694,450.00. Bank clearings for the month were: \$168,219,779. No labour disputes have occurred during the month.

A spirited campaign for a better ambulance service is being conducted by various local unions, at the institution of the Trades and Labour Council.

Lumber mills in the district were active and employers of the various manufacturing concerns have been fully employed.

Brandon.

Owing to continued mild weather, labour generally was well employed. The demand for men of all trades was equal to that of the previous month and greater than that of the corresponding month of last year. The

building trades showed exceptional activity, due, to a great extent, to the exceptional weather. Work was rushed on the new normal school building also on the winter fair arena. The main part of the new asylum is completed and the patients have been removed to it. Work on the two new wings of the asylum will be continued during the winter months.

The labour market was quiet.

Owing to extremely mild weather the farmers have been able to do much plowing, and have only been compelled to discontinue it during the last week of the month.

The manufacturing companies of the city are still working overtime.

Dauphin

At the Board of Trade meeting held during the month it was decided to approach the City Council to further investigate the water power scheme at Meadow Portage with a view to approaching the Government to connect the two lakes by a canal and secure the right to install and operate hydro electric power plant. There being a fall of eighteen feet between Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba, it is anticipated 40,000 h.p. can be generated there at little cost. This will give Dauphin one of the best power schemes in Western Canada and at very little outlay.

The Home Re-Union Association which has been opening branches in all parts of Western Canada and doing such good work in bringing the wives and families of mechanics and workmen from the "Old Country," will form a branch in Dauphin under the auspices of the Board of Trade. Mr. G. Langdon has the scheme in hand, and will launch the same shortly. The building trade has shown great strides during the last ten months. The building permits up to date amount to \$129,975 against \$58,255 of last year. The month is being made of the mild open weather to rush all buildings under construction to completion. Tenders are shortly

be asked for for the new Anglican Church, the building of which had to be postponed owing to the contractors having more work on hand than they could complete this year, and also to the scarcity of carpenters and builders. At no previous year in the history of Dauphin has the skilled labour been unable to meet the demands put upon it. The mild open weather has been very beneficial to the farmers of this district, enabling them to complete the harvesting. Dauphin is to be represented by members of the Board of Trade at the great World Show that is to be held at Chicago from Nov. 23rd to Dec. 8th.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.]

With a continuance of mild weather favourable to building operations, labour was extensively employed. General conditions showed that there was a slight improvement over the preceding month; still the demand for labour was in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

As far as the building trades are concerned, this may be attributed to the fact that contractors have taken advantage of the exceptionally favourable weather prevalent during the month to endeavour to close in several large buildings now in the course of construction, together with such buildings which were partly demolished by the cyclone.

From a commercial aspect conditions are favourable, and by referring to figures of the corresponding period of last year a substantial increase is noted relative to bank clearings.

Wholesale and retail trade remain active, favourable reports being given by both sections of business.

With fine weather favourable to farming operations, the threshing throughout the province was complete by the middle of the month, according to statistics of the provincial department of agriculture. For some time early in the fall appearances seemed to indicate that the

farmers would not be able to harvest and thresh their heavy crops, but the prolonged fine weather has recompensed to some extent the shortage of labour and threshing machines.

Moosejaw.

The good weather that continued throughout the month resulted in threshing and building operations being kept up continuously and consequently the demand for labour fell off but very little.

Work on the new flour mill, automobile factory, post office and office buildings as well as work on houses proceeded at a great rate.

Bricklayers, carpenters, heating and plumbing workers, painters, etc., were actively employed.

The hauling of wheat by the railroads, still occupies all their cars and power and the blockade at the head of the lakes has resulted in the shortage of cars and facilities to market the grain. This is felt by the farmers who were late with their threshing.

Threshing operations still occupy attention in the farming districts: In the settled districts close to railways most of the threshing is done and the machines have closed down for the year. In the outlying districts, however, the work is still going on. Most of the threshing gangs have been paid off and the majority have returned to Eastern Canada.

The Consumers Coal Company are again ready to resume work at their mine about forty-five miles south of here. This will ensure the settlers in the district a supply of lignite coal for the winter. Their buildings and plant were destroyed by fire a month ago but everything is in readiness to commence work again.

The new oatmill recently completed by the Saskatchewan Flour Mills Company is expected to commence operations on December 1st.

Saskatoon.

Labour has been generally well employed, partly on account of the ideal weather conditions. November was a better month for labour than the corresponding one of last year. There has been a brisk demand for labour of all classes, more especially of the mechanics of the building trades. On some of the public works there was a seasonable slackness. The bricklayers and plasterers have been exceptionally active, while carpenters, painters, lathers, plumbers may all be said to have been active.

Threshing in the immediate vicinity is over; further out, however, certain districts are still busy. The weather was ideal, and has greatly helped the farmers to complete their work. There is still the trouble of car shortage, which will probably continue for some time.

The new street railway is nearly ready for operation, there being, however, a delay in the delivery of cars and generators.

Prince Albert.

Labour has generally been well employed, and most trades experienced an active period. The construction work upon new buildings was hurried to completion, and outdoor work proceeded.

The building permits for the month to date are \$32,250, making a total of \$1,996,325 for the year.

The open weather was favourable to threshing operations, which have been hurried along. The crop is considered a fair average one. The lumber mills are closing down as is usual in winter, and the men are leaving for the camps.

Several important additions are to be made to various factories and industries.

The first sod for the works of the Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company has been turned during the past month, and a large number of men are employed in the initial constructions.

The most prominent event in the labour world has been the bricklayers' convention which was successfully held

here. Evidence of the good feeling existing between employers and employees was seen in the presence of the mayor, president, secretary, and asst. secretary of the Board of Trade, and a number of local contractors at the banquet. The speech of the union secretary was the event of the evening, when he declared that the time was over when "strike" was the first word in a dispute. He declared that arbitration was the proper method and pointed out the valuable time lost to a trade with a short working season by striking. In his opinion it was almost criminal that the development of a growing city should be held up while labour disputes were in progress over matters which might easily be adjusted by sound and fair arbitration.

ALBERTA.**Medicine Hat.**

Unabated activity continued in the building trades throughout the city, all classes of labour finding steady employment and the supply not being equal to the demand. Weather conditions were good for all outdoor building operations.

The Medicine Hat Pottery Company have practically completed their large building, and a great part of the necessary machinery has been installed. A number of men are already at work on the moulds, and in a few weeks the concern expects to be in a position to commence the active manufacture of porcelain ware.

At the large Ogilvie mill building most of the concrete work is completed, 12,000 barrels of cement having been used in its construction. There are now a great number of bricklayers at work putting in the 1,250,000 bricks required in the construction of this plant. The beginning of the new year will probably see the mill ready for the installation of the machinery.

The International Crayon Company building is also nearing completion, and the installation of the machinery will

proceeded with at once. This company expects to be open for business early in the new year.

The Purmal Brick Company, which was recently purchased by W. Overpack and others, is undergoing a complete remodeling, new buildings being erected and several new kilns being built. As soon as the machinery arrives it is the intention of this company to commence an extensive manufacture of roofing tiles, as well as brick and other clay products.

All manufacturing concerns in operation in the city were running full time and report business exceptionally good. This was especially the case in the Alberta Iron Rollings, the Alberta Clay Products Company, International Supply Company, Alberta Foundry and Machine Company, and the Alberta Limestone Oil Mills.

The building permits issued for October totalled \$253,520.

Edmonton.

A decline in general employment took effect during the latter part of the month, due largely to the cessation of outdoor operations, especially railway construction work.

November, however, compared favorably with the corresponding month of 1911.

The building trade was active with the exception of carpenters, quite a number being unemployed.

Iron workers and bridge carpenters employed on the Canadian Pacific bridge after a seven weeks' strike were granted their demands of fifty cents per hour and a nine hour day. Sheet metal workers went on strike to force their demands for sixty cents per hour for journeymen and forty cents for improvers. The strike lasted out a few days, the employers granting their demands.

Wholesale and retail trade was good.

The following are the returns for the month of October:

	Oct. 1911	Oct. 1912	Increase
Bank Clearings.....	\$12,583,265	21,310,359	69 %
Customs Returns.....	72,250	133,701	85 %
Building Permits.....	389,650 (Strathcona) 25,375	820,950	98 %
Post Office (Stamps only) (Strathcona)	10,230 946	16,106	43 1/2 %
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.	633,321	1,090,615	74 %
Revenue.....	\$26,032	43,636	67 1/2 %
Homestead Entries....	456	388	..%

Farmers were busy threshing. Reports indicate that they are well satisfied with both yield and quality of grain they are getting.

Lethbridge.

The labour market was steady. Employment was good, although there was no special activity. The fall work is well in hand with prospect of a dull winter season. The season has been exceptionally good for the farmers in regard to ploughing and threshing.

Commercial activity reached its highest point during October and November. The bank clearings for October were \$3,200,959, compared with \$2,737,941, for the corresponding month last year. Building permits for October were \$72,270 in 1911 they were \$57,000. For October the customs receipts were \$57,651.32.

Nelson.

Conditions in all classes of labour continued in a healthy and satisfactory state, owing to good weather prevailing. Building operations were carried on without interruption and gave employment to a large number of men of all trades. There is evidence of a boom in Nelson. Options have been obtained on two-thirds of the large buildings on the main streets, and deposits have been paid by outside parties.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada has purchased an interest in the Silver King and Kelly properties on Ford Mountain.

adjacent to Nelson, and have commenced operations, which are to be carried out through the coming winter. This will give employment to a large number of men. The mines in general are in a healthy condition.

All the local industries are running full time.

New Westminster.

Owing to wet weather during the greater part of November there was a heavy falling off in employment of all outside workers, with the result that there are a great many unemployed in the district whose numbers are being daily augmented by new arrivals. Road building and grading is closing down in many cases until next spring, and in the building trades work is going slowly and very little new work is being commenced. Building permits show a large falling off in the whole district.

Both wholesale and retail trade continues brisk, however, and will no doubt remain so until the holiday season is over.

Mills and factories are all running to capacity as usual. The British Columbia Electric car shops were exceptionally busy.

Agricultural work is largely over for the season. Fishing is slack. Very few fishermen are to be seen on the river, and the catches are light. Lumbering is being carried on as usual. Factories are all running full time with the exception of one cigar factory, which is shut down temporarily. Railway construction has slackened considerably owing to wet weather.

Vancouver.

By reason of a relaxation in building operations, the closing down of city and suburban municipal public works, the completion of a number of outside works, and exceptional wet weather, the labour market was overcrowded in Vancouver. and the outlook for any improvement before next spring is not bright. Though there are a number of big contracts un-

der way in and about the city, the demand for labour is not as great as the supply.

Bank clearings for the month of October amounted to the record total of \$59,492,120, the next highest being last May with \$55,979,196. Building permits for October reached \$3,554,015 also a record. The permits issued for the first week in November total \$157,150, while for the week ending Nov. 1 the figures are \$154,595. The custom receipts in Vancouver for October were \$809,000.

The building trades remain fairly active, with others about the same as during the previous month.

The Britannia Mining and Smelting Company have not yet accepted the award made by the federal board of inquiry given in favour of the Britannia Miners' Union.

The cost of living remains much the same as last month, with an increase in the price of eggs and butter and a slight decrease in the price of flour.

Lumber mills are working full time employing Orientals and Sikhs for the most part.

The filling in of False Creek by the Great Northern Railway Company, the preliminary work on the construction of a new Canadian Pacific Railway depot, the extension of the British Columbia Electric system, along with municipal outdoor work, provides for most of the employment of unskilled labour outside of the building trades.

Vancouver school board estimates for 1913, submitted to the city council, will be approved by by-law in January and reach \$776,000.

Data for a report on the Burrard Peninsula sewerage scheme, prepared by Consulting Engineer R. S. Lea, is already ready for presentation to the municipalities involved. If adopted, it will mean the employment of many men during the coming year.

Building permits for the week ending Oct. 31st in Point Grey municipality totalled \$54,700.

Tenders are being called for the construction of a smelter at Granby Bay, to treat ore from mines at Hidden Creek. It is stated that the smelter will have a capacity of 2,000 tons daily, and that the plans of the company for the coming year involve an expenditure of \$500,000.

A sawmill has been built at Abbotsford, with sufficient contracts on file to keep it running full time for eight months.

In South Vancouver municipality during the first ten months of the year 2,228 building permits were issued, having a total value of \$2,323,011.

The Britannia Mining and Smelting Company operating on Howe Sound, and employing over 500 men, have acquired a group of properties adjacent to the Britannia mines, for \$400,000, and will develop them during the coming year.

Victoria.

Owing to unsettled weather conditions, labour has not been so constantly employed as during October. This applies more particularly to some of the building trades and unskilled labour. It is expected that most of the street paving and other civic works will shortly be suspended for the next two or three months, until weather conditions become more settled.

A deputation from the Building Trades Council has asked the City Council to enforce a more stringent inspection of scaffolding on buildings in course of construction, and the Council promised to give immediate attention to the matter.

Up to October 31st (the last day on which a rebate for prompt payment was given) the City Treasurer received \$1,496,540 on account of annual rates and taxes for this year, being about ninety-five per cent. of the total amount due, which is considered a very satisfactory showing. The balance still unpaid (after Oct. 31st) amounted to \$15,338.

A new industry, a compressed fuel factory, which is to treat the refuse

material from the city saw mills and prepare a fuel therefrom, is about to commence operations in Victoria. The cost of the building and machinery will be given to a considerable number of men.

The value of the building permits issued during October amounted to \$387,215, compared with \$563,125 for the same month a year ago. In Oak Bay Municipality the value of the permits issues amounted to \$132,288, as against \$34,650 for October last year. The total bank clearings for October were \$17,772,642, and for the same period a year ago they were \$11,527,722. The total customs duties collected during October amounted to \$251,900, while for the same month a year ago the figures were \$174,278.

The total number of passengers carried on the local lines of the B. C. Electric Railway during October were 887,729, compared with 756,634 for the same month last year.

Nanaimo.

Labour in this district was not as well employed as during last month, owing principally to wet weather and also to the dispute among the coal miners in the district.

There was little change in commercial activity. Transportation of travellers and merchandise equalled that of last month. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and little change in the cost of living.

The herring fishery commenced, but so far the fish have not been taken in any large number.

The sawmills of the district were working full time to keep up with the demand, but the logging camps lost a good deal of time on account of the wet weather.

The coal mines in the city and those in the district not affected by the dispute were working to their full capacity.

There is still a good amount of work being done by the city in finishing up the work commenced during the summer and fall, but it has been delayed by the exceptionally wet weather.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING NOVEMBER, 1912.

DURING the month of November an application was received for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and various classes of employees, including clerks, freight handlers, station baggage masters, car checkers, wharfingers, timekeepers and others, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. In the application the locality affected is given as "Ottawa Division of the C. P. R., Fort William, Port Arthur, and points east of Port Arthur where special evidence is required on any special phase of the dispute." The number of employees concerned is said to be 1,300 directly and 15,000 indirectly. The dispute grew out of the alleged refusal of the Management of the C. P. R. to deal with the employees' representatives or to consider an application for certain rules and rates of pay submitted through the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and later by committees of employees direct; and related also to the dismissal of certain employees for refusing to resign from the Brotherhood and for refusing to withdraw the proposed schedule of rules and rates of pay as submitted to the company by the employees.

On November 21st the Minister established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter which was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton.

Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. E. Duval, Montréal, Que., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the Company; and Mr. J. A. McDonald, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Other Proceedings under the Act

On November 9th the Department was notified on behalf of the conductors and motormen employed by the Hull Electric Railway Company their acceptance of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the Company and its employees. Shortly afterwards, the Company declared its intention of carrying out the terms of the award. The text of the report was published in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

In the case of the dispute between the Quebec Light, Heat and Power Company and its employees, the Department was informed on November 22nd that the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which had been appointed to inquire into the differences between the Company and its employees, had succeeded in securing settlement of all points at issue and that the men were working under terms of the new arrangement.

*See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1912, 482-484.

DISMISSAL OF WRIT OF PROHIBITION AGAINST BOARD ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH DISPUTE BETWEEN MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

THE Department of Labour was informed on November 13th that judgment was delivered in Montreal on the preceding day by the Honourable Mr. Justice Lafontaine of the Superior Court, dismissing the application of the Montreal Street Railway Company for a prohibition order against the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of July 19th, 1911, to inquire into a dispute between the above mentioned company and certain of its employees.* The Company's application which also called into question the constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was contested by counsel for the Dominion government. The judgment referred to maintains the constitutionality of the statute.

The Department was informed on November 19th that the Montreal Street Railway Company had appealed to the Court of Review, and that the case would likely be heard at the next term of the latter court to be held at the beginning of December.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Lafontaine above referred to is as follows:

The Montreal Street Railway Company, Plaintiff, vs. the Board of Conciliation and Investigation et al, Defendant, and the Hon. W. T. Crothers, Co-Respondent.

The court, after hearing the parties through their counsel, as well as their witnesses, on the merits of this case:

after examining the procedure and exhibits produces, and after deliberating;

Whereas the plaintiff ask for a "Prohibition Order" against the Board of Conciliation and Investigation composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, Mr. Charlemagne Rodier and Mr. Joseph Léonide Perron, both barristers of the City of Montreal, appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to inquire into a dispute between said Company and several of its employees, and against Valérie Langevin and J. A. Blouin, the applicants, who have asked for the appointment of said Board, giving as their ground the following two causes, to wit:

1. That the said Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, passed by the Federal government is unconstitutional, as the object matter of said Act is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Legislature of this Province;

2. That the forms prescribed for the appointment of said Board have not been complied with, and the decision of the Minister appointing said board is irregular and illegal.

A third ground, to wit: That the said Act does not apply in this case, and that the law that might apply was the Conciliation and Labour Act, concerning disputes relating to work on railroads, having been renounced at the hearing.

Whereas, the Co-respondent, the Honourable the Minister of Labour, has answered with a plea which is a denial of the statement of action, and specially adds that the Board of Conciliation and Investigation not being an inferior court subject to the super-

*See Labour Gazette for August, 1911, page 138; September, 1911, pages 248-249; November, 1911, page 441.

vision, orders and control of the Superior Court, there is no cause for a "Prohibition Order" being issued in this case;

Whereas, the Defendants Blouin and Langevin also put in a plea similar to the one put in by the co-respondent, the other defendants, members of said Board of Conciliation and Investigation, have made default and the other defendants have made default;

Whereas, the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," has for its apparent and ostensible, aim the prevention of strikes, which are one of the manifestations, often troubling and irritating, and causing disorder from one end of the country to the other, of a social and economic condition existing throughout the Dominion, to wit; labour and capital; this condition, by its nature, effects and various and multiform manifestations, considerably surpasses the judicial nature and effects of relations between employers and employees resulting from the contract for the hire of labour; this economic and social condition extends beyond the limits of any locality and province and extends indeed throughout the whole country, and is consequently of a general character, and not "of a purely local and private character in the province (Sub-sec. 16 of sec. 92, British North America Act, 1867); the conditions produced by this social and economic fact, which is the subject matter of said law, cannot come under section 92 of the B.N.A.A. or of any of its provisions, and, particularly can be classed neither in the subject matter mentioned in sub-section 13, relating to private property and civil rights in the province, nor in sub-section 14, relating to the administration of justice or the creation, maintaining and organization of court

in the province, nor in section 16, relating to matters of a purely local or private character in the province; on the contrary, the matter regulated by said "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act" is, in a general way, essentially connected with the peace, order and good government of Canada, according to section 91 of said B.N.A. Act, this matter not coming into "the class of subjects exclusively assigned to the Provincial Legislatures," and so must belong to the Federal Parliament; it matters little whether this subject matter is connected with any of the sub-sections of section 91, or with the Criminal Law, or with the regulation of trade and commerce, or with any other sections, the moment this matter does not come under the powers assigned to the provinces by section 92 of said Act, or whether it has a general and almost national importance and, in a general way, is connected with the peace, order and good government of Canada, and as such this matter rightly and necessarily belongs to the Federal Parliament;

Whereas, the conditions and requirements for the appointment of said board have been complied with and moreover there can be no reason for the court to inquire into the facts which have been the grounds of the decision of the Minister who has appointed said board, whose decision according to the Act, is final;

Maintains the co-respondent's plea and the plea of the Defendants Langevin and Blouin, and dismisses the request for the issuance and maintaining of said prohibition order, and quashes and annuls said prohibition order, with costs.

(Sgd.) E. LAFONTAINE,

J. S. C.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING. — REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

THE special committee of the Toronto Board of Trade which investigated the question of the high cost of living in Toronto recently has issued an interesting report, a copy of which was received in the Department during November. A reference to compiled lists of prices shows that there has been a rise in the price level of all commodities throughout the world, and that Canadian food prices have risen more rapidly than English food prices and are at the present time on a higher level. Investigation showed also that the cost of living is higher in Toronto than in the smaller towns of Ontario, beef, fish, dairy produce, potatoes, hard coal and rent being noted as articles in the case of which Toronto prices show a considerably higher level than those existing in smaller places. The Commission attributes the cause of the world-wide rise in the price level of commodities to three reasons, the first being the great production of gold in recent years, the increase in the stock of money in the world being disproportionate to the world's stock of commodities, resulting in higher prices. The second reason assigned is the expenditure of very large sums each year by the great nations of the world in preparation for war. This expenditure results in the drawing away of many men and vast sums of money which would otherwise be employed in the production of valuable commodities. The third case given is the migration of people from the country to the cities all over the world. Modern cities have become attractive in comparison with farm life, this being particularly true of the newer cities of North and South America, Australia and New Zealand.

The main cause given for the prices of food stuff being higher in Canadian cities than in London is the tax levied on imports of food from abroad, and paid by the Canadian consumer. The

Commission stated that this tax was intended to protect the Canadian farmer in times of Canadian scarcity and to be inoperative in times of plenty. The development, however, of the packing and canning industries, together with the growth of cold storage facilities, has made it possible at the present time for a group of men to control the businesses to which farmers must sell certain products, and also to maintain the prices at which the consumer must buy the same products at the level of foreign trade, together with the freight and duty charges.

Several causes are given for prices being higher in Toronto than in smaller places. One is the apparent disappearance of any competition in some of the businesses connected with the collection and distribution of food products. An instance is quoted in the case of milk where nine and a half cents is paid per quart for milk that compares unfavourably in quality with that sold for six cents a quart in small towns a few miles distant. The report states that the Commission received information to the effect that the association of Toronto commission merchants engaged in the fruit and vegetable business have exclusive control of the Toronto market for the wholesale trade and thus are in a position to dictate terms to both the producer and consumer. The men engaged in raising fruit and vegetables stated that they found conditions in Toronto so intolerable as to force them either to seek other markets or discontinue business.

The Commission, while finding no evidence of any combination among the small retail dealers for the purpose of keeping up the price of food, is of the opinion that the unnecessarily large number of retail places of business is conducive to inefficiency and added cost of distribution. Attention is drawn to

remedial steps instituted in Great Britain in the form of co-operative societies where the members divide among themselves the profits of the business after the payment of salaries to managers and employees. Another reason given for the high level of prices prevailing in Toronto is the poor shipping facilities available for produce coming into that city. There is no public wharf in Toronto, and the railways are thus almost free from the competition of water-borne freight. The absence of a parcel post tends to give the express companies a large amount of control over the facilities for bringing produce into the city. A noticeable feature of Toronto conditions is the absence of a market where people can procure food supplies at minimum cost.

Very high rents prevail in Toronto, the inevitable consequence, in the opinion of the Commission, of the present method of taxation, which makes it profitable in a rapidly growing city to hold land for a rise in value. This renders it expensive to improve the land by putting buildings on it. The penalty imposed by this system upon all improvements is transferred by the landlord to his tenant, and by him passed on to his customers.

The following resolutions were based on the Sub-Committee's report:—

(1) That greater efforts should be made by Toronto and by neighboring

municipalities to increase the efficiency of the roads, whether on public highways or the radial railways, so that greater facility may be given to the local markets, thereby extending their operations.

(2) That having regard to the increase in certain localities and at certain periods in the value of land, it is expedient that municipalities should be allowed some measure of local option in the levying of taxes upon the land rather than upon the improvements thereon.

(3) That the Toronto Board of Harbour Commissioners be strongly urged to do whatever is in their power, and to secure action on behalf of the Dominion Government, if necessary, to assist in the establishing of a public wharf.

(4) That the conference committee of one hundred of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto request that the Council of the Board urge that the Dominion Government consider establishing a good parcel post, limited no doubt at first to the more populous localities but extended as experience may warrant.

Of the foregoing resolutions the first was fully discussed and adopted by the Committee. That concerning a public wharf was withdrawn owing to the publication of the plans of the Toronto Harbour Commission.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR IN NEW BRUNSWICK, 1912.

THE Fifth Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick was begun at Fredericton on March 7th, and a copy of the Acts passed was recently received in the Department through the courtesy of the King's Printer. The Royal Assent was given to thirty-nine public Acts while seventy-nine Acts of a local and private nature were passed. A brief review of interesting legislation as considered from the standpoint of

labour is given in the following statement:

Workmen's Compensation.

Important amendments were made to the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1903.¹ The section defining workmen was altered to include among occupations coming within the scope

¹Cons. Stat. N.B., 1903, c. 146.

the Compensation Act those of granite workers and stone cutters, who were previously reckoned among the classes of employees outside of its applicability. In the case of the death of a workman, provision was made for a sum equal to his earnings during the three years preceding the injury, the amount not to exceed \$2,000.00. Under the former provision of the Act such maximum was fixed at \$1,500.00. Maximum payment in the case of total or partial incapacity resulting from injury was not to exceed seventy-five per cent. of the average weekly earnings, the former provision being for a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. Under the provisions of the Act of 1903 an action for the recovery of compensation for an injury was not maintainable against the employer of the workman unless notice of the injury was given within twelve weeks and unless the action was commenced within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or in case of death, within twelve months of the time of death. By an amendment made in 1908,³ the time in which notice of injury was to be given was reduced to two weeks, and a further alteration was made during the session under review by which the time was fixed at two months. The previous legislation provided that if the incapacity lasted less than two weeks, no compensation should be payable in respect of the first week, and if the incapacity lasted for more than one hundred weeks, compensation should be payable in respect of the first hundred weeks only. The latter part of this provision was changed by an amendment which provided that if the incapacity lasted for more than one hundred weeks and was due to total blindness in both eyes, the loss of an arm or leg, the total disability of a limb, or the loss of a hand or foot, compensation should be in respect of such incapacity for a period not exceeding two weeks.

Child Labour.

During the session of 1905 the Factories Act⁴ was passed prohibiting the employment of any person under the age of fourteen years in any factory except in special cases authorized in writing by the Inspector. The clause concerning the employment of child labour in manufacturing establishments was strengthened by an amendment passed during the session under review making a special prohibition directed against employers and also defining the procedure to be followed by factory inspectors.⁵ Authorization was given to the factory inspector to demand of any employer the names of all children under sixteen years of age in his employ with the production of birth record, age certificate, etc., of such children, failure to produce which would be considered evidence that the child was illegally employed. Violation of the provision of this section was punishable both in the case of a parent and employer of the child illegally employed.

Early Closing.

In the Early Closing Act⁶ of the 1911 session, the Council of any city or town was authorized to require by a by-law that during the whole or any part of the year all shops within the city or town should be closed between six o'clock in the afternoon of one day and five o'clock in the morning of the next with the exception of Saturdays. A clause was also inserted providing that where two or more branches of trade were combined in one shop, the principal one should be considered as prevailing for the enforcement of any by-law. The amendment⁷ during the session under review allowed discrimination between classes of business and between the same kinds of business in different parts of the city or town.

³Stat. N.B., 1905, c. 7.

⁴Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 40.

⁵Stat. N.B., 1911, c. 15.

⁶Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 29.

⁷Stat. N.B., 1908, c. 31.

For Encouragement for Agriculture.

In order to encourage the settlement of young people in the province and also to attract the best class of immigrants, provision was made for the appointment of three commissioners to constitute a Farm Settlement Board.⁷ The aim of such board was to encourage agriculture by purchasing real estate suitable for general farming purposes and selling it to settlers on attractive terms.

In consequence of an Act⁸ passed during the last session of the Dominion House granting subsidies to the various provinces for the encouragement of agriculture, an Act⁹ was passed during the session under review of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to enter into an agreement with the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, setting forth terms upon which such subsidy should be accepted, and describing the conditions under which and the purposes for which it should be expended.

Miscellaneous.

An amendment¹⁰ was made to the Act in aid of the development of the coal areas of the counties of Queen's and Sunbury.

An Act¹¹ was passed for the encouragement of the industry of fox-rearing in the Province, by a provision for the prevention of trespassing upon premises connected with such industry.

The statute respecting protection of woods from fire was further strengthened by more stringent regulations.¹²

An Act¹³ was passed relating to town-planning.

An amendment¹⁴ was made to the Act to aid the construction of a line of railway along the valley of the St. John River.

The Public Health Act was amended by an addition¹⁵ which provided for such person as was appointed as inspector of plumbing being a city or town engineer or a practical plumber. No such specification of qualification was included in the previous form of the section relating to this matter.

Acts of incorporation were passed in the case of the New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Railway Company, the North Shore Railway and Navigation Company, the St. Croix Docks and Railway Company, the Central and North-Eastern Railway Company, and the St. John River Hydro-Electric Company.

⁷Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 28.

⁸Stat. Can., 1912, c. 3.

⁹Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 34.

¹⁰Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 7.

¹¹Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 10.

¹²Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 14.

¹³Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 19.

¹⁴Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 25.

¹⁵Stat. N.B., 1912, c. 26.

DOMINION SHELLFISH COMMISSION.

THE members of this Commission, who have been making a tour of the Maritime Provinces for the last two and a half months, concluded their investigations by a visit to Boston and to Wickford, Rhode Island, during November.

Since September 3rd, the Commissioners have held nearly sixty public sittings in Halifax, Sydney, Charlotte-

town, St. John, St. Andrews, Seal Cove (Grand Manan), and at all the important fishing towns on the Atlantic coast from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Bay of Chaleur.

In the course of their work the Commissioners have gathered a large amount of valuable information respecting the lobster, oyster, clam and scallop fisheries, and the report on

which they are now engaged will probably be ready for presentation to the government early in January.

In many of the cities visited, the local Boards of Trade and the leading fish merchants and fishermen have most willingly aided the Commission, and when in Boston the Governor of Massachusetts specially arranged to meet the Canadian Commissioners, while the State Fish Commission, under Dr. Field, rendered every assistance in their power. The main point of investigation in Boston was the method of handling shipments of live lobsters, which are received in large quantities during the winter months from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The value of the live lobster trade has increased greatly in recent years, and now amounts to nearly a million and a quarter dollars per annum, but owing to inefficient methods of handling there are great losses entailed en route. The loss to the Canadian fishermen each season is estimated at from \$120,000 to \$150,000.

From Boston the Commissioners went to Rhode Island and inspected the splendid hatchery and rearing plant carried on by the State Commission. The Rhode Island Commissioners met the Canadian Commissioners and spent the day demonstrating methods and discussing lobster problems.

While it is impossible to state what the nature of the Commissioners' recommendations to the Dominion Government may be, it has been made apparent by the public evidence given at the sittings that there is a universal feeling amongst the Atlantic fishermen in favour of protecting the spawning

or "berry" lobster. The fishermen are convinced that the destruction of these lobsters, each carrying 20,000 to 50,000 eggs, is one of the main causes of the serious decline in the lobster supply along the Canadian shores.

In order to ensure the observance of the fishery regulations there is a widespread feeling amongst the fishermen that 'lobstering' should be no longer a free unrestricted industry, but that the Dominion Government should require each fisherman to take out a lobster fishing permit or license, with or without fee, such license to be held under conditions favourable for the preservation of the fishery and guarding against abuses.

The Commission found that the Fishermen's Unions, which, at one time, gave great promise of usefulness, were in most of the fishing towns either disorganized or in a moribund condition. Many of the co-operative lobster canneries operated by a local company of fishermen have not met the success anticipated, and in some cases these co-operative canneries seem likely to pass into the hands of old established canners.

The scarcity of lobsters and the greatly decreased average size as compared with the superabundance and the large size of lobsters twenty or thirty years ago, affords evidence that this valuable resource is on the decline. Whether the canning industry is mainly responsible for this decline, or not, is a matter which the Commission will have to consider. Many witnesses held the opinion that until the canning industry was stopped, the lobster supply must go on decreasing, as a lobster canner, in order to keep up

his annual pack, must encourage the destruction of lobsters of all sizes and of every kind. On the other hand the live lobster trade relies upon lobsters well grown and of good size, and in the United States, especially the States of Maine and Massachusetts, the live lobster trade has entirely replaced the former canning industry with greater benefit to those engaged in it, and with far more favourable results to the lobster supply along those shores.

The Shellfish Commission consists of four members, viz., Professor Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, chairman; Mr. Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B., a member of an old fishing firm; the Honourable John McLean, Souris, P.E.I., and Mr. S. Y. Wilson, Halifax, N.S.

It is understood that the Commissioners are arranging to meet in Ottawa early in January to frame their report to the Honourable J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

INDEX NUMBER.

November, 1912	134.4
October, 1912	133.1
November, 1911	129.4

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 255 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE rise of approximately one point in the Department's index number of wholesale prices during the past month was due chiefly to advances in fish, textiles, hides and leathers, fuel and lighting. Ontario grains, dairy products, metals, lumber and mis-

cellaneous building materials were slightly higher, while decreases occurred in Western grains, cattle and beef, paints and oils.

Comparing the month with the corresponding period of 1911, the chief features are increases in animals and meats, dairy products, fish, textiles, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, metals, fuel, house furnishings and miscellaneous commodities, there being considerable decreases in grains and fodders, fruits and vegetables.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for November, 1912, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER, 1912, OCTOBER, 1912, AND NOVEMBER, 1911.

	Number of Commodities	Index Numbers.		
		Nov. 1912.	Oct. 1912.	Nov. 1911.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	158.0	151.5	173.3
Western.....	3	125.0	139.7	151.4
Fodder.....	5	166.4	165.4	107.9
All.....	14	154.1	153.9	165.2
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	4	169.7	173.0	153.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	170.7	170.2	137.0
Sheep, and mutton.....	2	96.3	97.5	88.8
Poultry.....	2	235.5	235.5	158.0
All.....	14	169.0	169.9	136.6
III. Dairy products.....	8	161.7	159.6	154.7
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	160.5	150.3	162.4
Fresh fish.....	3	172.8	168.1	153.6
All.....	9	164.6	156.2	152.4
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruit- and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	2	91.6	87.0	150.6
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	99.6	101.1	95.5
Dried fruits.....	3	112.9	122.5	128.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	159.7	164.3	161.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	127.9	131.0	139.8
All.....	18	125.2	122.1	138.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Bread-stuffs.....	9	123.0	123.5	121.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	120.3	120.3	116.8
Sugar, etc.....	6	112.9	114.6	121.9
Condiments.....	5	101.3	101.3	101.0
All.....	24	115.5	116.1	117.3
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	123.9	126.0	123.1
Cottons.....	4	136.1	136.0	123.4
Silks.....	3	86.3	85.7	84.7
Jutes.....	2	190.3	17.3	147.5
Flax products.....	4	103.1	103.7	104.9
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	123.0	120.9	116.0
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	189.5	181.3	163.5
Leather.....	4	148.9	140.9	124.3
Boots & shoes.....	3	145.0	145.0	136.3
All.....	11	162.6	156.7	141.9
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	103.5	102.5	97.9
Other metals.....	13	141.7	141.7	121.0
Implements.....	10	104.8	104.8	105.1
All.....	34	118.5	118.2	108.9
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	142.1	123.8	112.9
Lighting.....	4	89.5	87.3	81.9
All.....	10	121.1	111.2	101.7
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	12	169.1	166.7	163.7
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	103.7	108.1	103.5
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	134.4	136.5	140.2
All.....	46	132.3	131.9	131.1
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	138.9	138.9	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	111.4	111.4	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	115.9	115.9	118.2
All.....	16	118.0	118.0	111.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	116.7	115.8	112.5
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	321.3	321.3	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	136.1	136.1	162.4
Sundries.....	6	117.3	117.7	102.8
All.....	16	175.4	175.5	175.4
All commodities.....	254	134.4	133.1	129.4

More detailed information as to the price movement during November is as follows:—

Grains and fodders. — Grain continued to decline. Wheat stocks were much greater than a year ago, and much larger supplies were in the farmers' hands, while Argentine was expected to produce a great surplus. Manitoba wheat fell from 88¾c to 80c, western barley from 55c to 44c, oats from 35c to 32½c, and flax from \$1.25 to \$1.15. Ontario winter wheat, however, maintained the rise to 96c-97c at the close of October until the end of November, when it declined 1c. Deliveries have been small and little milling wheat is said to be yet in the farmers' bins, as a large proportion of the crop was fit only for feed. Ontario barley rose from 65c to 68c-70c by the end of November, while oats and corn were lower. The United States crops were very large, and millers imported American oats as supplies could not be obtained in Ontario. Peas and rye, however, were higher. Hay was 50c to \$1.00 lower at Montreal, but \$1.00-\$1.50 higher at Toronto. Bran, shorts and baled straw were steady. Ensilage and root crops were reported below an average crop, while straw is thought to be inferior for feed on account of the wet weather in August and September so that hay may be in greater demand than usual for farm stock.

Animals and meats. — Western cattle declined slightly from the level reached during the latter half of October. Supplies were reported equal to the demand. Choice butchers were higher at Toronto than in the previous month, and were easier only during the third week. Supplies were somewhat short. Dressed beef fell 50c per cwt. in the first week. Veal was steady. Hogs dropped from \$8.25 to \$7.65 in the first week, but were a little firmer during the remainder of the month. Dressed hogs were also lower by \$1.00. Bacon, hams and barrelled pork maintained the levels reached in the last week of October. Breakfast bacon was 5c higher than a year ago, long clear bacon was

3c higher than a year ago, but 1c lower than in November, 1910. Hams were 2c higher than last year, but 2c lower than in 1910, and lard was 3c higher than in 1911, but the same as in 1910. Packers were reported to be well supplied at the close of the month, and pork products were easier. Sheep and mutton were steady. No. 2 turkeys were down to 22c after the close of the Thanksgiving season.

Dairy products. — Creamery butter at Montreal was one cent higher than in the preceding month, and in Toronto dairy and creamery butter maintained the October advance. Supplies of dairy butter were better as many cheese factories had closed. Feed being plentiful and cows in good condition from the abundant fall pasturage, prices were expected to be steady for some time. The demand from Western Canada had slackened, and as 125,000 packages of New Zealand butter have been contracted for delivery in Canada before May, this will have a weakening effect on prices. Cheese fell from 13¼c-13¾c to 12½c-12¾c during the month, as the large production of cheese in New Zealand weakened the English market. Coloured cheese was at a premium. Eggs were firm, selects maintaining the advance at Montreal, and storage coming on the market at Toronto, while fresh supplies advanced 5c and strictly fresh rose from 30c to 40c-45c. One dealer predicted \$1.00 per dozen for strictly fresh eggs by the end of the year. In British Columbia fresh eggs were very high.

Fish. — Foreign markets were better though Porto Rico was easier, and this weakened the prices paid to fishermen for "Bankers." Newfoundland fish were also easier, but "Shore" fish were firmer. A catch of 2,000 barrels of fine mackerel was made. Dry cod advanced 1c, haddock ½c, and salt mackerel 1c. Alaska red and sockeye canned salmon were brought on the market to relieve the scarcity. The pack of British Columbia sockeye is expected to be larger in 1913 as it will be the year

of the big run every fourth year. Whitefish advanced from 12c to 13c in Toronto. The season for lake trout and whitefish was extended to November 10th, but frozen stock will now be used.

Fruits and vegetables. — Winter apples were in good demand as the quality was excellent, and prices were not low in spite of the heavy crop and large supplies. Grapes were on the market till nearly the middle of the month, the season having been unusually late all through. Lemons were easier as the first shipments of new crop in Sicily came to Canada attracted by the high prices. Prices on primary markets were at the same level as last year, but as they rose a short time ago and crops were good, prices may be on lower levels. Florida oranges were on the market, and as the crop was good, prices on late Valencias were easier. The grape fruit crop is reported to be seven times the average, and unless the demand increases prices will be much lower. Prunes were cheaper than last year for first shipments, and Sultana raisins were lower. Figs were high as the crop in Smyrna was only two-thirds of the average on account of dry weather. Valencia raisins were scarce and high, but California were cheaper and plentiful. Beans were steady. New crop came on at \$2.90 per bushel as compared with \$2.25 last year. The Canadian crop is reported not good, though supplies may be better when threshing has been completed. Austrian beans were being imported, although the duty is 25c per bushel. Onions were lower. Potatoes advanced 5c per bag at Montreal and 10c-20c at Toronto. The loss through rot in Ontario has been estimated at 30-50%. Canned tomatoes were easier, and the opening prices announced by the canners were prevailing, although it was expected that the canners could deliver only 50% of orders instead of the 60% guaranteed, and would have to go into the market for the difference.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions — Manitoba flour was lowered 20c per barrel twice, and as prices had been

lowered in Western Canada 30c-50c previously, the level was 20c lower than a year ago. The world's wheat stocks and crops were very large as compared with last year. Winter wheat flour, however, remained firm as the Ontario crop did not turn out well in either quantity or quality. Oatmeal was steady, but supplies were better. Tea prices may be easier as in England the high grades advanced 1d. per pound, but lower grades were easier. Coffee was firmer as green Rio was higher and some brands were raised 3c per pound. Sugar was down 20c, and crops are estimated to be very good in the West Indies as well as in Europe, so that prices may be lower than for some years. Glucose and corn syrup were 20c lower, and all corn products may drop as the United States crop is six hundred million bushels greater than in 1911, by the government estimate. Stocks of honey are reported small, and the production only half of the usual supply, so that importations will probably be made. The severe winter and the wet summer killed a large percentage of the bees. Buckwheat honey had advanced 2c per pound. Maple sugar was also firmer. Cream of tartar was fluctuating and upward in tendency.

Textiles. — The dry goods business was rushed in all lines and mills were behind with orders and refusing any except for very late delivery. Raw materials were all firmer, and demand was heavy, so that mills could not hold off for lower prices. Wool was firm on the English markets, and the Australian clip was reported short by 300,000 bales. Worsted yarn advanced 2c per pound, underwear was up about 2½%, and beaver cloth was 5c per yard higher. Blankets and hosiery were also advanced 5%. Cotton was higher with less favourable crop reports. Grey cottons and woven coloured fabrics averaged higher, but prints lower. Printed ducks and drills were advanced 2½-5% in the United States and may rise here. Japanese and Italian raw silk rose to \$3.80 and \$4.00, the highest price since a year ago. Silk dress goods were in good

demand, a result of the prosperity of the country. Jute was up to 5½c per pound, a level not reached since 1907 except in May, 1911. Hessians were up to 6.67c per yard, the highest price since 1890, the record price previously being 6c in 1907. At Dundee, it was reported that the high prices were retarding the business. Flax products were also very high there. Linens and carpets were also higher in Britain.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes. — No. 1 inspected hides were up to 14c in Toronto, the highest price previously being 13c in 1910 and 13½c in 1909. Sole leathers advanced 3c per pound, harness leather 1c, and uppers 3c-5c. Tanners and manufacturers fear there may be a serious shortage on account of the increasing demand unless supplies of cattle increase. Boots and shoes were firm at the recent advances, while rubber goods were also dearer.

Metals and implements. — Metal markets were easier after the advances of the past few months, though many metal products advanced on account of the higher cost of raw materials. Pig iron was easier on the British markets, but remained firm in Montreal. Bar iron, black seats, boiler plates and steel bar were higher. The steel companies in the United States had record orders booked. Iron products were rising also in Western Canada. Axes and hatchets were advanced in the United States, harvest tools were upward, and it was reported that cutlery might be higher in England on account of advances in materials and wages. Antimony was up to 11c, higher than it has been since 1908. Copper was up ½c, but was lower in England and the United States, and stocks were said to be accumulating. Lead was 50c lower and two great producing companies were selling. In England the price was below £20 again. Quicksilver was \$1.00 lower and silver bar averaged 2c per oz. lower. Spelter was more plentiful and dropped 15c, but solder bar was 1c higher. Tin was up to \$53.00, but was weaker on the primary market later.

Fuel and lighting. — Coke, furnace, Connellsville, rose from \$2.50 to \$4.00-\$4.25 f.o.b. ovens, and at Toronto was up to \$6.00. Foundry coke advanced similarly. Coke-makers have been holding out for higher prices for some months, but the trouble was settled and prices were easier later in the month. Anthracite coal advanced 70c per ton at Montreal and was scarce. Serious shortage was reported in nearly all cities in Canada east of Calgary, and even bituminous has become scarce in some localities. However, supplies are expected to be better later. It is reported that heavy shipments have been made up the lakes ever since the suspension of mining last spring, so that stocks in the east have been low. Coal oil, prime white, was quoted ½c higher, and a reduction of 1c in gasoline was reported.

Building materials. — Lumber prices have been firm and advancing in some lines. Pine, shipping culls, were \$2.00-\$3.00 higher at Ottawa, where spruce was also up to \$1.00, and St. John, N. B., spruce was 75c higher. B. C. shingles, XXX, advanced 10c at Winnipeg. Prices of lumber in Britain rose to meet the advances in freight rates, although buyers held off for some time. Hemlock was very scarce in Canada, and there was also a demand from the United States, but dealers said there was no use raising prices till spring as there was so little to sell. Shingles were firmer in New Brunswick as some mills were closing down. Bricks were \$1.00 higher in Toronto in October, wire and cut nails, wood screws, and other products were upward. Wire cloth was lower but firmer later in the month, and galvanized wire was quoted lower. Linseed oil was 12c lower, and certain not to be scarce as it was last year, when some mills could get hardly enough flaxseed to keep them running continuously. The market for flax was firmer later, as there was some demand from England. Putty was 15c higher, and though supplies of whiting arrived the demand was still strong. Shellac advanced 5c. Turpentine was up 1c, but was 8c lower

than last year, and in 1910 the price was twice as high. Prices are expected to be steadier now as there will be no new supplies till March, but stocks at Savannah are good. Supplies of glass were short, shipments were hard to get, and prices were raised slightly for the close of navigation. White lead was unchanged, for lead was still high, and grinders decided to maintain prices till navigation opens next spring. Dry white lead was reported higher. The high price of white lead is said to make improbable any reduction in paint prices although linseed oil is lower. The demand for paint continued heavy for this season of the year.

House furnishings. — Common chairs were reported likely to advance at the end of the year. Brooms were easier as the broom corn crop was heavy, though coarse, and one manufacturer lowered the price of the best line \$1.00 per doz., and some firms lowered all grades 25c. Washboards were reported likely to go up in the United States on account of the high prices of metals and wood.

Drugs and chemicals. — Carbolic acid was firmer, muriatic acid easier, and opium declined from \$9.00 to \$8.75.

Miscellaneous. — Hops were steady. Tobacco leaf, Ontario Barley, was reported at slightly lower prices than last year, but the crops were reported better. Pulp and paper markets continued good. Demand for newsprint was good, and the demand for ground wood pulp from the United States improved. Sulphite was still firm. Manilla rope was 1c higher, but raw rubber 11c per pound lower. Laundry starch declined $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ c on account of the large corn crop. At the London fur sales skunk was up 20%, ermine 10%, and raccoon steady, as compared with prices at the last sale in June.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of

prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	91.6
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6.8220	81.5
1896	92.5	1,959	61	6.3076 ²	...
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	...
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	91.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.2
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	109.9
1908	129.3	2,310 ⁴	73	8.2949	105.5
1909	129.3	2,196	74	8.2631	111.9
1910	124.1	2,390	78	9.2510	115.2
1911	127.3	2,513	79.7	8.7132	109.1
1912					
Jan.	131.4	2,613	81.8	8.9493	112.4
Feb.	134.3	2,667	82.9	8.9578	112.2
Mar.	134.2	2,791	84.4	8.9019	115.7
April	134.2	2,693	85.0	9.1010	120.5
May	135.9	2,687	85.3	9.2746	122.7
June	136.9	2,705	85.5	9.1856	120.4
July	134.8	2,746	86.5	9.0557	116.0
Aug.	133.4	2,722	85.9	9.1395	115.7
Sept.	132.5	2,710	86.7	9.2157	116.1
Oct.	133.1	2,722	85.8	9.4515	115.8
Nov.	134.4			9.4781	

²The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912: May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January, 1862: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906: 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911: March, 1907: 9.1293.

The slight decline in the *Economist's* index number for October was stated to be due to the outbreak of the Balkan war having weakened the more speculative markets. Cereals, meats, jute and hemp were higher, with lead and copper lower. Sauerbeck's index number was lower on account of declines in lead, copper, meat and sugar, while corn, jute, hemp and hides were higher, the last being at the highest point since 1857.

Bradstreet's reported lower prices in breadstuffs, fruits, linseed and cottonseed oil, with meats tending to lower levels, but higher prices for eggs, hides, leather, coal, coke, lumber, iron and steel, petroleum and olive oil. In November, Gibson's index number indicated lower tendencies in foods, with a movement toward higher levels in clothing and minerals.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE chief features in the retail price movement during November were the still higher prices for anthracite coal in many cities east of Alberta, with soft coal and wood upward in sympathy, and the general advance in prices of eggs, butter and milk. Potatoes were upward in Ontario as a result of rot, but downward in many Nova Scotia and Western cities. Flour was lower in tendency as there had been a general reduction in wholesale prices, while sugar, evaporated apples and prunes were downward as a result of good crops. Beef and mutton prices were slightly downward in tendency, while prices of pork products were upward.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — Sirloin steak was lower in price at Sherbrooke, Que., as farmers were killing off cattle before the winter set in as usual; at Montreal where meat was more plentiful but of poorer quality; at Hamilton, Ont., the demand being less for choice cuts; and also at Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont. Steak was higher at Sydney, N.S., and Nanaimo, B.C. Medium shoulder roast was lower at Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., but higher at Winnipeg, Man., and Nanaimo, B.C.

Veal was lower at Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., and London, Ont., but higher at St. John's, Que., and Orillia, Ont. At London farmers were killing some of their stock before winter, as is usual.

Mutton declined at Montreal, Que., Orillia and Guelph, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man., but advanced at London and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C. At Orillia farmers were reported to be selling some of their sheep before winter.

Pork. — Fresh roasting pork was higher at St. John's and Montreal, Que., at Brickville and Toronto, Ont., and at Regina, Sask., but was lower at Orillia and St. Thomas, Ont. Salt pork advanced at Fredericton, N.B., Sherbrooke and

St. John's, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., Regina, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C., but declined at Montreal, Que., and London, Ont.

Bacon rose in price at Fredericton, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Toronto and St. Thomas, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B.C., but was quoted lower at London, Ont. At Toronto consumption was reported greater as the season advanced.

Fish were higher at St. John's, Que., and halibut advanced at New Westminster, B.C.

Lard advanced at Moncton and Fredericton, N.B.; Sorel and St. John's, Que.; Ottawa, Toronto, Guelph and Chatham, Ont.; at Moose Jaw, Sask., and Nelson, B.C. A lower price was quoted at Nanaimo, B.C.

Eggs. — Fresh eggs were higher at eight cities in Ontario where packed eggs were not quoted, at three cities where packed eggs were steady, and at six cities in Western Canada where packed eggs were unchanged. Both fresh and packed eggs were higher in twenty-five other cities, so that the advance prevailed throughout the country.

Milk rose in price at Halifax, N.S., where the dairymen raised the price charged the dealers, at Quebec, Three Rivers, St. John's and Hull, Que.; at Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Chatham, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; at Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, Sask. At Berlin, Ont., one quart ticket less is given for one dollar unless paid in advance, and most of the milk produced in the locality is said to be shipped to Toronto or sent to the condensing factory.

Butter. — Both dairy and creamery butter advanced in price at twenty-eight cities, throughout the country, while creamery butter alone was higher at Quebec, Que., St. Catharines, London and Cobalt, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alta. Dairy butter alone was higher at Fredericton, N.B., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Prince Albert, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C. At Belleville, Ont., dairy but-

ter was cheaper, supplies being more plentiful as cheese factories had closed down, and at Peterborough, Ont., both dairy and creamery butter were lower, being more plentiful.

Cheese. — Old cheese was weaker at Montreal and lower at Ottawa, while new cheese was cheaper at Fredericton, N.B., and Prince Albert, Sask. Both old and new cheese were lower at St. John, N.B., and Toronto, Ont., but were higher at Brandon, Man.

Bread was unchanged.

Flour declined in price at St. John, N.B., Orillia, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, Sask., at Nelson and Vancouver, B.C. At Montreal the market was weaker, but the price was unchanged. At Winnipeg, Man., family flour was higher, as demand was better, but a decline was expected later.

Rolled oats were higher at Toronto as the quality of the oat crop was poor and oats were scarce.

Rice was higher at Prince Albert, Sask.

Beans advanced at Sydney, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Quebec, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Que.; Brockville, Orillia, St. Catharines, Berlin, St. Thomas, Ont.; and at Saskatoon, Sask.

Evaporated apples declined at Sydney, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Brandon, Man., and Nanaimo, B.C. Quotations were higher at Sorel, Que. A heavy apple crop was reported as the cause.

Prunes were lower at Sydney, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Orillia and Woodstock, Ont., but were higher at London, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask. Crops and supplies were larger than last year.

Sugar. — Both granulated and yellow sugar declined at Moncton, N.B.; Quebec and Sorel, Que.; Berlin and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; at Nelson and Nanaimo, B.C. Yellow sugar was lower at Halifax, N.S., but higher at Brandon, Man.

Tea was steady.

Coffee was lower at Prince Albert, Sask.

Potatoes were lower in many of the cities in Nova Scotia and Western Canada, but advanced in Ontario cities on account of smaller supplies through rot, and in New Brunswick shipping to Ontario raised the local price. Nova Scotia cities were receiving good supplies from Prince Edward Island. At Brandon, Man., the price was higher on account of the short supplies caused by rot in Ontario, and at New Westminster, B.C., supplies on the local market were scarce so that prices were higher. The prevailing prices were from \$1.00 to \$1.25 as compared with \$1.25 to \$1.40 a year ago, when prices were very high as a result of drought in Ontario.

Vinegar was unchanged.

Starch was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Coal. — Anthracite coal advanced at Sydney, N.S., at Amherst, N.S., where it could hardly be obtained at \$10.50 per ton, and at Halifax, N.S. At Quebec, Que., the price was up to \$10.00, and it was stated on good authority and after a careful compilation that in the city supplies were 15,000 tons short. Advances also occurred at Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, Que., at ten cities in Ontario, at Brandon, Man., and Regina, Sask. Prices were lower at Orillia, Ont., and the supply was better at Hamilton, Ont. Difficulty in getting supplies from the mines and the great demand at this season were given as the causes. Bituminous coal was up at Halifax, N.S., Quebec and Hull, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Prince Albert, Sask.

Wood. — Both hard and soft wood were higher at Ottawa, Ont., Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., where the supply was short and had to be brought from Ontario. Hard wood was up at Orillia, Owen Sound, Cobalt, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and soft wood at Prince Albert, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta. Demand for wood was heavy.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month in the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.		Mutton, hindqtr. per lb.		Pork		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family per lb	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.	Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	New laid, per doz.			Packed, per doz.	Dairy, tub, per lb.		Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.			
Nova Scotia—	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
Sydney.....	22	14	10	16	18	16	22	5-6	20	10	35	10	32	40	20	20	1	5	32	4	
Westville.....	18	12	12	8	15	15	22	7-15	20	35	35	7	35	35	20	20	3	43	34	5	
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	35	32	7	32	35	18	18	11	43	34	4	
Halifax.....	24	15	8	15	15	15	20	5-7-22	18	40	35	9	35	35	20	18	11	43	34	5	
Prince Edward Island—																					
Charlottetown.....	25	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	50	35	6	25	30	12	18	2	31	31	11	
New Brunswick—																					
Moncton.....	20	12			15	16	23	6	20	55	32	7	32	35		20	2	4	32	4	
St. John.....	24	14		16	16	16	22	6	20	40	35	7	32	37	20	20	11	51	34	11	
Fredericton.....	25	12	8	11	11	16	21	7-15	20	35	30	8	25	35	25	20	2	4	4	4	
Quebec—																					
Quebec.....	13	14	11	12	15	16	18	8	20	40	30	10	28	35	15		6	34	34	5	
Three Rivers.....	18	12	15	15	17	15	20	8-15	17	40	35	8	33	35	20	20	11-6	34	3	4	
Sharnbrook.....	20	12	10	15	17	17	20	8-15	20	15	35	7	33	37	20	20	1	5	34	5	
Sorel.....	18	12	12	15	15	18	20	10	18	40	35	8	30	33	20	18	6	34	3	4	
St. Hyacinthe.....	14	12	10	15	15	12	15	8-10	10	35		7	30	30	20	20	6	3	3	5	
St. Johns.....	20	14	16	18	18	16	18	10-12	18	40	38	9	32	35	20	18	2	3	3	6	
Montreal.....	20	13	18	16	16	18	22	15	17	55	38	9	32	34	22	20	11	4	4	4	
Hall.....	15		12	17	16	15	20	8-15	18	40	35	8	30	33	18	17	3	34	3	5	

1. Company houses, .00; private, \$8.00.

2. \$1.60-\$1.75 per bl. of 160 lbs.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING NOVEMBER, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 3

COMMODITIES, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine X.A., per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 rooms) dwelling in workingman's quarter	
				Grounded in dollar per lb.	Yellow, in dollar per lb.	Black, med. in, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2198 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2198 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
5	6½	10	12	7	6	30-40	40	10	0.90	10	10	8.60	3.50	2.00	2.50	20	12.00	16.00
5	6	13	13	6	6	30	25	35	0.60	8	10	.....	3.20	4.00	3.50	19	14.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6½	6	20	30	40	0.90	8	10	10.50	4.75	5.00	4.00	20	13.00	9.00
5-6	6	.....	10-12	5½	5½	30	50	40-60	0.75	10	10	9.00	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	15.00	10.00
5	5	16	14	5½	5½	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	..	8.00	5.00
5	5-6	10	10	5½	5½	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	....	5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00
6	6	12	14	6	5½	40	50	10	0.55	10	12	8.75	5.10	5.00	1.00	20	9.00	8.00
6	7	15	12	6	6	35	50	40	0.70	10	10	9.00	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.60	20	10	10.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	13	16.00	.....
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.75	15	8	7.50	5.00	7.00	5.50	18	18.00	.....
6	6	12½	..	5½	5½	40	40	20	0.85	10	9	8.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	10.00	6.00
5	6	13	10	5½	5	30	30	40	1.00	10	9	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	20	12.00	8.00
4-5	5	12	13	6½	6	30-40	30-40	40	0.75	5-7	8	7.50	5.20	5.50	4.50	18	15.00	11.00
5-6	5	13	13	6	5½	30	35	30	1.00	15	10	7.75	6.00	6.50	5.00	22	15.00	8.00
7	6	12	12½	5½	6	35	25	40	1.00	18	7	8.50	6.50	8.50	4.85	23	16.00	10.00
5	7	12½	12½	6	5½	35-40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	6.00	4.00	20	15.00	10.00

3. \$1.25 per bbl. of 165 lbs.
4. Prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
Ottawa	20	15	12½	15	18	15	20	8	19	45	32	9	23	34	20	18	3	3½	4	5
Brockville	20	15	12½	15	16	17	25	10	18	35	32	7	30	30	18	13	1½	3½	3½	3½
Kingston	25	18			20			20		40				33	20	20		4	3½	
	20	15	10	15	17	15	20	12½	17	35		7		35	20	18	3	4	3½	5
Belleville	20	12½	13	15	15		27	8	18	35		6-7	33	33	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
			15	17																
Peterborough.	22	12½	12½	18	16	15	25	15	20	35	30	7	23	30	20	18	1½	3½	3½	4½
Orillia	20	15	15	12½	16		23	12½	20	33		7	27	35	20	18	3	3½	3	3½
			17							35								4		
Toronto	20	13	13	15	18	14	20	15	18	50	35	10	28	33	20	17	3	3½	2½	3
	25			18	22		24			40				30				3		
Niagara Falls.	23	15	15	20	20	16	25	15	20	40		8	32	37	25	18	1½	4	3	4
St. Catharines.	22	18	20	20	19	17	22	12	20	40	32	8	26	32	22	18	3	4	3	4
				22									28							
Hamilton	20	12½	15	18	17	16	22	15	18	45	32	8	30	35	22	18	1½	3½	3	4
				20	18					50	35		32							
Brantford	24	12½	15	20	20	17	23	12	18	40	33	7	30	34	20	18	1½	3½	2½	4½
			18					15												
Guelph	20	11	20	16	20	16	21	15	20	35		7	31	33	20	20	3	4	2½	4
			15																	
Berlin	20	15	22	18	18	17	23	12½	18	35		7	30	35		20	1½	4	2½	4½
			15					15												
Woodstock	22	13	12½	15	20	20	23	8	12	18	35		7	32	25	25	1½	4	2½	3½
			14				25	14												
Stratford	20	16	14	16	22	20	24	15	16	35		7	28	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
			18																	
London	22	15	13	20	18	18	22	18	17	38	30	7	30	34	20	18	1½	4	3	5
St. Thomas ..	20	14	12½	16	16	17	23	16	18	35	30	7	28	32	20	18	1½	3½	3½	3½
			14																	
Chatham	20	15	15	15	18	14	24	10	17	30	28	8	28	32	18	18	1½	4	3½	4
							15													
Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	35		8	35	38	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Owen Sound ..	22	13	15	15	15	17	20	11	15	35	32	7	22	33	18	18	1½	4	2½	4
			15					17					25							
Cobalt	25	15	15	20	20	22	22	14	20	40	35	10		38	20		3	3½	3½	5
								15		50										
Sault Ste Marie	23	20		15	15	14	15	12½	18	45	40	10	30	35	20		1½	4½	3½	5
Port Arthur ..	25	12½	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	40	35	10	35	40	20		2	3½	3½	3½
			15				25	15												
Fort William..	25	15	15	22	22	20	22	12½	17½	40	35	10	35	40	20	20	2	3½	3½	3½
<i>Manitoba—</i>																				
Winnipeg	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	12½	18	40	35	10	35	40	23	20	1	5	3½	5
Brandon	22	15	12	20	20	18	30	20	20	40	30	10	37½	40	22½	22½	1	4	3½	5
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																				
Prince Albert.	22	15	15	20	20	20	30	18	20	40	35	12½	35	40		20	2	3½	3	5
Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	35	15	20	40	35	12½	35	40	20	20	1½	4½	4	5
Moosejaw	25	16		25	20	18	23	18	25	50	40	11		40	22½		1½	4½	3½	5
Saskatoon	25	16	22	22	22	20	25	12½	20	40	35	12½	35	45	25	25	1½	6½	4	4
<i>Alberta—</i>																				
Medicine Hat.	30	20	25	25	25	20	25	12½	20	65	45	12	30	45	25	25	1½	4½	3½	6½
								18												
Calgary																				
Edmonton	25	15	20	20	22	20	35	20		40		10	35	40	20	20	1½	5	4	4½
Lethbridge	22	17	22	25	22	18	30	15	18	60	40	10	35	40	25	25	1	5	3½	5
<i>British Columbia—</i>																				
Nelson	28	20	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	75	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
New Westminster	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	12½	18	75	50	12½	35	45	25	25	1½	5	4	6
								15												
Vancouver	22	15	20	18	22	18	25	15		75	40	10	30	40	25	25	1	6½	3½	4½
	25						20													
Victoria	25	15	20	25	25	20	30	12½	20	80	35	15	35	50	30	25	1½	5	5	5
								15												
Nanaimo	23	18	23	25	20	24	27	10	18	70	40	10	35	40	23	23	1½	4½	3½	5

5. None for sale.

8. B. C. granulated sugar, 18 lbs. for \$1.20.

6. Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand cubic feet.

7. Mixed.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1912.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XX, p. r quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, p. r gallon.	Rent per month (6 dwelling in w/1' main n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	6	12½	15	6	5½	40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	7.50	4.00	20	13.00	12.00
5	7½	15	12½	6	5	40	35	40	1.00	9	8	7.50	5.00	6	6	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	7	..	10	6½	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	8.50	5.00	6.50	4.50	20	13.00	12.00
5	7	15	15	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.00	10	10	8.25	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	14.00	10.00
5	6	10	8½	5½	5½	30	30	40	.90	10	7	7.75	5.50	7.00	4.50	15	12.50	10.00
5	6	10	10	5½	5½	25	25	25	1.20	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	23	23.00	20.00
5	7	..	10	6½	6	35	40	40	1.30	10	8	7.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	25	26.00	20.00
5	7-8	..	12	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.30	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	14.00	14.00
5	5½	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.00	9.00	7.00	18	18.00	14.00
5	7	.....	12½	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	18.00	14.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.15	10	9	8.00	5.75	8.00	6.50	15	13.00	10.00
5	7	15	12½	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00
5	7	.....	15	6½	5½	25	25	30	1.00	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	15.00	12.00
5	5	..	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.10	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	..	12	7	5½	25	30	30	1.00	10	10	8.00	8.00	8.50	6.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	7	.....	13	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.25	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
5	7	.....	..	6	5½	40	40	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	.....	..	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.20	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12.00	8.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	5.25	..	.....	15	15.00	10.00
5	5	12½	12	6½	5½	25	25	25	1.80	10	10	2.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	18.00	1.00
5	5	12½	15	6½	5½	25	25	25	.90	10	8	9.00	6.00	6.50	3.75	15	15.00	12.50
5	5	15	15	6½	6½	25	30	35	1.00	10	10	12.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	12.00	10.00
5	5	..	10	5½	5	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	12.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	25.00	15.00
5	6½	15	15	7½	6½	30	30	25	1.25	10	10	8.50	5.75	5.50	3.50	25	25.00	22.00
5	6½	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	40	1.25	10	8	8.50	5.75	6.00	4.50	25	25.00	15.00
7	6	12	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.25	10	8	8.50	5.75	5.50	3.50	25	25.00	15.00
7	7	15	12½	7	8	35	35	35	.90	10	8½	11.00	9.00	7.50	6.00	25	30.00	18.00
8	6	12	15	7	8	35	35	35	.75	15	10	11.75	9.50	8.75	6.75	30	25.00	15.00
8	5	15	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.50	15	10	13.50	11.00	5.50	4.50	30	35.00	20.00
8	5	15	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.50	15	10	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	35.00	20.00
6	6	17½	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	.75	15	15	12.85	8.10	.....	8.00	35	30.00	20.00
8	10	20	17½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.12½	25	12½	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	45.00	35.00
8	6	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.20	15	12½	6	6	6	6	40	25.00	20.00
8	8	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.05	20	12½	.....	5.00	.....	3.50	30	35.00	25.00
8	6	12	15	8	8½	40	40	40	.90	20	15	.....	3.00	.....	.....	35	20.00	10.10
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30-60	1.25	25	12½	12.00	8.75	6.50	.....	40	20.00	14.00
6½	6	15	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	1.25	20	10	.....	8.00	6.50	6.50	40	25.00	15.00
6½	6½	12½	12½	5½	6½	35	50	40	1.00	15	10	.....	7.50	.....	*3.75	30	25.00	20.00
8	8	20	15	7	6½	40	50	40	1.00	15	10	11.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	50	03.00	25.00
8	8	12½	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.50	25	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	40	25.00	15.00
8	8	12½	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	20	12½	.....	14.50	.....	.....	40	20.00	15.00

9. Per load.

10. In British Columbia a sack of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

11. Delivery extra, 75c-\$1.50.

Rentals. — Rents were two dollars higher at Ottawa on account of a general advance, and also due to improvements to the class of houses occupied by workmen. At Toronto the demand for six-roomed houses with sani-

tary conveniences is much greater than the supply, as building has been chiefly on other classes of houses, and rents were a dollar higher. Houses without sanitary conveniences were lower at Cobalt, Ont.

DEPUTATION OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

ON November 9th, ¹⁹¹² a deputation representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Letter-carriers' Association was received by the Prime Minister, when important resolutions asking for the betterment of certain conditions affecting men and trade unions were presented to him. The Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, was also present. The deputation consisted of the President, the acting Secretary, and the Vice-President of the Congress, together with Mr. Jos Gibbons, of Toronto, and Mr. William Lodge, of Ottawa. The Letter-carriers were represented by Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal delegates.

The President of the Congress, Mr. J. C. Watters, in introducing the deputation, informed the Prime Minister that it comprised representatives of one hundred thousand workmen. Attention was especially drawn by him to the condition of the steel workers in Nova Scotia, and a request was preferred that a Royal Commission might be appointed to look into such conditions. He represented that hours of labour were too long, wages too low, and that officers and organizers of unions were subject to ill-treatment at the hands of individuals in the employ of the steel interests.

Mr. Bancroft asked the Premier for assurance in regard to the introduction of the Eight Hour Day Bill before the House. He stated that a Bill had been prepared which the Congress would like to submit to the Minister of Labour if it were known that such a Bill

was likely to be introduced. The Premier replied that he could not give an assurance on this subject at the present time.

The members of the deputation stated that there had not been any reason since the Calgary Convention to change their views on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. While the Congress still believed in the principle of investigation and conciliation, and endorsed the principle of the Act, they believed it could be made a greater help to the working class if some amendments were made which would obliterate some of the objections raised against the Bill itself throughout the country.

With reference to the Lord's Day Act, Mr. Bancroft recalled that waiters in restaurants come under that Act, and work seven days a week. It was stated that these classes of employees work continuously in Toronto, and they would like the restaurant employers all over the country to take this question up, and also to have the Dominion Government make an amendment to the Lord's Day Act giving them one day off a week. A resolution in the following terms was submitted:—

"In view of the continuity of the methods of employment of cooks, waiters and waitresses, whereby they are obliged to work 365 days in the year, and whereas such conditions of employment are inconsistent with the advance of civilization and the principles advocated by organized labour; therefore, be it resolved, that the executive of this Congress introduce legis-

lation into the Dominion Parliament providing for one day's rest in seven to all employees engaged in the hotels and restaurants."

A resolution was submitted which had been previously adopted by the deputation in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific. The resolution stated that whereas the Grand Trunk Pacific Company were losing heavily on operating expenses, that the line should be operated under the regulations of the Railway Act and under the control of the Railway Commission. It was further resolved that the Government be petitioned to investigate into the accounts of the Company and discover how the money is being spent. Mr. Bancroft believed that the Company in question was under the control of the Railway Commission, but held that it would take an investigation to prove how the money was being spent, his statement being that the company were the recipients of many millions of dollars due to the credit of the country and had used that money largely to defeat the ends of the strikers.

The deputation drew the attention of the Premier to the case of stone-workers on the Welland Canal. The bricklayers and stonemasons, he said, felt somewhat keenly the proposition of substituting cement in Government contracts for stonework. It was held that stone was the right kind of material for such work and that in using cement the Government contractors were really employing unskilled labour to the displacement of skilled bricklayers and stonemasons. The Premier stated that in matters such as these the Government felt as in custody of the money of the people and were governed by conditions. He stated that economic conditions brought about changes of material in Government and private operations as well, and that it was quite possible for workmen to suffer more or less in the developing character of the working conditions. He promised, however, that the matter should be submitted to the Minister of Public Works.

The attention of the Premier was drawn to the question of Conservation, especially in reference to the utilization of water powers and telephone lines. The resolution submitted in regard to this matter called upon the representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments to conserve all water powers and coal lands so that the people might get the maximum benefit from them. It was urged that the municipalities be asked to join the government of the various Provinces in bringing about this public ownership, so that the power, light, telephone and other conveniences be brought down to a cheaper rate and that the high cost of production and living be thereby cut down. The Premier mentioned that the forests were under Provincial jurisdiction in all the Provinces except three, and that the same was largely the case with water powers. He entirely agreed with the principle that they should be utilized as far as possible for the benefit of the whole and not the few, but stated on the other hand that in inviting capital for the purpose of developing any industry a fair return must be given.

The progress of co-operation in different countries was mentioned by the deputation, and a resolution was submitted calling for the encouragement of the regulation and control of co-operative societies.

The representative of the Letter-carriers submitted the case of this class of employees and asked for an increase of fifty cents per day. Attention was also drawn to the conditions under which uniforms were made and the need for investigation into such and improvement thereto.

The need of legislation for protecting union labels was dealt with by Mr. William Lodge.

Mr. James Simpson defined the position of the Congress in regard to the Boy Scout movement. He stated that while the members of the various corps were excellently trained, yet the sentiment of the working man was against

international war and opposed to the developing of the military spirit among the boys of the country.

A resolution was submitted in regard to penalizing false representations as to employment of labour by employers. It was maintained that in the event of men

being brought from other places to a locality where a strike was in progress, if they were not warned beforehand of its existence, and if they did not wish to accept the employment they should be paid their travelling expenses both ways and other costs.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was held at Rochester on November, 11th. The report of the President, Samuel Gompers, was a comprehensive review of the work of the organization for the past year, particularly with regard to legislation supported by the Federation. Discussing the growth of the Federation, the report set forth that during the year ending September 30th, 1912, 260 charters were issued to labour organizations affiliating with the Federation. "The average membership reported and upon whom per capita tax was paid by the affiliated organizations to the American Federation of Labour during the past year was 1,770,145, an increase over the number reported for 1911, which was 1,761,835. On September 30th, 1912, the membership of the affiliated organizations was 1,841,268."

The president also reported progress in the organization of the international labour movement in Canada and in Porto Rico. In Canada he reported a total membership of from 60,000 to 70,000 in the Trades and Labour Congress and in Porto Rico, he declared, 160 unions had been organized with 9,000 members. Improved working conditions were reported in both Canada and Porto Rico. President Gompers' report included statements from the building trades, metal trades, mining, railroad employees and union label trades departments, showing the progress made by each department of

the Federation during the year. In the report was included a statement by the secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department, in which the following statement was made: "The Los Angeles strike continued for a period covering more than twenty-one months. At the beginning of the fight organization among the workers of that city was in a deplorable condition. It is generally conceded by those who were on the ground that our fight for the shorter workday would have been won had it not been for the deplorable calamity in connection with the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building. Even with this handicap, after the public declaration of labour's position and attitude towards the alleged crime, there was still a chance of winning up to the time when the guilt of the McNamaras was established by their confession. Then it was recognized that there was no chance of winning the strike or persuading the employers to make concessions."

After discussing the visit of the Secretary of the International Secretariat, to the United States last spring, Mr. Gompers' report recommended that the American Federation send a representative to the meeting of the Secretariat, if one is held in 1913, and that if no meeting is held in that year, the Federation invite the Secretariat to meet at San Francisco in 1915, during the Panama Pacific Exposition, either immediately before or immediately following the convention of the American Federation.

Reviewing the legislative work of the year, the president set forth that fifteen members of trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour had been elected to the House of Representatives. Of these fifteen, four are members of the House Committee on Labour, of which Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a union member, is chairman. To the labour members of the House, Mr. Gompers gave much of the credit for the passage of a score of bills endorsed and urged by the Federation of Labour. Among the measures mentioned in the report were the eight-hour law, the Childrens Bureau law, the law creating an Industrial Relations Commission, law giving postal clerks the right of hearing petitions and association and the law prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

In conclusion Mr. Gomper's report urged more extensive organization work among the workers of all indus-

tries and the general extension of the federation.

The report of the Secretary of the Federation, showed total receipts of \$207,373 for the year and expenditures of \$277,479. The Federation began the year with a balance of \$139,579 and closed the year with \$70,005 less. In discussing the strikes of the year, Mr. Morrison's report said: — "Reports from sixty-four national and international organizations and from local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, show that there were 716 strikes, in which there were 74,069 involved. Of that number, 66,892 were benefitted, and 6,177 not benefitted. Total cost of the strikes reported was \$1,986,263. Adding to that amount \$156,889 donations made by local unions to other unions, we have a total of \$2,143,153 expended to sustain members on strike during the past year," he said. Similar figures were set forth in the report of the treasurer.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL conditions continued to be disturbed by disputes during November, an increase in number being reported over the previous month. In regard to the disputes which were previously in existence, numbering in all fourteen, only one, that of coal miners on Vancouver Island, affected a large number of employees, the remainder being chiefly long standing disputes by which only a few workmen are still affected. Two serious disputes commenced during the month, one of miners at Porcupine affecting twelve hundred employees, the other that of employees in the freight departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway system in various parts of the country.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude. — The number of trade disputes reported to be in existence in Canada during November was twenty-five, an increase of four over the previous month, and an increase of eleven over November, 1911. About eighty firms and 3,900 employees were involved in these disputes, about thirty-three firms and 2,300 employees being involved in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes was approximately 68,200 working days, compared with a loss of about 98,000 working days in October.

and 140,600 working days lost in November, 1911.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month, and the number of employees affected in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Mining.....	1	1,200
Building trades.....	1	28
Metal trades.....	5	507
Clothing trades.....	2	38
Railway Service.....	1	500
Miscellaneous Trades.....	1	15
Total.....	11	2,288

Localities affected by new disputes. — The new disputes of the month took place in the following Provinces:—

Province.	No. of disputes
Quebec.....	2
Ontario.....	4
Saskatchewan.....	2
Alberta.....	1
British Columbia.....	1
Total.....	10*

*By the strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway system, men were affected in various provinces.

Causes of disputes. — The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For higher wages.....	2
Against reduction in wages.....	2
For higher wages and other changes.....	3
Against employment of non-unionists.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	3
Total.....	11

Methods of settlement. — Of the twenty-five disputes in existence ten came to a termination during November. In five cases negotiations between

the parties concerned resulted in work being resumed, in one case the men returned to work pending a final arrangement. In four cases the places of the strikers were filled.

Results of disputes. — Of the ten disputes definitely terminated four ended by the demands of the strikers being wholly or partially granted. In two cases the strikers returned to work under conditions existing before the strike, in one of which the demands of the men were granted shortly afterwards. In the remaining cases the places of the strikers were filled.

Disputes Beginning Before November.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during November were disputes of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith, miners at Cobalt, carpenters at Niagara Falls, plumbers at Windsor and Walkerville, painters at Kingston, structural ironworkers at Edmonton, iron moulders at Ottawa, machinists at St. John. tailors at Toronto, hat and cap makers at Truro, N.S., boot and shoe workers at Three Rivers and Toronto, machinists and boilermakers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and stage employees at London.

Coal miners, Cumberland and Ladysmith. — The dispute among coal miners employed in the Canadian Collieries continued throughout the month. It was reported to the Department that one of the mines had closed down, but that the men had mostly returned to work in those that were now carrying on operations. About 1,000 miners were still out at the end of November.

Miners, Cobalt. — In the case of a strike of miners at Cobalt which occurred on October 19th on account of the refusal of the employers to reduce the number of working hours from ten to nine per day, it was reported to the Department that the men resumed work on November 4th under the arrangement existing before the occurrence of the strike.

Carpenters, Niagara Falls. — No definite termination was reported of the strike of carpenters which occurred at Niagara Falls on September 4th. This strike, it will be remembered, took place on account of the differences between the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the members of which latter organization were not recognized as union men by members of the former. During November six more carpenters in the employ of another contractor struck work on account of the employment of a non-union man, and no termination of this dispute had been reported at the end of the month.

Plumbers, Windsor and Walkerville. — No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Painters, Kingston. — Conditions in this dispute were unchanged, so far as the Department was aware, at the end of November.

Structural iron workers, Edmonton. — It was reported to the Department that the ironworkers and carpenters employed on the Canadian Pacific bridge who struck work on October 1st were granted their demands of fifty cents per hour and a nine-hour day.

Iron moulders, Ottawa. — No definite termination of this dispute, which commenced on June 6th, was reported to the Department during the month.

Machinists, St. John. — On October 17th seven machinists in the employ of James Pender & Company, of St. John, stopped work on account of the refusal of the company to pay time and a half for Saturday afternoon work. The Department was informed by the company that about half the men were replaced, and that the others' places would be filled as soon as possible.

Tailors, Toronto. — No information in regard to this dispute was received in the Department during November.

Hat and cap makers, Truro. — No change in conditions in regard to this

dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Boot and shoe workers, Three Rivers, Que. — In the case of a strike of boot and shoe workers which occurred at Three Rivers on October 21st, the company informed the Department at the end of November that eleven of the men had returned to work and that the places of the remainder had been filled.

Boot and shoe workers, Toronto. — A strike of boot and shoe workers occurred at Toronto on October 26th, the matter not having been reported to the Department before December. In regard to the cause of the dispute the employing company stated that they were making a readjustment of piece-work prices and that in the total result there would be no reduction in the general scale of wages. The union, on the other hand, claimed that the proposed changes meant a reduction on certain classes of work. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during November.

Machinists and boilermakers on Grand Trunk Pacific. — No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Stage employees, London. — In the case of a strike of stage employees at London which occurred on October 31st, and was previously reported. The Department was informed that the strike ended on November 4th, the men obtaining their demands.

Disputes Beginning During November.

The new disputes of the month comprised disputes of miners at Porcupine, marble workers at Vancouver, iron moulders at Sault Ste. Marie and Waterloo, electrical workers at Saskatoon, sheet metal workers at Edmonton, telephone employees at Regina, cap makers and cloak makers at Montreal, freight clerks and freight handlers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and automobile painters at Walkerville.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES C, No. 139

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE NOVEMBER.											
<i>Mining—</i>											
Coal Miners.....	Cumberland and Ladysmith	Alleged discrimination against employees	1	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17-18	No termination reported at the end of the month
Miners.....	Cobalt	For shorter hours.....	1	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 19 Nov. 4	Work resumed under pre-existing conditions
<i>Building Trades—</i>											
Carpenters.....	Niagara Falls.....	Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 2	No termination reported at the end of month.....
Plumbers	Windsor and Walkerville	For higher wages, shorter hours, & recognition of union	6	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	June 25	"
Painters.....	Kingston.....	For higher wages and short hours	3	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	July 2	"
Structural Iron Workers.....	Edmonton.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Demands granted
<i>Metal Trades—</i>											
Iron moulders.....	Ottawa.....	For shorter hours	5	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	June 6	"
Machinists.....	St. John, N.B.....	For higher pay for overtime.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 7 Nov.	Majority of strikers replaced
<i>Clothing Trades—</i>											
Tailors	Toronto.....	Failure to reach new agr'm't.	21	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 4	No termination reported at the end of the month
Hat & Cap Makers.....	Toronto, N.S.....	For higher wages.....	1	.....	10	15	.....	.....	Oct. 10	"
Boot & Shoe Workers.....	Three Rivers.....	Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	" 21	Some men returned to work; others placed filled
" "	Toronto.....	Against reduction in wages.....	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	" 26	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>Railway Service—</i>											
Mechanists and Boiler-makers.....	Westfort, Ont. to Eason, Alta.	Failure to reach agreement.....	1	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	" 10/11	"
<i>Misc. Trades</i>											
Stage Employees.....	London.....	Against reduction in staff and dismissal of employee	1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	" 31 Nov. 4	Member of Union put in place of dismissed man

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING NOVEMBER.

<i>Mining—</i> Miners.....	Porcupine.....	Against reduction in wages.....	25	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>Building Trades—</i> Marble setters, hel- pers & polishers..	Vancouver.....	For higher wages.....	5	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	23	"
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Iron Moulders.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Against reduction in over- time payment.....	1	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	11	"
Iron Moulders.....	Waterloo.....	Ag't-employment of apprentices at nearly same rate as journeymen.....	1	.....	12	1	.....	.....	11 Nov.	Apprentice laid off and men returned to work
Electrical Workers.....	Saskatoon.....	For higher wages, shorter hour, & other changes.....	1	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1	3 Men returned to work pending settlement
Sheet Metal W'krs.....	Edmonton.....	For higher wages.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	13	18 Demand granted
Telephone employees	Regina.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	1	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	1	5 Work resumed, increase granted later
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Capuakners.....	Montreal.....	For employment of unionists only.....	1	.....	13	2	1	.....	2	Employer states strikers' places filled; men claim strike still on
Cloakmakers.....	Montreal.....	Alleged unsanitary condi- tions and ill-treatment.....	1	.....	15	7	.....	.....	14	No termination reported at the end of the month
<i>Railway Service—</i> Freight Clerks and Freight Handlers.	C. P. R. System.	Refusal of Company to con- sider application for rules and rate of pay	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	"
<i>Miscellaneous</i> Automobile Trim- mers.....	Walkerville.....	Failure to agree on price paid for piece work.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	3	Comp'y. state men's places filled.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments af- fected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes pub- lished in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Miners, Porcupine. — A strike affecting about twenty-five mines and twelve hundred employees occurred at Porcupine on November 15th. Some time ago some of the mines announced a reduction of wages to be paid to their employees, and the matter was referred to the Department of Labour. A Conciliation Board was appointed to deal with the question, the award of which was not acceptable to the employees and a strike followed. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Marble workers, Vancouver. — A strike of marble setters, helpers and polishers occurred on November 23rd at Vancouver, twenty-eight men ceasing work on account of the refusal of their employers to grant an increase in wages of fifty cents per day. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during November.

Iron moulders, Sault Ste. Marie. — A cessation of work took place on November 11th among employees of the Algoma Steel Works, the cause of the dispute being a reduction in overtime rates. The men claimed that the dispute was a lock-out owing to their refusal to accept a reduction, the company, on the other hand, stated that the works had been taken over by the steel company, necessitating a change in system. About 200 men were involved in this dispute, no termination of which had been reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Iron moulders, Waterloo. — Twelve iron moulders in the employ of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company struck work on November 11th on account of the employment by the firm of a certain apprentice at nearly the same rate of wages as that paid to journeymen. The strike terminated on November 21st when the apprentice was laid off and the men returned to work.

Electrical workers, Saskatoon. — A strike occurred on November 1st of electrical workers employed by the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan in

Saskatoon and vicinity, following a demand on the part of the men for an increase in wages, a reduction of working hours, and other changes in working conditions. The men returned to work on November 3rd, pending a settlement by a Conciliation Board.

Sheet metal workers, Edmonton. — A strike of sheet metal workers occurred at Edmonton on November 13th, the cause of the dispute being a demand of the union for an increase in wages. The dispute terminated on November 18th, the employers concerned having agreed to recognize the minimum scale demanded by the men. More than 100 men were affected by this dispute.

Telephone employees, Regina. — A dispute between the Saskatchewan Government and the telephone linemen, cable splicers, installers and trouble men occurred on November 1st, following a demand for an increase of wages and a reduction in working hours. A strike resulted which lasted four days, when the men resumed work on the understanding that whatever rate was finally agreed to such rate was to be paid from the time work was resumed. About 150 men were affected by this dispute.

Cap makers, Montreal. — A strike occurred on November 2nd among workers employed by William Scully, of Montreal. A communication from the employer informed the Department that the cause of the dispute was a refusal to accede to demands on the part of the union that only union hands be employed, and that a committee of the union, whether composed of employees or not, should supervise and adjudicate on conditions from time to time. The representative of the men stated that the employees demanded an increase of \$1.00 per week and also better treatment and a recognition of the union. Fifteen employees were affected by this dispute, no termination of which was reported to the Department during November.

Cloak makers, Montreal. — Cloak makers to the number of twenty-two in the employ of the De Leon Costume

Company, of Montreal, struck work on November 14th, alleging unsanitary conditions and ill-treatment on the part of the company. A representative of the employees stated that a conference was requested with the company, but that it was refused. No termination of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Freight clerks and freight handlers, etc., on C.P.R. — A dispute occurred between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, chiefly freight clerks and freight handlers, etc., on account of the refusal of the officials of the company to consider an application for certain rules and rates of pay submitted by the employees through the officers of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The dispute resulted in a strike on November 4th, extending the whole length of the line, but effective only, so far

as the Department could learn, at some points, chiefly perhaps at Ottawa and Fort William. It was estimated that about 500 men went out at different points. The matter was referred for adjustment to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and was being proceeded with at the close of the month.

Automobile painters, Walkerville. — A strike of employees of the American Auto Trimming Company, Limited, occurred on November 3rd. The company in a communication to the Department stated that five men declined to accept a price for piecework which allowed them to make a minimum wage of \$6.00 per day, and were discharged by the company. About ten others from another department went out in sympathy, and according to the statement of the company their places were filled and the factory was running in normal capacity at the end of the month.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE total immigration to Canada for the first seven months of the fiscal year 1912 was 300,841, as compared with 265,833 for the corresponding period of 1911, the increase being thirteen per cent. Of the total arrivals for the seven months ending November 200,701 were at ocean ports as against 172,260 during the corresponding period of last year. There was also an increase in the number of

arrivals from the United States, the totals for the period in question being 100,140 for 1912 and 93,573 for 1911.

During the month of October this year there were 27,192 arrivals, 16,711 of them having been at ocean ports, and 10,481 from the United States, as against 23,902 for October of last year, being an increase of fourteen per cent. The following is a resumé of official returns received in the Department during November:—

EMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12

	1911-12.				1912-13.				INCREASE				DECREASE				Percentage	
	Male		Female		Totals		Male		Female		Children		Male		Female		Total	
	Children		Children		Children		Children		Children		Children		Children		Children		Children	
APRIL:																		
Via Ocean Ports.....	24,880	6,321	4,079	2,621	35,383	28,897	7,246	5,294	41,437	4,017	922	1,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
From U.S.A.....	10,671	3,015	2,761	1,121	16,367	11,121	3,769	3,604	21,494	3,500	754	843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Totals.....	35,551	9,336	6,840	4,018	51,689	43,018	11,015	8,898	62,931	7,517	1,676	2,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
MAY:																		
Via Ocean Ports.....	27,427	11,223	7,410	2,428	46,069	29,428	11,300	7,693	48,421	2,001	77	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
From U.S.A.....	10,103	2,433	2,534	1,753	15,370	11,753	3,424	2,919	18,101	1,655	691	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Totals.....	37,530	13,656	9,944	4,181	61,439	41,181	14,724	10,612	66,522	3,656	768	668	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
JUNE:																		
Via ocean ports.....	11,005	8,268	5,702	1,610	27,573	16,610	9,106	6,429	32,140	2,605	840	727	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
From U.S.A.....	7,746	2,467	1,932	8,891	12,015	8,891	2,846	2,011	13,418	1,155	479	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Totals.....	21,711	10,533	7,634	25,501	40,008	25,501	11,952	8,440	45,558	3,760	1,319	806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
JULY:																		
Via ocean ports.....	8,973	5,173	4,158	1,054	18,699	11,054	6,212	4,473	21,739	2,081	734	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
From U.S.A.....	7,412	2,106	1,461	7,928	11,012	7,928	2,609	1,860	12,557	486	583	406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Totals.....	16,415	7,584	5,622	18,982	29,711	18,982	8,941	6,403	34,296	2,567	1,327	781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
AUGUST:																		
Via Ocean Ports.....	5,835	4,220	2,901	1,096	13,056	9,447	5,920	4,181	19,558	3,562	1,710	1,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
From U.S.A.....	12,807	2,317	1,875	9,123	17,019	9,123	2,391	1,795	13,309	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Totals.....	18,652	6,537	4,836	30,115	30,115	18,570	8,321	5,976	32,867	.....	1,784	1,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
SEPTEMBER:																		
Via ocean ports.....	6,963	6,289	4,335	9,077	17,563	9,077	6,833	4,790	20,690	2,090	544	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
From U.S.A.....	7,884	1,981	1,619	6,817	11,484	6,817	1,978	1,625	10,400	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Totals.....	14,852	8,270	5,955	15,914	29,077	15,914	8,811	6,415	31,110	1,062	544	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

Immigrants Via ocean ports..... From U.S.A.....	6,073	5,102	8,311	13,646	7,831	5,553	8,827	16,711	2,298	461	316	3,066	.....	.....	.....	22
	6,333	2,136	1,791	10,266	6,644	2,185	1,651	10,481	310	55	.....	225	.....	14	.....	2
	11,3 8	7,23	5,32	23,902	13,976	7,738	5,178	27,192	2,608	506	176	3,291	.....	.....	.....	11
Totals.....	136,009	63,55	46,183	265,893	177,147	71,472	52,222	300,841	21,048	7,9 1	6,03	35,07	.....	.....	.....	13
Grand Totals																

BRITISH EMIGRATION

During the month of October, 1912, the number of British subjects leaving for the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY								
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total United Kingdom
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	
	9,784	7,930	93	106	1,906	2,120	578	630	12,361
October									10,786

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	Oct. 1912		Oct. 1911.	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	13	4,511.00	14	14,239.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	12	1,505.63	14	1,810.20
British Columbia sales.....	7	160.00	5	143.10
Homesteads.....	1,892	320,783.22	1,664	262,023.20
License of occupation.....	2		1	
Military Bounty grants.....	1	160.00	1	160.00
Mining lands sales.....	1	195.31	4	2,074.14
Mineral rights (318 acres).....	1		3	
North West half-breed grants.....	6	960.00	13	1,801.33
Parish sales.....	1		1	130.00
Quit claim, special grants (475.28 acres).....	1			
<i>Railways:</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	1	320.00		
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	7	28,797.00	2	12.38
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	7	56.47	9	361.59
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	2	18.22		
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....			9	219.65
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....	7	970.34	4	630.00
Sales.....	66	7,496.54	44	2,833.25
School land sales.....	32	5,638.50	21	802.24
Special grants.....	9	504.57	19	833.17
Yukon Territory homesteads.....	1	160.00	2	213.27
Yukon Territory sales.....	1		4	209.34
Total.....	2,070	372,237.80	1,827	288,620.87

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1911.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....			131	182				
Brandon.....	1	4						
Calgary.....					220	278		
Dauphin.....	36	59						
Edmonton.....					390	458		
Estevan.....			51	77				
Grand Prairie.....					54	48		
Humboldt.....			88	109				
Kamloops.....							35	38
Leitchbridge.....					24	44		
Medicine Hat.....			93	118	91	185		
Moose Jaw.....			241	312				
New Westminster.....					15	26		5
Peace River.....								
Prince Albert.....			138	144				
Regina.....			24	21				
Red Deer.....					85	128		
Saskatoon.....			151	219				
Swift Current.....			239	264				
Winnipeg.....	153	153						
Yorkton.....			67	67				
Total.....	190	216	1213	1499	877	1167	35	38

Number of entries for Oct. 1911..... 2909

Number of entries for Oct. 1912..... 2315

Net decrease for Oct., 1912..... 594

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January.....	196	144	803	642	678	568	8	6
February.....	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March.....	264	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
April.....	475	305	2263	2483	1684	1785	29	37
May.....	318	333	1948	2328	1534	1612	36	35
June.....	239	356	2243	2516	1479	1771	28	37
July.....	347	289	2269	2446	1535	1593	46	33
August.....	239	295	1726	2194	1167	1477	29	37
September.....	213	214	1275	1679	955	1299	20	55
October.....	190	216	1213	1499	877	1167	35	27
Total.....	2699	2473	15823	18277	11870	13121	254	290
From Jan., 1911.....	34,111							
" 1912.....	30,646							
Net decrease for ten months.....	3,465							

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	3	109	68	.....	180
" Quebec.....	1	25	22	.....	48
" Nova Scotia.....	.....	2	9	.....	13
" New Brunswick.....	.....	3	6	2	10
" Prince Edward Island.....	.....	2	3	1	5
" Manitoba.....	29	11	2	1	43
" Saskatchewan.....	.....	138	5	.....	143
" Alberta.....	.....	4	74	.....	78
" British Columbia.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Persons who had previous entry.....	27	162	152	3	344
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	2	10	7	.....	19
Americans.....	19	348	200	11	578
English.....	20	156	99	6	281
Scotch.....	6	21	31	2	60
Irish.....	1	19	18	.....	28
French.....	.....	8	8	.....	16
Belgians.....	3	6	5	.....	14
Swiss.....	1	6	8	.....	15
Italians.....	1	3	.....	1	5
Roumanians.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Syrians.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Germans.....	9	26	18	.....	53
Austro Hungarians.....	36	52	30	1	119
Hollanders.....	1	3	4	.....	8
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	11	2	.....	13
Icelanders.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Swedes.....	4	20	34	6	64
Norwegians.....	2	25	32	1	60
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	20	32	38	.....	90
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Doukhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hindoes.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
South-American.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Macedonian.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Archi-mis.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hawai.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	190	1213	877	20	2316

Number of souls represented by above entries—5,326

Weekly returns 23rd and 31st Oct. for Peace River are not included in the above statement. Not yet received.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING AND FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Electric light wiring and fittings in Post Office, St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractor, The Barratt Electric Company, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, October 23rd, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,198.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO POST OFFICE FITTINGS, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Alterations and additions to post office fittings, Brockville, Ont. Name of contractor, F. W. Clow, Brockville, Ont. Date of contract, November, 12th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,450.

INTERIOR FITTINGS IN PUBLIC BUILDING, PORT HOPE, ONT.

Interior fittings in public building, Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, November 13th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$4,939.

FITTINGS IN ARMOURY BUILDING, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

Fittings in armoury building, Niagara Falls, Ont. Name of contractor, A. B. Robertson, Niagara Falls, Ont. Date of contract, November 14th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,690.

INTERIOR FITTINGS, IN PUBLIC BUILDING, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

Interior fittings in public building, Chilliwack, B. C. Name of contractor, Vancouver Showcase Cabinet Works, Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, November 20th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,691.

Fair Wages Clauses.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like them as if such moneys were payable rights in respect of moneys so owing to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanics, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

**Note.*—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the immediately preceding contracts.

LANDING PIER, STE. FELICITE, QUE.
Landing pier, Ste. Félicité. Name of contractor, M. Bernatchez, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, November 9th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$13,450.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenter	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO LABORATORY, OTTAWA, ONT.

Additions and alterations to laboratory, Ottawa, Ont. Names of contractors, R. Taylor and J. Lackey, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 12th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$12,860.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Carpenters	35c p. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Stairbuilders	35c " 9 "
Stonecutters	44c " 8 "
Bricklayers	52c " 8 "
Masons	52c " 8 "
Painters and glaziers	30c " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	39c " 9 "
Plasterers	42½c " 9 "
Plasterers' labourers	30c " 9 "
Structural iron workers	35c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	35c " 9 "
Electrical workers	30c " 9 "
Builders' labourers	30c " 9 "
Common labourers	\$2.00 p. day 9 "
Metal lathers	45c p. hr., 9 hrs p. day
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	\$3.00 p. day 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 10 "

RECONSTRUCTION OF BREAKWATER AND SHEET PILING AND DREDGING, BEAVERTON, ONT.

Reconstruction of breakwater and sheet piling and dredging, Beaverton, Ont. Name of contractor, David Conroy, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, November 18th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$41,874.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenter	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
" mixing concrete	2.50 " 10 "
" laying concrete	2.50 " 10 "
" stone crushers	2.50 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.75 " 10 "
Dredge captain	\$125 p. mo. & board
Dredge engineer	120 " " "
" fireman	45 " " "
Craneman	80 " " "
Scowmen	40 " " "
Deckhand	40 " " "
Cook (male)	60 " " "
" (female)	35 " " "
Tug Captain	75 " " "
Tug engineer	75 " " "
Tug fireman	40 " " "
Time-keeper	1.75 per day of 10 hours
Quarrymen	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

12 hours per day

CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL SECTION
TO QUAY WALLS AT MOUTH OF
MISSION RIVER, FORT
WILLIAM, ONT.

Construction of additional section to Quay walls at mouth of Mission River, (Fort William, Ont.) Name of contractors, Heney and Smith, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 18th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$132,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate
Foreman carpenters.....	50c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. day
" mixing concrete....	30c " 10 "
" laying concrete....	30c " 10 "
" stone crushers.....	\$120 p. mo., 12 hrs. p. day
Carpenters.....	40c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Blacksmiths.....	46c " 10 "
" helpers.....	29½ " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	\$2.25 pr. day of 10 hours
Ordinary Labourers.....	20c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Driver with 1 horse and cart.	\$4.00 pr. day of 10 hours
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	5.00 " 10 "

RETAINING WALL, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Retaining wall, Owen Sound, Ont. Names of contractors, Butchart & McDowall, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, November 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$18,900.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.50 per-day of 10 hours
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.50 " 10 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	2.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	3.00 " 10 "
Timekeeper.....	2.00 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	4.00 " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of November, 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Erection of a Strauss Basculle Railway Bridge and a fixed span railway bridge over Trent Canal at Campbellford, Ontario. Date of contract, November 12th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$35,500.00. Contractors, "The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited," of Hamilton, Ontario.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Bridge erection foreman.....	\$2.50
Assemblers.....	2.25
Riveters.....	2.25
Rivet heaters.....	2.25
Structural iron workers.....	2.25
Carpenter's labourers.....	1.50
Hoisting engine driver.....	2.00
Carpenters.....	2.25
Painters.....	2.00
Watchman.....	1.50
Machinists.....	2.00
" helpers.....	No rate
Builders' labourers.....	1.75

Erection of a passenger station on the Intercolonial railway at Chatham, New Brunswick. Date of contract, November 11th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$19,500.00. Contractors, "Daniel R. Morrison and Peter G. Clark," of Summerside, Prince Edward Island.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Foreman mason.....	\$4.00
Foreman carpenter.....	2.50
Stonecutters.....	4.00
Masons.....	3.50
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Concrete mixers.....	1.50
Carpenters.....	2.00
Joiners.....	2.25
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.25
Tilers.....	2.25
" helpers.....	1.75
Boilermakers.....	2.50
Pipefitters.....	2.50
Slate roofers.....	2.50
Plumbers.....	2.50
Painters.....	2.00
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.25
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50
Timekeepers.....	2.00
Water boy.....	0.75
Watchmen.....	1.75

Concrete men.....	1.75 per day of 10 hours
Steam rock drillers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineer.....	100.00 per month
" fireman.....	50.00 "
" craneman.....	70.00 "
Tracklayers.....	1.75 p. day of 10 hours
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75 " 10 "
Axemen.....	2.00 " 10 "

Department of Militia and Defence.

CONSTRUCTION OF RIFLE RANGE,
CHATHAM, ONT.

Construction of rifle range at Chatham, Ont. Name of contractor, John Lowrey, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 10th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$3,425.

Construction of a line of railway from St. John to Grand Falls, New Brunswick, exclusive of a railway bridge across the Kennebecasis River, at or near Ferry Point, and two railway bridges across the St. John River, one at or near Mistake and one at or near Andover; not exceeding 228 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, November 5th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, "The Saint John and Quebec Railway Company."

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$0.27½ per hour 10 h.p. d
Builders' Labourers.....	0.22½ " " " "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20 " " " "
Concrete Labourers.....	0.22½ " " " "
Painters.....	0.25 " " " "
Electricians.....	0.25 " " " "
Drivers with horse & cart.....	0.25 " " " "
Drivers with 2 horses & wagon.....	0.40 " " " "
Drivers with 2 horses & scraper.....	0.40 " " " "

ADDITION TO OLD COURT HOUSE,
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

(For use as a Drill Hall.)

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Earth foreman.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours
Concrete foreman.....	3.00 " 10 "
Rock drillers (hammermen).....	1.75 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Stationary engine engineers.....	2.00 " 10 "
" firemen.....	1.75 " 10 "
Donkey engine driver.....	90.00 per month

Addition to old court house at Sherbrooke, Que. for use as a drill hall. Name of contractor, Loomis and Dakin, Ltd. Date of contract, September 11th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$28,600.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trades or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	\$0.40 per hr. 8 hrs p. day
Bricklayers.....	0.50 " 9 "
Masons.....	0.45 " 9 "
Carpenters & Joiners.....	0.30 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0.45 " 9 "
Painters & Glaziers.....	0.25 " 9 "
Plumbers & Steamfitters.....	0.30 " 9 "
Sheet metal worker.....	0.25 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	2.25 per day of 9 hours
Builders Labourers.....	2.00 " 9 "
Ordinary Labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.....	4.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & scraper.....	4.50 " 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF DRILL HALL,
MARKDALE, ONT.

Construction of drill hall at Markdale, Ont. Name of contractor, W. A. Tom, Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 13th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$11,775.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Stonefitters.....	44c p. hr., 10 hrs p. d'y
Masons.....	45c " 10 "
Carpenters.....	30c " 10 "
Joiners.....	30c " 10 "
Stairbuilders.....	30c " 10 "
Plasterers.....	45c " 10 "
Lathers.....	30c " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	30c " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	30c " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	25c " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	25c " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	20c " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	17½c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	\$2.50 p. day of 10 hours
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and scraper.....	4.00 " 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF DRILL HALL,
OMEMEE, ONT.

Construction of drill hall at Omemee, Ont. Name of contractor, Fitzgerald and Padget, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, September 24th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$8,325.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	\$4.50 p. dy. of 10 hr. p. dy
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Joiners.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Lathers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and scraper.....	4.50 " 10 "

Full days pay for 9 hours on Saturday.

CONSTRUCTION OF DRILL HALL,
VERNON, ONT.

Construction of drill hall, Vernon, B. C. Name of contractor, T. E. Crowell. Date of contract, October 7th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$16,811.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages : Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	62½c per hr., 9 hrs p. day
Bricklayers.....	67½c " 9 "
Masons.....	67½c " 9 "
Carpenters.....	45c " 9 "
Joiners.....	50c " 9 "
Stairbuilders.....	50c " 9 "
Plasterers.....	67 c " 9 "
Lathers.....	\$3 M.
Painters and glaziers.....	40c per hr., 9 hrs p. day
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	60c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	45c " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	55c " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	50c " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	05c " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	30c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	50c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	70c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and scraper.....	70c " 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF ARMOURY, NORWOOD,
ONT.

Construction of armoury, Norwood, Ont. Name of contractor, James Bogue. Date of contract, October 14th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$8,325.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate
Stonecutters	\$1.50 p. dy of 10 hr. p. dy
Masons	4.00 " 10 "
Joiners	3.00 " 10 "
Plasterers	4.00 " 10 "
Lathers	3.00 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	3.00 " 10 "
Carpenters	3.00 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2.50 " 10 "
Structural iron workers	2.50 " 10 "
Electrical workers	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and scraper	4.50 " 10 "

Full day's pay for 9 hours' work on Saturday.

CONSTRUCTION OF DRILL HALL,
KINKAKDINE, ONT.

Construction of drill hall at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractor, John Mills, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, November 12th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$6,783.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters	\$1.00 per day of 10 hours
Bricklayers	4.00 " " "
Masons	4.00 " " "
Plasterers	4.00 " " "
Carpenters	3.00 " " "
Painters and Glaziers	3.00 " " "
Plumbers and Steamfitters	3.50 " " "
Sheet metal workers	3.00 " " "
Electrical Workers	2.50 " " "
Builder's Labourers	2.00 " " "
Ordinary Labourers	1.75 " " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50 " " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " " "

CONSTRUCTION OF DRILL HALL,
CHILLIWACK, B.C.

Construction of drill hall at Chilliwack, B. C. Name of contractor, Messrs. Campbell & Wilkie, Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, November 15th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$16,350.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate :
Stonecutters	\$5.00 per day of 8 hours.
Bricklayers	6.00 " 9 "
Masons	6.00 " 9 "
Carpenters	4.00 " 9 "
Joiners	4.25 " 9 "
Stairbuilders	4.50 " 9 "
Plasterers	6.00 " 9 "
Lathers	3.00 per M.
Painters and glaziers	4.00 per day of 9 hours.
Sheet metal workers	4.50 " 9 "
Structural iron workers	4.50 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	5.00 " 9 "
Electrical workers	4.50 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	3.50 " 9 "
Common labourers	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and scraper	7.00 " 9 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of October, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass counters	\$ 943 41
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamp	87 35
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	1,526 99
Making and repairing Post Office Scales	51 50
Supplying mail bags	798 75
Repairing mail bags	2,737 30
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	6,321 90
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes and repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel receptacles, Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes	443 75
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal stores	97 25
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	1,501 25

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1912.

	September 1912	September 1911	Increase	Percentage increase or decrease
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	\$ 28,675	\$ 18,650	\$ 10,025	53.7
Halifax.....	60,350	20,400	39,950	195.8*
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. Jean.....	56,200	25,000	31,200	124.8
QUEBEC—				
Montréal.....	2,146,018	1,157,876	988,142	85.3
Westmount.....	241,275	82,010	159,265	194.2
Maisonneuve.....	168,400	145,920	22,480	15.4
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	219,825	277,275	57,450*	20.7*
Kingston.....	32,085	13,425	18,660	139.0
Peterborough.....	54,640	88,954	34,314*	38.5*
Toronto.....	2,922,562	1,904,810	1,017,753	53.4
St. Catharines.....	207,475	104,975	102,500	97.6
Welland.....	24,064	33,660	9,596*	28.5*
Hamilton.....	610,200	771,200	161,000*	20.9*
Brantford.....	102,630	84,900	17,730	20.8
Galt.....	27,060	13,200	13,860	105.0
Preston.....	21,750	5,000	16,750	335.0
Berlin.....	27,150	19,450	7,700	39.6
Stratford.....	66,520	1,500	64,750	.....
London.....	75,100	114,463	39,363*	34.4*
Chatham.....	23,450	1,675	21,775	.....
Windsor.....	59,625	49,425	10,200	20.6
Owen Sound.....	36,860	14,450	22,410	155.1
Port Arthur.....	43,700	75,550	31,850*	42.1*
Fort William.....	210,000	147,500	62,500	42.3
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	1,728,250	2,588,600	860,350*	33.2*
St. Boniface.....	80,000	143,215	63,215	44.1*
Brandon.....	35,505	15,020	20,485	136.3*
Dauphin.....	17,300	2,700	14,600	504.0
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	531,210	425,700	105,510	24.8
Moosejaw.....	572,025	181,910	390,115	214.4
Saskatoon.....	363,905	330,950	32,955	9.9
Prince Albert.....	314,050	147,600	166,450	112.7
North Battleford.....	121,955	72,825	49,130	67.4
Swift Current.....	92,465	.....	.....	.....
Yorkton.....	81,000	.....	.....	.....
Wayburn.....	59,450	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA—				
Edmonton.....	2,023,675	411,790	1,611,885	391.4
Calgary.....	4,170,360	903,210	3,267,150	361.7
Medicine Hat.....	513,180	174,500	338,680	194.1
Lethbridge.....	284,185	97,520	166,665	170.9
Red Deer.....	28,500	17,250	11,250	65.2
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Vancouver.....	1,570,395	1,736,568	166,173*	9.5*
Victoria.....	427,540	406,295	21,245	5.2
Point Grey.....	174,820	.....	.....	.....
South Vancouver.....	162,605	.....	.....	.....
Oak Bay.....	114,999	36,950	77,549	209.6
New Westminster.....	101,035	84,185	16,850	20.0
Kamloops.....	80,500	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo.....	16,300	21,225	4,925*	23.2*
Nelson.....	14,450	20,620	6,170*	29.9

*Decrease. NOTE.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are : Ottawa, Peterborough, Welland, Hamilton, London and Port Arthur, Ont.; Winnipeg and St. Boniface, Man.; and Vancouver, Nanaimo and Nelson, B.C.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING OCTOBER, 1912.

	October 1912	October 1911	Increase	Percentage Increase or decrease
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	\$ 102,900	\$ 7,950	\$ 94,950	1196.6
Halifax.....	35,745	43,588	7,483*	18.0*
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	52,500	211,100	158,600*	75.1*
QUEBEC—				
Montreal.....	2,846,508	1,686,483	1,160,025	68.7
Maisonneuve.....	314,800	49,500	265,300	535.9
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	202,125	390,250	188,125*	48.2*
Kingston.....	142,145	69,143	73,002	105.5
Peterborough.....	109,695	14,637	95,058	649.4
Toronto.....	1,573,620	1,798,042	224,422*	12.5*
St. Catharines.....	43,950	7,200	36,750	510.4
Welland.....	19,550	8,592	10,958	127.5
Hamilton.....	383,400	335,000	48,400	14.4
Brantford.....	95,940	54,055	41,885	77.5
Calt.....	80,142	41,546	38,597	92.9
Preston.....	42,200	4,400	37,800	859.0
Guelph.....	48,760	12,450	36,310	291.6
Berlin.....	20,250	18,800	1,450	7.7
Stratford.....	36,145	13,340	22,805	170.9
London.....	91,053	82,934	8,119	9.8
Chatham.....	13,916	23,025	9,190*	39.5*
Windsor.....	195,500	38,200	157,300	411.7
Owen Sound.....	40,000			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	63,775	16,200	7,575	293.6
Port Arthur.....	76,700	28,000	48,700	173.9
Fort William.....	562,450	538,300	24,150	4.5
MANITOMA—				
Winnipeg.....	1,159,950	1,152,500	7,450	.6
Brandon.....	17,600	28,000	10,400*	37.1*
Dauphin.....	9,300	10,400	1,100*	10.5
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	411,275	674,740	263,465*	39.0*
Saskatoon.....	323,145	724,510	401,365*	55.4
Moosejaw.....	311,150	55,960	255,190	456.0
Prince Albert.....	140,175	11,600	128,575	1108.4
North Battleford.....	70,190	9,330	60,860	652.8
Weyburn.....	92,260			
Swift Current.....	54,790			
Yorkton.....	23,250			
ALBERTA—				
Calgary.....	1,595,490	803,160	792,330	98.6
Edmonton.....	820,950	413,025	405,925	97.8
Medicine Hat.....	254,520	100,780	153,740	152.5
Lethbridge.....	72,270	57,060	15,210	26.6
Red Deer.....	43,900	23,575	20,325	86.2
MacLeod.....	15,000	6,800	8,200	120.5
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Vancouver.....	3,597,165	1,506,375	2,090,790	138.8
Victoria.....	387,215	563,125	175,910*	31.2*
South Vancouver.....	133,900			
Oak Bay.....	132,288	34,650	97,638	251.8
New Westminster.....	103,525	89,960	13,575	15.1
Kamloops.....	57,675	74,200	16,525*	22.2*
Vernon.....	42,900	3,890	39,010	1002.8
Nanaimo.....	40,975	17,550	23,425	13.3
Nelson.....	9,450	11,000	1,550*	14.1

* Decrease.

Note.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are: Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Ottawa, Toronto and Chatham, Ont.; Brandon and Dauphin, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Victoria, Kamloops and Nelson, B. C.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 473 individual work people in Canada during the month of November, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 114 were fatal and 359 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were 105 fatal and 415 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 520, and in November, 1911, there were 98 fatal and 196 non-fatal accidents, a total of 294. The number of fatal accidents recorded in November, 1912, was, therefore, nine more than in the preceding month and sixteen more than in November, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in November, 1912, was 56 less than in the preceding month and 163 more than in November, 1911. Altogether there were 47 less industrial accidents recorded in November, 1912, than in the preceding month and 179 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	3	8	11
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	1	2
Lumbering.....	8	9	17
Mining.....	5	4	9
Railway construction.....	1	2	3
Building Trades.....	13	33	46
Metal Trades.....	9	79	88
Working Trades.....	1	12	12
Printing and Allied Trades.....	1	1	2
Chemical.....	1	1	2
Textiles.....	1	1	2
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	1	4	5
Leather.....	1	1	2
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	28	125	153
Electric Railway Service.....	2	2	4
Navigation.....	24	5	29
Miscellaneous.....	3	16	19
Public Employees.....	1	16	17
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	10	25	35
Unskilled Labour.....	6	17	23
Total.....	114	359	473

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of November, as compared with five fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in October, and eleven fatal and nineteen non-fatal in November, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by falling trees, and one by being struck by falling wagon seat. Of the non-fatal accidents, four were caused by falls, two by machinery, and one by live stock.

Fishing. — There was one fatal accident recorded in November, compared with none in October and one fatal accident in November, 1911. The accident was caused by the upsetting of a boat.

..Lumbering. — There were eight fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during November as compared with seven fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in October, and seven fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, seven were caused by falling logs, and one by contact with machinery. Of the non-fatal accidents, three were caused by machinery, two each by falling trees and by being struck with an axe, and one each by a fall and a flying piece of wood.

Mining. — There were five fatal and four non-fatal accidents recorded during November, compared with eight fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in October, and five fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by being overcome by gas fumes, and one each by electrocution, fall of coal and by being run over by mine cars. Of the non-fatal accidents, two were caused by a fall of rock, and one each by an explosion of gas and a fall.

Railway construction. — There was one man killed and two injured during November, compared with three fatal and six non-fatal accidents in October and four fatal and four non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. The fatal accident was caused by falling rock. The two men were injured by the explosion of a miss-fired blast.

Building trades. — There were thirteen men killed and thirty-three injured during November, compared with eighteen killed and forty injured in October, and seven killed and thirteen injured in November, 1911. Eleven men were killed as the result of falls, two of which were due to the collapse of scaffolds; one by falling material and one by the premature explosion of a blast. Twenty-three men were injured as the result of falls, ten of which were due to the collapse of scaffolds. Five men were injured by falling material; three by explosions, and two by tools.

Metal trades. — There were nine fatal and seventy-nine non-fatal accidents recorded during November, compared

with six fatal and eighty-five non-fatal during October, and six fatal and forty-five non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Three of the fatal accidents were caused by electrocution, two by being overcome by gas fumes, and one each by a fall, machinery, falling material, and by being crushed by a car. Of the non-fatal accidents, thirty-three were caused by contact with machinery, seventeen by falling material, nine by molten metal, eight by falls, three by electric shock, two each by being crushed by elevators, cars, and by flying material, and one each by being pierced with steel spur, wire, and by tools.

Woodworking trades. — There were twelve non-fatal accidents recorded during November, compared with one fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in October, and two fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Seven of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, three by flying material, and one each by being struck by an elevator, and falling material.

Printing. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded in November, compared with two non-fatal in October and none in November, 1911. The accident was caused by machinery.

Clothing. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded during November, compared with none in October, and two non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. The accident was caused by machinery.

Textile. — There was one fatal accident in November, compared with one fatal accident in October and one fatal accident in November, 1911. The accident was caused by machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were four non-fatal accidents recorded during November, compared with two fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in October and three non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Two of the accidents were caused by machinery, one by the explosion of gas and one by being burned with boiling syrup.

Steam railway service. — There were twenty-eight fatal and one hundred and

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer	St. Elie d'Orford, Que.....	Nov. —	1	By a falling tree
Farmer	Lac-a-la-Traite, Que.....	21	1	"
Farmhand	Joyceville, Ont.....	" 18	1	Neck broken by falling wagon seat
Fishing and Hunting:—				
Fisherman	Kyuquot, B. C.	" 7	1	rowed, boat upset
Lumbering:—				
Employee (sawmill) ..	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 23	1	Crushed between logs
" ..	" ..	" 18	1	"
" ..	Grand Forks, B.C.....	" 5	1	Drawn into machinery
" ..	Ottawa	" 4	1	Crushed by a log
" ..	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 26	1	"
Mining:—				
Miner	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 16	1	Run over by mine cars
" ..	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 14	1	Fall of coal
Lampman	Frank, Alta.....	" 9	1	Electrocuted
Miners	New Liskeard, Ont.....	" 10	2	Overcome by gas fumes
Railway Construction:—				
Bridgeman	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 14	1	Struck by a falling stone
Building Trades:—				
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	1	Scaffold collapsed
" ..	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 12	1	By a fall
" ..	Hull, Que.....	" 19	1	"
Painter	Morriton, Ont.....	" 7	1	"
" ..	Moosjawa, Sask.....	" 20	1	"
" ..	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	1	"
Labourer	Montreal, Ont.....	" 19	1	Fell down elevator shaft
" ..	Amherst, N.S.....	" 16	1	Crushed by a falling girder
" ..	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
Cement Worker	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	1	Collapse of scaffold
Roofer	Galt, Ont.....	" 6	1	By a fall
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 21	1	"
" ..	New Liskeard, Ont.....	" 11	1	"
Metal Trades:—				
Steel worker	Longue Point, Que.....	" 2	1	Crushed by a car
" ..	Sault Ste. Marie	" 15	2	Overcome by gas fumes
Foundry employee	Amherst, N.S.....	" 26	1	Crushed by an iron girder
Shipbuilder	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 29	1	Fell from scaffold into hold of steamer
" ..	Sorel, Que.....	" 2	1	Struck by an iron bar
Lineman	Kingston, Ont.....	" 8	1	Electrocuted
" ..	Port Hope, Ont.....	" 6	1	"
Electric Power House employee	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 9	1	"
Textile—				
Cotton mill employee ..	Cornwall, Ont	" 14	1	Caught in machinery
Steam Railway Service:—				
Engineer	Morrisburg, Ont.....	" 28	1	Crushed between cars
" ..	Fitzgerald, Alta.....	" 25	1	Derailment
" ..	Lanoraie, Que.....	" 1	1	"

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality
Steam Railway Service				
Fireman	Fitzgerald, Alta.	Nov. 25	1	Deraiment
"	Hamilton, Ont.	15	1	Explosion of boiler of locomotive
"	Lanoraie, Que.	1	1	Deraiment
Brakeman	Farnham, Que.	19	1	Crushed between cars
"	Herbert, Sask.	20	1	Run over by cars
"	St. Lambert, Que.	21	1	Struck by a train
"	Canford Mills, B.C.	21	1	Crushed by cars
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	15	1	Crushed between cars
"	Cayuga, Ont.	21	1	Run over by train
"	Macleod, Alta.	7	1	" " "
"	Regina, Sask.	12	1	Struck by a train
Yardman	Winnipeg, Man.	14	1	Run over by cars
"	"	8	1	Struck by a train
Air Brake Inspector	"	21	1	Crushed between cars
Car repairer	Saskatoon, Sask.	12	1	Run over by train
Shophand	Moncton, N.B.	20	1	Struck by a locomotive
"	Montreal, Que.	25	1	Crushed by a crane
Pumpman	Pickering, Ont.	17	1	Struck by a train
Section foreman	Canfield, Ont.	2	1	" " "
"	Newcastle, Ont.	22	1	" " "
Sectionman	Dunmore, Alta.	23	1	Struck by a locomotive
"	Burlington Junction, Ont.	12	1	Struck by a train
"	Point St. Charles, Que.	11	1	" " "
"	Montreal, Que.	20	1	Crushed between cars
"	Fort Rouge, Man.	14	1	Run over by train
Electric Railway Service—				
Conductor	London, Ont.	23	1	Head-on collision
Motorman	"	23	1	" " "
Navigation—				
Schooner captain and sailor	Sault au Mouton, Que.	12	2	Died from effects of exposure after being shipwrecked
Captain and four of crew	Beauharnois, Que.	1	5	Steamer wrecked in a storm
Captain and fireman	Barry's Bay, Ont.	10	2	Vessel sunk, due to a leak
Deckhand	Cornwall, Ont.	23	1	Crushed between vessel and wall of lock
"	Cardinal, Ont.	6	1	Drowned
"	Quebec, Que.	11	1	Drowned, collision of vessels
"	Sydney, N.S.	13	5	Collision of steamer and tug
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	25	1	Fell overboard
"	Quebec, Que.	9	1	Fell into hold of steamer
"	"	11	1	Falling material
"	Montreal, Que.	15	1	Smothered by grain in hold of vessel
Scowmen	Sarnia, Ont.	29	2	Drowned, collision of two sand scows
Wharf watchman	Levis, Que.	4	1	By a fall
Miscellaneous				
Transport—				
Teamster	St. John, N.B.	29	1	Crushed between waggon and machine
"	Toronto, Ont.	4	1	Struck by a locomotive
"	St. Ephrem, Que.	16	1	Wagon overturned
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—				
Foreman (paper mill)	Hull, Que.	4	1	Struck by belt of machine
Well Driller	Dunnville, Ont.	7	1	Struck by a falling derrick
Messenger boy	Victoria, B.C.	1	1	Fell down stairs
Mechanic	Grand Forks, B.C.	4	1	Caught in machinery
Stableman	Montreal, Que.	8	1	Struck by a bale of hay
Clerk	Fort William, Ont.	26	1	Electrocuted
"	Montreal, Que.	—	1	Fell down elevator shaft
"	Victoria, B.C.	13	1	By a fall
"	Halifax, N.S.	16	1	Crushed by elevator
Engineer (hatchery)	Stratford, Ont.	18	1	" " "
Unskilled Labour—				
Labourer	St. John, N.B.	16	1	Struck by a dump car
"	"	19	1	Falling stone
"	Victoria, B.C.	18	1	Crushed by elevator
"	Roundcroft, Alta.	11	1	Explosion of dynamite
"	La Prairie, Que.	23	1	Crushed by load of earth
"	Shawinigan Falls	—	1	Crushed by falling wall

twenty-five non-fatal accidents recorded during November, compared with twenty-eight fatal and one hundred and thirty-four non-fatal accidents in October and twelve fatal and twenty-six non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, ten were caused by being struck by trains and locomotives, six each by being crushed by cars, and by being run over, four by derailments, and one each by the explosion of a locomotive boiler and by being crushed by a crane. Of the non-fatal twenty-six were caused by falling material, seventeen by either falling or jumping from trains, twelve each by derailments and by being crushed by cars, nine by tools, eight each by being run over and falls, seven by being struck by trains and locomotives, five each by collisions and machinery, four by flying material, three by men straining themselves as the result of lifting heavy material, two each received injuries from cinders, scalding by steam, explosion of gasoline and a gas tank, one each by the explosion of a locomotive boiler and by striking object in passing same, and by being trampled by live stock.

Electric railway service. — There were two fatal and two non-fatal accidents in November, compared with one fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in October, and two fatal and five non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. The two fatalities were caused by head-on collisions. Of the non-fatal accidents, one was caused by a collision and one by a falling rail.

Navigation. — There were twenty-four persons drowned and killed and five injured, compared with four fatalities and nine injured in October, and seventeen fatalities and seven injured in November, 1911. Nine persons met death by drowning following the wrecking of vessels; nine were drowned following collisions of vessels, two were drowned as the result of falling overboard and two by falls, one by being crushed between vessel and lock-wall, and one by being smothered by grain. Of the non-fatal accidents, one was caus-

ed by a fall, one by machinery, one by being struck with grain spout, one by being struck by hawser hook, and one by falling material.

Miscellaneous transport. — There were three fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded during November, compared with five fatal and sixteen non-fatal in October and three fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Of the non-fatal accidents, one was crushed by a wagon, one by being struck by a locomotive, and one by the overturning of a wagon. Of the non-fatal accidents seven were caused by being struck with street cars, three by falling material, two by falls, and one each by being struck by a train, being crushed between cars, by the overturning of a wagon, and by striking a protruding object when passing same.

Public employees. — There were sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded during November, compared with two fatal and sixteen in October, and two fatal and five non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Eleven firemen were injured as the result of collisions with street cars and other vehicles, three were overcome by smoke, one was crushed by falling material, one was struck by a crow-bar, and one by the explosion of a fire extinguisher. A jail matron was assaulted by an inmate and a municipal water service man was burned with molten lead.

Miscellaneous skilled trades. — There were ten fatal and twenty-five non-fatal accidents in November, compared with seven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in October, and six fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by falls, two each by falling material, machinery, and by being crushed by elevators, and one by electric shock. Of the non-fatal accidents, eleven were caused by machinery, five by falling material, three each by falls, elevators, and one each by the explosion of gun powder, electric shock, and by being shot by a burglar.

Unskilled labour. — There were six fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents recorded during November, compared with seven fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in October, and twelve fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in November, 1911. Of the fatal accidents three were caused by falling material,

one each by being struck by a car, an elevator, and by the explosion of dynamite. Of the non-fatal accidents, eight were caused by falling material, three by falls, two by a cave-in, one each by electric shock, by being run over by cars, machinery and, by being crushed by an elevator.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during November, 1912:

BRITISH REPORT.

Wages and Hours of Labour. Report on changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1911, with comparative statistics for 1902 to 1910. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

THE nineteenth Annual Report dealing with changes in wages and hours presented by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade shows that the slight upward movement in wages which commenced in 1910 was maintained on the whole during 1911, at the end of which the general level of wages was higher than at the end of any year since 1893, except 1907 and 1908. During 1911 the number of workpeople reported to the Department as affected by changes in wages was 916,366, exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants. Of these, 507,207 received increases amounting to £46,247 per week, and 399,362 sustained decreases amounting to £11 669 per week, whilst the remaining 9797 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. The net result of all the changes was thus an increase of £34,578 per week. In 1910 changes affecting 548,938 workpeople resulted in a net increase of £14,534 per week.

There were net increases in each group of trades with the exception of mining and pig iron manufacturing, in which cases the downward tendency in the

price of coal and pig iron continued to affect wages adversely. The increases affecting the various classes of transport workers which followed the great disputes in June, July and August, formed the most important feature of the changes in wages in 1911. In the trades in question nearly 100,000 workpeople received increases amounting to £5,500 per week. With regard to railway servants a comparison based upon the average earnings in a selected week in each year shows an increase for the United Kingdom of eleven and a quarter pence per head in the average for 1911 as compared with 1910, the number of workpeople employed in 1911 being over 47,000. The rise in 1911 is the more marked in view of the fact that the average earnings in 1910 were only three farthings per week lower than the highest record since 1896, the earliest year for which comparative figures are available.

An examination of the net results of the changes in wages per week in each of the years 1896 to 1911 shows that in 1896 to 1900, 1906 to 1907 and 1910 to 1911 wages rose, while in 1901 to 1905 and in 1908 to 1909 they fell. In the sixteen years under observation a net increase is shown in every group of trades.

The proportion of the industrial population affected by extended changes in rates of wages in 1911 was 9.3 per cent. During the previous nine years the highest percentage (19.1) occurred in 1907 and the lowest (5.6) in 1910. The proportion of workpeople affected by the

changes in 1911 was highest in the coal-mining industry (37.8).

The methods by which changes in wages are arranged fall into three groups. Some take effect under sliding scales, others are settled by conciliation, arbitration or mediation, whilst the remainder are arranged by direct negotiation between the employer and the workpeople or their representatives. The number of workpeople whose wages were changed by conciliation, arbitration, etc., in 1911, though much larger than the corresponding number for 1910, was not so great as in 1907-08 and 1909, in which years general changes in the wages of coal miners in various districts were arranged by the Board of Conciliation for the Federated Districts. The number of workpeople whose wages were changed by direct arrangement, etc., was larger than in any of the three previous years, though not so large as in 1905-06 and 1907. The changes taking effect under sliding scales are mainly confined to the workpeople engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and of iron and steel, and in 1911 the wages of 52,725 workpeople in the principal centres of these industries were changed as a direct result of fluctuations in the selling prices of pig and manufacturing iron. As the selling prices showed no great change, the total effect of all the changes in wages in the pig iron and iron and steel industries in 1911 was much smaller than in any of the previous years. Of the 54,082 workpeople whose wages were changed under sliding scales 35,336 received net increases and 18,446 sustained net decreases, the remainder having upward and downward changes, leaving their wages at the same level. By conciliation, mediation or arbitration, 149,486 workpeople received increases, and 365,276 (mainly coal miners) sustained decreases. The general improvement in conditions in the labour market and trade generally is chiefly reflected in the third group of settlements, direct negotiations, etc., in which 322,385 workpeople, or ninety-five per cent. of the total number whose changes were set-

tled by direct methods, received increases. Owing largely to disputes affecting dock labourers and carters in London and in other ports, the proportion of workpeople whose changes were preceded by stoppages of work was higher in 1911 than in any of the other years shown in the table.

The changes in hours of labour reported taking effect in 1911 affected 155,407 workpeople, of whom 4,351 had their aggregate working time increased, and 151,056 had its reduced, the net result of all the changes being a reduction of 715,459 hours in the weekly working time of the workpeople affected. The changes recorded do not include temporary alterations in working hours owing to changes in the state of trade or regularly recurring seasonal alterations, as in the building trades. For the last ten years there has been a reduction in recognized normal working hours during every year. The most important reductions took place in 1908 and 1909, the changes in these two years being almost entirely the result of legislation affecting textile factories in one case and coal mines in the other. With the exception of these two years the figures for 1911 were by far the highest in the ten years under observation.

NEW ZEALAND REPORT.

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand. Wellington: King's Printer, 1912.

The report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand for the year ending March 31st, 1912, was recently received in the Department. In the introductory note to the report the Secretary deals with the operations of the Department during the twenty-one years that it has been in existence. The past year is described as normal; there was not any undue friction in trade. Generally speaking, all branches of industry were satisfactorily busy. Skilled tradesmen were well employed and ironworkers who suffered a slack season in 1910 had a rather better year. Cabinetmakers and some of those connected with the

building trades, notably plumbers, painters, bricklayers and plasterers, had a fairly full years' employment, and there was less complaint from carpenters on the score of lack of work during 1911-12 than during the previous year. Unskilled labour had a fairly good year, and it is noticeable that the winter months passed away without any congestion of the unemployed being reported in any part of the Dominion. The total number of men assisted by the Department shows a considerable decrease over 1910-11. In that year 7,102 were sent or assisted to employment as against 5,735 in 1911-12, a decrease of 1,367. Of the total, 3,450 were sent to, or given assistance to private employment, and 2,285 were sent to government works. The usual shortage of farm labourers was experienced during the spring and summer months and locally-trained men could not be obtained. In connection with the engaging of over-sea arrivals, the Secretary of the Department emphasizes the fact that farmers, especially dairy farmers, are in the habit of engaging their labour through the Department's agents in the early spring, and after providing work from September to April discharge the men during the winter. In other cases men are kept on at reduced wages. This method of procedure, while quite legitimate on the part of the farmer, has a tendency to reduce the men's liking for the work, besides increasing the department's problems of finding work for such men during the winter months. The result of such conditions is that men find their way to the towns and do not return to the country.

A falling off in the number of boys and girls employed in factories is seen by a reference to the tables given in the report. In regard to over-time work by women and by boys under sixteen years of age an increase is shown of more than 41,000 hours compared with the previous year. The number of accidents occurring in industrial occupations also shows an increase though the increase is mainly in the slight accidents. The serious and fatal ones show a decrease as compared with last year. The number of

prosecutions under the Factories' Act shows a slight increase over those in last year's report, 108 cases having been brought before the Court as against 102 during the previous year.

In regard to the Shops' and Offices' Act the tables showing details of the number of shops, employers and employees engaged therein indicate substantial increases all around on last year's figures. 10,551 more employees were engaged, 1,733 more shops were in operation, and £402,752 represented the increase in wages paid over those of last year. Prosecutions under the Act numbered 298 as compared with 200 during the previous year. The increase is mainly accounted for by hotels and restaurants having been brought under the provisions of the Act.

The year under review was characterized by a considerable amount of industrial unrest, twenty-one strikes having occurred in the Dominion during that time. Six of these can be regarded as serious, the most important one of which was that of officers of the small coastal ships, which lasted for five weeks.

Twenty cases were brought before the Court of Arbitration, a decrease of four as compared with the previous year. Under the Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, a total of 428 places were inspected, showing an increase of 108 over last year's total inspection, 309 of which were found to be satisfactory. One case was taken to Court for failure to provide adequate accommodation for farm labourers in accordance with a notice from the inspector.

In regard to the Scaffolding Inspection Act, there were thirty-one cases taken before the Court, while there were four prosecutions under the Servants' Registry Offices' Act.

An inquiry into the cost of living was conducted by the Department during the year.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada. — Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year

ending March 31st, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Public Accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1912. Part II. Canadian Trade. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31st, 1912. Part II. Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Monthly Reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce for July, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Unrevised Monthly Statements of Imports entered for Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada for October, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Ontario. — Fifty-third Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Part II of the Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario, containing report on the Hospital for Feeble-minded, Orillia, and Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock, being for the year ended October 31st, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Agriculture and Experiment Union, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Annual Report of the Beekeepers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Great Britain. — Forty-second An-

nual Report of the Deputy Master and Controller of the Mint, 1911. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1911. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

Report on Anti-Trust Legislation in the British Self-Governing Dominions. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

Australia. — Bulletin No. 29, "Population and Vital Statistics. Commonwealth Demography, 1911 and previous years. Melbourne: King's Printer, 1912.

Census Bulletin, No. 13 of the Commonwealth of Australia. Localities. Melbourne: McCarrow, Bird & Co., 1912.

New Zealand. — Awards, etc., Summary of awards, accepted recommendations, and agreements made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act from its inception to April 30th, 1912. Wellington: King's Printer, 1912.

Report on Workers' Dwellings. Wellington: King's Printer, 1912.

United States. — Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the State of Kansas Society of Labour and Industry. The State Printing Office: Topeka, 1912.

Belgium. — Statistique des Cuirs et peaux bruts, 1905-9, suivie d'un aperçu relatif à la consommation de la viande.

Conseil Supérieur du Travail. Onzième session, 1911.

France. — Statistique des familles en 1906.

Holland. — Grèves et lock-outs dans les Pays-Bas pendant 1910. Beknopt overzicht van den omvang der Vakbeweging op 1 Januari, 1911.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASE.

Fatal Accident.—Damages Awarded.

AN action was brought by the widow of a Grand Trunk Railway engineer for \$10,000 on account of the fact that

her late husband met death while engaged on one of the Company's lines. Shortly after leaving Massena Springs, on February 28th, 1911, the boiler of his locomotive exploded, with the result that, scalded by steam, he was forced to jump. He landed on a parallel track, fractured his skull and died a few hours later. Suit was entered on the grounds

that the Company was responsible for the proper maintenance and repair of the locomotive. It was contended that the tubes of the locomotive were defective on account of age, were kept in an unclean condition, and were weak and insufficient to serve the purpose for which they were evidently intended. The deceased earned an average of \$1,500 per year, was an employee of long service, and was in excellent health at the time of his death.

The company denied responsibility, claiming that the engine was in proper condition and had been carefully looked after. It was impossible to determine the exact cause of an accident such as that which had occurred. When it left Massena the engine, it was claimed, was in as perfect a condition as it could be made, and it was also inspected by the deceased himself, who made no complaint concerning its condition. Moreover, accidents such as that figuring in the case were to be regarded as incidental to a dangerous calling, which the deceased had voluntarily embraced. He was familiar with such danger. The counsel for the defence pointed out that the prevention of such accidents fell within his duties as an employee, and for his services in this, as well as in other respects, he was adequately compensated by the company.

The jury in handing in their verdict for \$4,500 damages held the company responsible on the grounds that the tubing of the engine was defective, and had been inadequately inspected. (*Irwin v. Grand Trunk Railway Company*.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Killed by Electric Ware.—Negligence of Contractors.

An action was brought at Owen Sound under the Fatal Accidents' Act by a father for the death of his son killed by an electric shock alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the contracting company for which the

deceased was working at the time of his death. The defendant company had contracted with the town of Meaford for the construction of a certain bridge over a river, the work involving pile driving, and the machine used in this operation containing much metal had been placed by the contractors near the high voltage wires of an electric light company. The danger of the proximity of the machine to the wire was pointed out to the defendants by the Superintendent of the electric light company, who received an assurance from them that precautionary measures would be taken to prevent the possibility of an accident. Such precautions were not taken, and the son of the plaintiff met his death as a result of the machinery coming in contact with the electric wire.

In the action brought against the contractors, the town and the electric light company, the jury found negligence against the contractors in the erection of the pile driver upon insecure foundations and in working it so as to allow it to come in contact with the electric wires. Upon their findings judgment was given against the defendants, the contractors, for damages of \$500. A question was submitted to the jury asking whether there was negligence on the part of the electric power company in failing to remove their wires as they knew of the erection of the pile driving machine, but the jury held that the manager of the company was justified in not taking any steps after the contractor had agreed to take precautionary measures to prevent a metallic contact with the wires. In regard to this action counsel for the plaintiff based his claim upon the theory that the electric light company, knowing that a condition of peril existed by reason of the conduct of the contractor, owed a duty to all who might be endangered by contact with the dangerous current, to see that such precautions were taken as would secure safety. The Court, however, held that the action against the electric company be dismissed with costs. The Court also held, in regard to the action brought

against the town, that as complete control of the whole undertaking had been surrendered to the contractors, the municipality was not liable for damages in the case of an injured employee of the contracting company. The action, therefore, against the town was also dismissed. (*Johnston v. Clark & Son.*)

Intoxicated Motorman Fined.

A Toronto Street Railway motorman was recently fined \$50 and costs for being intoxicated while driving a car. The defendant also assaulted railway officials, but the charge in regard to this offence was not pressed.

Master and Servant. — Injury to Servant. — Negligence.

A case was tried before a jury in Sault Ste. Marie in which a foreigner was injured while removing rock by blasting.

On January 16th the plaintiff was working for the Serpent River Logging Company in the construction of a road over which it was their intention to haul timbers on limits owned by them. The blasting was done in the construction of this road, and the plaintiff was ordered to do the work. In doing it he was injured to such an extent as to lose the sight of both eyes. The plaintiff instructed his solicitors to bring an action against another company which was operating a lumber mill in the same place, and it was not until after twelve weeks from the time of the accident (the time allowed by the Workmen's Compensation Act) that the mistake was discovered. On the 2nd of July the plaintiff commenced the action in question against his employers.

The defendants in their statement of defence did not allege want of notice, but on September 28th caused to be served on the plaintiff's solicitors the notice of their intention to rely on want of notice of injury as a defence to the action. The road foreman was aware

of the accident and injury, and all particulars connected with them, having been present at the time. The Court held that there was reasonable excuse for the want of notice of injury, and that the defendants were not thereby prejudiced in their defence. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$1,500 and costs with thirty days' stay of proceedings. (*Quist v. Serpent River Logging Company.*)

Master and Servant. — Wrongful Dismissal.

An action was brought against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by the plaintiff for wrongful dismissal from employment as a conductor and for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The plaintiff had been in the employ of the defendant company for some twelve years, and during that period had borne a good character. His engagement with the company had been continuous, and as stated by the superintendent he was during all that period in the employ of the defendant company. Under the custom and practice of the company with their men, an employee in the grade of the plaintiff was not to be dismissed without inquiry. The occasion of his dismissal was on account of liquor having been found in the caboose of the train of which he was conductor. This train started from Cartier to White River; there was a collision and the train was delayed. At the place where the collision occurred the debris arising therefrom had to be removed, and a number of workmen, twenty or thirty, were engaged in this work. The night was very cold, some fifty degrees, it was stated, below zero, and the men were constantly in the habit of going into the caboose to get warmed. The plaintiff, as was his duty, was at the station to be ready to start his train when the road was clear. One of the cars of the train was broken into at this time, and a case of liquor taken therefrom. The superintendent searching the plaintiff's caboose found one bot-

tle and part of another in the caboose. The plaintiff was arrested and charged with stealing liquor, and immediately suspended. The case was tried before Judge Kehoe, and the plaintiff honourably acquitted. He was, however, dismissed the day before the Judge had appointed to give his decision.

Upon the evidence it was held that the plaintiff was not guilty of the theft, and did not know that the liquor had been secreted in his caboose. In the opinion of Mr. Justice Clute, under the evidence disclosed, he was wrongfully dismissed, under such circumstances having regard to his hiring, as to entitle him to three months' notice. It was held that the certificate given by the defendants to the plaintiff, showing the time he had served the company, and without which it was difficult to get employment in another company as conductor, was useless, as it contained a statement that he was dismissed on account of liquor having been found in his car. It was suggested on the trial that the plaintiff having been honourably acquitted by the County Judge, the Company might so modify the certificate as to show the facts, and thus enable an engagement with another company.

Upon the whole case, it was held that the conduct of the company towards the plaintiff was harsh and unfair in dismissing him the day before judgment was to be given. The costs in the case were not appreciably increased by the other issues raised, and under all the circumstances of the case, it was held that the defendants should have the costs of the issues in which they were successful, viz., those arising out of the charge of false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

Having regard to the plaintiff's earning power while with the defendant company, the Judge assessed the damages at \$480 with full costs of action, and stated that any amendments that might be necessary to meet the case as disclosed in the evidence might be made.

MANITOBA CASE.

Death of Watchman. — Negligence of Train Crew.

An action for damages was brought against the Canadian Northern Railway Company by the widow of an employee of the defendants, who was killed during June, 1911. The deceased was stationed at a point where the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company's line intersects that of the Canadian Northern Railway line, and was injured to such an extent by a collision between a street car and a freight train that he died the next day. Damages were claimed by the widow both at common law and under the Railway Act.

The details of the accident are as follows:—It was the duty of the deceased to be on the look-out when a train or a street car was in sight, and signal a clear road or otherwise. The defendants' trains having the right of way there was apparently no occasion to give them a pass signal, but one of the train crew stated that it was the watchman's custom upon hearing the whistle of the train to wave a red lantern in a circle as a pass order. The evidence for the plaintiff went to show that there was no bell, whistle, or warning of any kind given by the train crew on the occasion in question. The evidence also showed that the deceased was in his proper place, active in the discharge of his duties as a watchman. It was established that after looking in all directions and in circumstances which showed his unapprehensiveness of danger, he deliberately gave the proceed-signal to the street car, and that almost immediately afterwards he moved his lamp in a manner which was not understood at the time, but which subsequent events showed he meant as a danger signal and a reverse order. He was unable to prevent a collision, and the car was pushed over and fell on him, causing fatal injuries. Cases of a like nature coming under the Railway Act in Ontario were referred

to by Mr. Justice Prendergast, who held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover under the statute, and who assessed the damages at \$5,000. (*Pettit v. Canadian Northern Railway Company.*)

BRITISH CASES.

Failure of Employer to take Reasonable Means to Protect Workmen.—Negligence.—Fatal Accidents Act.

By the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, a widow is entitled to recover damages as compensation for the pecuniary loss she suffers from the death of her husband, where that death is due to negligence on the part of the defendant.

A workman was employed by a company carrying on business as wire manufacturers. Part of the process consisted of dipping coils of wire into a vat of boiling lime to prevent the wire from oxidizing. A vapour was given off by the lime so dense that it was difficult to see near the vat. The workman's duty was to supply lime to the vat with a barrow, and while so engaged he was knocked into the vat by a crane carrying coils of wire and was killed. His widow brought an action against the employers for damages, alleging that the employers had been negligent in taking no reasonable precautions to protect the man using the barrow from unnecessary risk. The jury found in the plaintiff's favour, and judgment was entered for her for £280. The employers appealed, and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that there was no evidence of such negligence on the part of the defendants as to make them liable. The judgment for the widow was, therefore, ordered to be set aside. She appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that the judge at the trial had rightly told the jury that if they thought the accident was due to the system adopted by the employers without any negligence on the part of the man, they could find for the plaintiff. There was ample evidence for the jury to support the verdict they had given,

and, therefore, the Court of Appeal was wrong. The appeal was therefore allowed and the judgment in favour of the widow was restored. (*Maloney v. Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd.; King's Bench Division. Manchester Assizes, Oct. 24, 1912.*)

Strike Disorder.—Intimidation.—Who may Prosecute.

The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, provides that every person who, with a view to compelling any other person to abstain from doing any act which such other person has a legal right to do, wrongfully and without legal authority uses violence to or intimidates such other person, and is guilty of an offence and liable to punishment. The workmen at certain motor car works, in furtherance of a trade dispute, went on strike. While certain workmen were coming from the works in a motor van they were met by a crowd of the strikers who shouted opprobrious epithets and threw eggs at them. One of the so-called "black-legs" received a blow in the face. A superintendent of police then laid an information against thirteen of the strikers charging them with intimidating the man who was struck with a view to compelling him to abstain from working at the motor works. The magistrates convicted all of the defendants, though two of them only were proved to have thrown missiles. The convicted persons appealed on two grounds: (1) that the information ought to have been laid by the person intimidated, and not by a police officer or any other person; (2) that only those who had actually been proved to have used violence could be convicted. The High Court dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction, holding that anyone could have laid an information for such a breach of the peace, and that all were liable to conviction, as they were all present aiding and taking part in what was done, even if they did not all actually commit acts of violence. (*Young et al v. Peck, King's Bench Division, Oct. 28, 1912.*)

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LABOUR GAZETTE

JANUARY, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
DECEMBER, 1912.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE weather of December remained unusually mild and enabled outdoor operations to be carried on much more extensively than is generally the case. Farmers, however, did little besides marketing produce and caring for stock. Late threshing was carried on in some parts and generally finished up for the season. A scarcity of help, due to the departure of men for the cities, was reported at the beginning of the month. The building trades were nearly all busy, and outside work was extensively carried on, which will enable indoor operations to be proceeded with during the remainder of the winter. Fishermen had a quiet month. Lumbering operations in the woods were considerably hindered through the unusually mild weather and lack of snow. Saw mills nearly all closed down for the season. Mining was extensively carried on; the coal areas of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia continued good outputs. Manufacturing establishments were nearly all reported to be exceedingly busy with sufficient orders in hand to ensure activity for some months. Railroad construction went on with a fair amount of progress, the mild weather being favourable to operations in this connection. Transport workers experienced an exceedingly busy month, the rush incidental to the close of a late navigation season keeping workers in the em-

ploy of steamship lines busy. Passenger and freight traffic on the railway lines was also heavy. In regard to the latter an improvement was noted over pre-existing conditions and the various companies reported a satisfactory state of affairs. Most of the workers in the various trades were busy. Retail clerks, restaurant employees and other workers whose activities were influenced by the holiday season had a very busy month. Unskilled labour was not as well employed as in recent months though there was a fair demand. Trade was good, retail merchants reporting Christmas trade to have been better than for many years.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices rose slightly, standing at 135.2 for December as compared with 134.4 in November, and 129.4 in December of last year. These numbers are percentages of the average prices during the decade 1890-1899. The rise was due to slight advances in nearly all groups of commodities except grain and fodders where there was a general decline.

Interruptions to Industry.

The year 1912 closed with a great improvement in regard to industrial conditions from the stand point of disputes between employers and employees. Two disputes among miners

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

—those of coal miners on Vancouver Island and workers in metalliferous mines at Porcupine—were left unsettled at the end of the year, these being the only disputes of importance as affecting a considerable number of employees. December conditions in fact may be regarded as better than those of any previous month of the year, inasmuch as only two disputes commenced, neither of which involved a great number of employees.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during December, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia. — Fire broke out on December 27th in a slope of the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company's mine at Springhill, and 150 men were thrown out of employment; hotel and newspaper plant at Yarmouth, loss \$100,000; also Halifax and South-western Railroad roundhouse.

New Brunswick. — Business block at Moncton, loss \$12,000; business block at Sussex, loss \$3,000.

Quebec. — The following fires occurred at Montreal: paint works, loss \$100,000; spice mill, loss \$15,000; and sash and door factory, loss \$60,000. Newspaper plant at Quebec, loss \$15,000.

Ontario. — Tailor store at Berlin, loss \$2,000; power-house at Bobcaygeon, loss \$5,000; shoe store at Chatham, loss \$30,000; three stores at Callender, loss \$20,000; surface plant of "20th Century" mine at Cobalt, loss \$3,500; surface plant of the *Seneca Superior* mine at Cart Lake, loss \$13,000; powder factory at Cobalt, loss \$10,000; general store at Carp, loss \$20,000; two business blocks at Delhi, loss \$60,000; school-house at East Flamboro, loss \$10,000; apple stores house at Frankford, loss \$12,000; moulding shop of machinery manufacturing establishment, loss \$20,000; flour mills at Hepworth; hotel at Niagara Falls, loss \$50,000; men's wear store at Peterborough, loss \$6,000; business block at Porcupine, \$20,000; also a saloon, loss \$5,000; business block at Port Arthur, loss \$5,000; business block at Stayner, loss \$20,000; implement factory at Stratford, loss \$100,000; hotel at Sturgeon Falls, loss \$10,000. The following fires occurred at Toronto: harness and saddlery factory, loss \$50,000; art manufacturing building, loss \$23,000; stores occupied by fur and woollen businesses, loss \$10,000; laboratory, loss \$22,000.

Manitoba. — Business block at Dauphin, loss \$75,000; railway car and contents at Portage la Prairie, oil warehouse at Winnipeg and 70,000 gals. oil, loss \$50,000; business block, loss \$100,000.

Saskatchewan. — Hotel at Carlyle burned as the result of an explosion of acetylene gas, loss \$20,000; general store at Watson, loss \$12,000.

Alberta. — Hotel damaged by explosion of gas, loss \$15,000; business block at Lamont; business block at Medicine Hat, losses \$1,000,000.

British Columbia. — Hotel at Lynch Creek, loss \$4,000; club house at Vancouver, loss \$60,000; also a tailoring store, loss \$2,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There was little change in the wages and hours of labour of workmen reported to the Department during December. Motormen and conductors to the number of 260 on the Hamilton Street Railway and other electric railways running out of Hamilton, were given an increase of two cents per hour, the increase taking effect on December 1st. About 200 men belonging to the Coal Workers' Association at Halifax, employed by the Dominion Coal Company, received an advance in their wage scale making it now thirty cents per hour for day work and thirty-five cents per hour for night work. There was a change in the working hours of members of the building trades in St. Catharines, the men working from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. instead of as previously from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. This change constitutes a decrease in working hours of one per day in most cases by reason of the fact that the men take only one-half hour for lunch instead of one hour as previously.

Conditions in the Industries, Trades, Employment, etc.

Conditions of employment during December in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada as indicated by reports of the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Agriculture in all parts of the country had a quiet month, the marketing of produce and the caring for live stock being practically the only operations carried on. Fine open weather prevailed and some late fall ploughing was done.

It is estimated that the movement of the western grain crops was more free from congestion at the head of

the lakes than ever before, this occurring in spite of the harvesting of probably the largest crop in the history of the prairie provinces. Although the official figures of the total amount of grain moved by the close of navigation are not yet available, the figures for September, October and November show that some 19,000,000 more bushels were received at the head of the lakes by the close of November than at that time last year, and also that some 16,000,000 more bushels were shipped out. A feature of the grain movement is the exceedingly large portion that has been handled through Canadian channels. The receipts at Port Arthur and Fort William for the three months were 74,116,565 bushels, the figures for the corresponding three months of 1911 being 55,669,191 bushels. The totals are as follows:

	1911.	1912.
Wheat	44,936,389	54,554,510
Oats	7,854,056	11,185,236
Barley	3,254,162	3,892,211
Flax	1,071,082	4,484,608
Total	57,115,789	74,116,565

The shipments from the head of the lakes were 66,701,763 for the three months of 1912 as against 50,906,409 for the same three months of 1911. The shipments by grains were as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
Wheat	41,456,247	50,073,155
Oats	7,302,759	9,599,513
Barley	1,519,252	3,254,162
Flax	623,064	3,774,932
Total	50,901,322	66,701,762

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Poultry Association was held during the month. Resolutions were passed authorizing a committee to investigate alleged unfair rates by the express companies.

A movement to bring fruit growers and consumers into closer touch with one another was made at a meeting of the Niagara Peninsula United Fruit Growers' Association, when a committee of representative men from various sections of the district was appointed

to look into the question of the more efficient marketing of the increasing quantities of fruit which are being produced. It was shown at the convention that sufficient fruit was grown this year to have supplied customers all over the country with much more than they received at smaller cost. As great quantities of fruit were wasted during the season which is just closed and yet complaints were heard that consumers were being charged excessively for fruit, this movement would appear to be one in the right direction.

According to the figures issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce grain shipments eastward for the year ending August 31st surpassed all records. The total amount shipped by lake and rail was 139,322,961 bushels as compared with 93,380,236 bushels in 1911, and 98,837,867 in 1910.

Fishing.

Fishermen had a quiet month. Favourable weather was experienced on the inshore grounds of Nova Scotia, and good catches of cod and haddock were made. Halibut were scarce, the catches of this class being almost a failure. Good catches of tommy cod were made in the St. Maurice River. The lobster season was opened on the Nova Scotia coast.

During the past year 996,576 cases of salmon were packed at the various canneries of British Columbia. The total pack on the Fraser River was lower than that on the Skeena, the latter canneries putting up a total of 254,256 cases. The Fraser came next with 173,921, and Rivers Inlet next with 137,697. 71,162 cases were put up on the Naas.

Lumbering.

December witnessed the closing of the remaining saw mills and the de-

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway con- struc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
2—Westville.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair
4—Amherst.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair	V active
Prince Edward Island—									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
6—Moncton.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
7—St. John.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
Quebec—									
9—Quebec.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Fair
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	.....	.....	V active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
13—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
14—.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	V active	Active
15—Montreal.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
16—Hull.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
Ontario—									
17—Ottawa.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
18—Brockville.....	Quiet	Active	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
19—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
20—Belleville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active
21—Peterborough.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active
22—Orillia.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
23—Toronto.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
28—Guelph.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
29—Brimley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
30—Woodstock.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active
31—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
32—London.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
34—Chatham.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
35—Windor.....	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
36—Owen Sound.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
37—Cobalt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	V active	V active
38—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
Manitoba—									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
Saskatchewan—									
42—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
43—Moose Jaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
44—Saskatoon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
45—Prince Albert.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
Alberta—									
46—Medicine Hat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
47—Calgary.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
48—Edmonton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	V active	V active
49—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Fair
British Columbia—									
50—Nelson.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
51—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
52—Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
53—Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	V active
54—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	V active
55—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912.

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[illegible]

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades.	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair
4—Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island—									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
6—Moncton	Active	Active	.....	V active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
7—St. John	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8—Fredericton	V active	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active
Quebec—									
9—Quebec	Active	Active	Active	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	Quiet	Active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active
13—St. Johns and Ierville	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
14—Sorel	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active
15—Montreal	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
16—Hull	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
Ontario—									
17—Ottawa	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18—Brockville	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
19—Kingston	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
20—Peterborough	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
21—Orillia	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
22—Toronto	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
23—Niagara Falls	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—St. Catharines	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
25—Hamilton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Brantford	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active
27—Guelph	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Belleville	Active	V active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
29—Woodstock	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
30—Stratford	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Active
31—London	V active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32—St. Thomas	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
33—Chatham	V active	.....	.....	V active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
34—Windsor	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
35—Owen Sound	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
36—Cobalt	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active
37—Sault Ste Marie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38—Prt Arthur & Fort William	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba—									
39—Winnipeg	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
40—Brandon	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Saskatchewan—									
41—Regina	Active	Active	Fair	V active	V active	Fair	Active	.....	.....
42—Moose Jaw	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
43—Saskatoon	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
44—Prince Albert	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
Alberta—									
45—Medicine Hat	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Calgary	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V active
47—Edmonton	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
48—Lethbridge	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia—									
49—Nelson	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
50—New Westminster	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
51—Vancouver	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
52—Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53—Nanaimo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....
54—Prince Rupert	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912.—Concluded.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechanical										
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
2—					V active	Active	V active	V active		Active	V active
3—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active		Active	V active
4—											
5—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
6—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
7—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active					Active	Active
8—V active	V active				V active	Quiet	Active	Active		V active	Quiet
9—Active	Active	Quiet	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Active
10—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
11—Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
13—Active					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
14—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
15—V active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
16—Active					Active	Active		V active	Active	Active	V active
17—							Active				Active
18—Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair		Active	Quiet
19—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
20—Active	Active				Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	Active
21—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
22—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
23—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
24—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active		Active	Active
25—V active		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active
26—Active	Active	Active	V active		V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
27—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	V active	Active		V active	Active
28—Active	Active				Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	Fair
29—Active	Active	Active			Fair	V active	V active	Active		Active	V active
30—					Active	Active				Active	Active
31—Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
32—V active	V active	Active			V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
33—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
34—Active	Active	Active			V active	Active	Active	Active		V active	Fair
35—V active	V active		V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
36—							Active	Active	Active		Active
37—					Active	Active	Active	Fair		Active	V active
38—Active					Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active
39—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
40—Active	Active	Active			Active	V active	V active	V active		V active	Active
41—Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
42—Active	Active	Active			V active	V active	V active	Active		Active	Fair
43—Active	Active	V active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
44—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
45—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
46—					Active	Active	Active	Active			
47—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
48—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
49—V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	V active	Quiet		Active	Quiet
50—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
51—Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
52—Active	Active										
53—					Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
54—					Active	Active	Active	Active			Fair
55—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active		Active	Active

parture of the men for the lumber camps. Lack of snow retarded operations during the first part of the month but conditions improved towards the latter end. New Brunswick timber was in good demand with prices firmer than they were during November. Reports from Ontario show an insufficiency of labour and a retardation of cutting as a result. The timber cut for the season just closed in this Province has been exceptionally large. The average pay with board to men in the shanties was \$30 per month. In the Prairie Provinces there was a strong demand for all classes of timber with conditions adversely influenced by the inability of the railroads to handle the orders.

Mining.

Work continued steadily in the coal areas of Nova Scotia, Alberta, and British Columbia, though the dispute on Vancouver Island continued to the detriment of operations in the last named Province. Nova Scotia outputs for the year show a great increase over those of last year, and owing to the lateness of the open navigation season on the St. Lawrence the shipments also show an increase. It is estimated that the coal production of Nova Scotia will show an increase of considerably more than half a million tons over last year. Mineral production in Ontario continues to show a steady increase. Good outputs were maintained in the Cobalt Mines. In spite of a dispute which occurred in the Porcupine District and which is still in existence, the output for the year makes a good showing.

Manufacturing.

Reports from all parts of the country indicate great prosperity in the manufacturing establishments. In some localities, however, the activity is reported as falling short of that of the same period of last year. Wood-

working establishments were especially busy, as were also the foundries. There was a good demand for skilled workmen in most of the industrial establishments, though unskilled labour was more than sufficient to satisfy the demand. The number of orders which have been received would indicate that active conditions are promised for some time.

It is announced that a sugar refinery of considerable importance will be erected in St. John.

The third annual report of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company shows gross sales amounting to \$16,500,000 and profits available for dividend purposes of \$1,040,000. The number of employees on the pay rolls is about 7,500 and it is stated that this number will be materially increased when present enlargements are completed.

Railway Construction.

Construction work on the various lines in progress throughout the country showed a slight slackening during December. The fine open weather, however, which prevailed, enabled considerably more work to be done in this connection than is usually the case at this time of the year. Work was rushed forward on the Canadian Northern Railway in construction between Calgary and Saskatoon. Track-laying will probably soon be commenced on the Peace River branch of the same railway. Sub-contractors who have been awarded the contract for the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific line from Edmonton to Prince Rupert were building construction camps and moving their outfits to the scene of operations. It is expected that a rapid rate of progress will be maintained on this work.

Transportation.

Transport workers had a busy month. The moving of grain continued and passenger traffic was particu-

larly heavy, which was partly due to the holiday season. Freight conditions were considerably better than they have been for some time, and the railroads report a satisfactory state in the handling of merchandize. Earnings on the big railroads throughout the country continued to show large increases. Navigation closed during the month at Montreal and the Lake ports. In the case of the latter the season was later than it has been for some years. The St. John winter port season opened and business was extensive. Heavy consignments of grain etc., were made.

The report of the Transcontinental Railway for the fiscal year which has been submitted shows a total expenditure of \$116,571,695.51 since the organization of the Commission in 1904. For the last fiscal year the expenditure was \$21,110,193.90, the total grading done to the end of the fiscal year was \$1,609.94; tracklaying \$1,427.02 of main line and \$271.51 of sidings.

The Trades.

Building. — Considering the lateness of the season work among builders was carried on extensively. The mild weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month enabled a good amount of outside work to be done, and will provide much indoor work during the coming months.

Metal and woodworking. — The workers in these trades were actively employed.

Printing and allied. — The usual seasonable activity prevailed among the printers.

Clothing. — Tailors were well employed; boot and shoe workers were not so actively engaged as during the previous month.

Leather. — A fair amount of activity

was shown in these trades during December.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers and confectioners, as is usual at this time of year, were exceedingly busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous. — Hotel clerks, restaurant employees, etc., had a good month. Retail clerks were exceedingly busy around the Christmas season.

Unskilled labour was in fairly good demand, though there was more than a sufficiency for the work available in the cities. Generally speaking, in regard to these, workers' conditions were quite up to the average standard.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade. — During November, 1912, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911, the amounts being \$59,730,343 and \$58,142,617 respectively. For the eight months ending November 30th, 1912, the value of imports show an increase of \$20,235,922 over the corresponding period of 1911. The total value of domestic exports during November, 1912, amounted to \$43,781,059, an increase of \$6,662,811 over the same month of the previous year when the total stood at \$37,118,248. The value of domestic exports for the eight months ending November 30th, 1912, was \$239,993,532 as compared with the value of \$196,005,722 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During November there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, agriculture, fisheries, animals and their produce, and manufacture, while a decrease was shown in the exports of produce of forests and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, November, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of Nov.		8 Months ending Nov.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods.....	29,458,795	38,471,620	215,346,915	293,319,247
Free goods.....	17,808,202	20,816,934	123,650,549	152,231,017
Total.....	47,066,997	59,318,554	339,027,464	445,550,294
Coin and Bullion.....	6,075,620	411,739	19,042,085	3,634,547
Grand Total.....	53,142,617	59,730,343	358,069,549	449,184,841
Duty collected	7,611,417	9,929,268	56,035,799	76,271,721

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of Nov.				8 Months ending Nov.			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	3,214,218	41,378	4,803,132	13,587	26,471,130	164,268	38,197,371	97,374
The Fisheries.....	1,759,403	8,245	2,036,342	12,238	10,708,226	79,759	10,499,824	81,215
The Forest.....	4,222,573	4,770	3,981,040	969	31,355,048	193,300	33,574,767	376,400
Animals and their produce.....	4,764,702	93,202	4,939,152	106,141	33,225,731	916,648	33,949,333	717,993
Agriculture.....	19,773,581	823,313	24,175,570	1,068,217	66,899,816	7,686,108	96,349,845	8,536,996
Manufactures.....	3,360,419	678,397	3,830,609	739,908	22,256,086	4,474,815	27,359,184	5,974,272
Miscellaneous.....	23,352	75,329	15,214	69,039	89,655	694,621	62,908	1,697,410
Total merchandise.....	37,118,248	1,731,634	43,781,059	2,010,099	196,005,722	14,211,519	239,993,532	17,484,696
Coin and Bullion.....		165,901		550,581		2,327,642		6,951,883
Grand Total Exports.....	37,118,248	1,897,535	43,781,059	2,560,680	196,005,722	16,539,161	239,993,532	24,436,583

Domestic trade. — Wholesale trade was a little quieter than last month; retailers, however, in all parts of the country report Christmas trade to have been better than in past years and a general satisfactory feeling was maintained. The continued mild weather with a lack of any decided snowfall was not favourable to trading in the country; collections, however, were reported

to be fairly good. Manufacturing establishments were busy and a scarcity of operatives, particularly female, was felt in many lines.

While the November record of commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada, as reported by R. G. Dun & Company, made a favourable comparison in point of number with the same period of recent years, the aggregate

liabilities, on the other hand, were the largest since 1907. Thus, there were ninety-nine suspensions last month for \$1,089,044 against 109 for \$656,461 in the previous year, eighty-eight for \$610,257 in 1910, and 107 for \$1,077,351 in 1909, the expansion in the amount involved this year being due to a few insolvencies of exceptional size. Both the manufacturing and trading classes shared in the increase, the former showing twenty-six reverses for a total of \$397,009 as compared with thirty for \$289,479 in 1911 and twenty-three in 1910, when the liabilities were \$188,473. In November, 1909, there were only seventeen such defaults, but the indebtedness was slightly in excess of \$287,000. The exhibit for the trading division last month was favourable from a numerical standpoint, seventy suspensions contrasting with seventy-seven in the preceding year, sixty-two in 1910, and eighty-nine in 1909; but the \$646,427 of liabilities considerably exceeded the \$361,420 reported in 1911, and the \$326,983 shown in 1910, although being somewhat under the \$690,323 provided in 1909. In the section embracing agents, brokers and concerns of a similar nature there were three failures for \$45,608 against two for only \$5,562 a year ago, three for \$94,801 in 1910, and one in 1909, with an indebtedness of \$100,000.

The bank statement for November shows an increase of \$410,293 in paid-up capital compared with the previous month, the total at the end of November being \$114,544,475. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$115,473,098 as compared with \$110,696,877 in October. Deposits in Canada, payable on demand, amounted to \$376,829,372 as compared with \$338,814,572 in October, a decrease of \$6,985,200. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$874,721,593 as compared with \$879,675 during the previous month.

The following are the bank clearing figures for November for the different cities of Canada and comparison with the corresponding month of last year:—

	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1911.
Halifax.....	\$ 9,805,263	\$ 8,852,690
St. John.....		7,083,690
Quebec.....	15,225,792	13,324,063
Montreal.....	254,328,774	244,282,078
Ottawa.....	17,498,902	20,730,753
Toronto.....	195,001,245	185,204,936
Hamilton.....	16,741,431	12,758,264
London.....	7,767,292	6,632,363
Brantford.....	2,915,038	2,544,767
Fort William.....	4,081,317	2,758,051
Winnipeg.....	195,963,013	159,586,897
Brandon.....	4,269,532	3,876,476
Moosejaw.....	7,814,744	6,245,488
Regina.....	13,994,192	8,698,769
Saskatoon.....	13,238,718	9,059,092
Calgary.....	27,200,145	23,546,992
Lethbridge.....	3,497,766	3,225,540
Edmonton.....	24,276,711	14,179,630
Vancouver.....	60,815,185	54,031,618
Victoria.....	18,119,381	12,869,885

The annual report for the Bank of Montreal was published during December. The profits for the year after making the usual deductions were \$2,518,408. Adding that to the balance of the profit and loss account at the end of last year amounting to \$1,855,185, and to premiums on new stock \$834,322, there was a sum available for distribution of \$5,207,916. Dividends paid to shareholders amounted to \$1,894,101. \$1,000,000 was credited to the reserve fund, and the same amount to the contingent account.

A favourable showing of the year's operations of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was made, as seen by the report issued at the 49th annual meeting on December 18th. Net profits for the year ending November 30th amount to \$1,338,844.62 on the average paid-up capital of \$6,498,332. This, together with the balance brought forward from last year amounts to \$1,397,722.80, which was disposed of as follows: dividends of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, \$694,004; written off bank premises, \$100,000; contributed to the officers' pension fund, \$50,000; and added to reserve fund, \$450,000. After this disposition, \$147,718.27 was carried forward to the profit and loss account. Several new offices were opened during the year, and the closing of no agencies is recorded.

The report of the Bank of Ottawa for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1912, shows net profits of \$640,220.43 after de-

ducting expenses of management and making necessary provision for interest due to depositors, etc. This, together with the balance at credit of profit and loss account at the end of the previous year, gives a total amount of \$758,387.87. After the appropriation for dividends, officers' pension fund, etc., a sum of \$269,559.64 was carried forward at credit of profit and loss account. Compared with 1911 the profits of this Bank show an increase of approximately \$50,000.00.

For the year ended November 30th, 1912, net profits of the Union Bank were \$706,832, or a little more than fourteen per cent. on the average paid-up capital during the year. Distribution of profits was made as follows: dividends at the rate of eight per cent., \$397,964; transferred to rest account, \$242,940; written off bank premises account, \$100,000; contribution to officers' pension fund, \$10,000, leaving the balance of \$75,483 carried forward.

The first report of the Royal Bank of Canada since the Traders' Bank was taken over was recently issued, and shows the results for the eleven months ended November 30th. Net profits amounted to \$1,527,324, which is equivalent to about nineteen per cent. on the

average paid-up capital of \$8,680,756. \$5,503,812 was applied to the reserve fund, which now stands at \$12,560,000. Current loans and discounts amounted to \$99,828,879. Total deposits amounted to \$137,891,667, of which those bearing interest total \$100,663,364, and those not bearing interest \$36,058,812. These amounts are increases over the combined deposits of the Royal and Traders' Banks at the end of last year.

Canadian revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of November, 1912, amounted to \$14,297,778.28, as compared with \$11,595,670.63 in November, 1911. The total revenue from April 1st to November 30th, 1912, amounted to \$110,435,375.78 as compared with \$87,886,848.67 for corresponding period of last year. The total expenditure on capital account during November, 1912, was \$4,145,168.63, as against \$945,355.39 in November, 1911. The total expenditure on capital account from the end of the fiscal year, 1911, to the end of November, 1912, was \$19,210,147.16, compared with \$15,835,194.82 for corresponding period of last year. The expenditure during November, 1912, comprised \$2,807,607.75 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$1,337,560.88 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

READERS of the *Labour Gazette* will be aware of the prizes offered from year to year by Messrs. Hart, Schaffner and Marx of Chicago for essays in the realm of economics. The first prize thus given annually is of the value of \$1,000 in cash with a second prize of \$500. The first prize for the essay contest for 1912 has been won by Mr. Albert H. Leake of Eglinton, Ontario, with a paper entitled "Industrial Education; its problems, methods and dangers." Mr. Leake is Inspector of Technical Education for Ontario. The second prize of \$500 has been awarded to Mr. Harry Edwin Smith, A.B., A.M., De Pauw

University, 1906, Ph.D. Cornell University, 1912, Inspector in Economics, Cornell University, Ithica, N.Y., for a paper entitled "The United States Federal Internal Tax History from 1861 to 1871." An honourable mention was awarded also to Mr. G. D. Hancock, A.B., Professor of Economics at Washington and Lee University, for a paper entitled "History of the National Banking System in the United States." The circular in which this information is given is signed by the members of the committee, namely, Messrs. J. Laurence Laughlin, J. B. Clark, Henry C. Adams, Horace White and Edwin F. Gay. It

is especially interesting to note with reference to the first prize of \$1,000 that the present is the second occasion on which the prize has been awarded to a Canadian, Professor O. D. Skelton of Queen's University, Kingston, having taken the prize in 1909 with an essay on "The Case Against Socialism," since published in book form. It is understood that Mr. Leake's essay on Industrial Education, &c., will also be published in due course as a volume.

Royal Commissions in British Columbia.

The British Columbia Government has recently appointed a Royal Commission to conduct an inquiry into all matters affecting labour in the province. The Commission will commence its duties early in January, and will hold sessions in various parts of the province. A Royal Commission has also been appointed to inquire into all matters affecting agriculture in the Province of British Columbia. The work of the Commission will commence early in the new year.

Montreal Employment Bureau.

The operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec are shown for the month of December in the following table:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of applicants for situations..	449	20	469
No. of situations offered.	460	27	487
No. per cent. of persons placed.	80	80	80

Canadian Political Science Association.

At a joint meeting of the American Economic Association and the American Political Association and the American Historical Association and the American Sociological Association held in Boston in the closing week of December, advantage was taken of the fact that an unusually large number of Canadians were in attendance to propose the organization of a Canadian Society for the full and free discussion of Canadian political,

economic, and sociological troubles. Opinion being unanimous as to the need and feasibility of such a society, an organization was formed, termed for brevity the Canadian Political Science Association, though including economic and sociological branches in its scope. Two officers were appointed to undertake the preliminary organization, namely, Adam Shortt, C.M.G., of the Civil Service Commission, president, and O. D. Skelton, Queen's University, secretary-treasurer. It is planned to hold the first meeting of the Association in Ottawa, probably in September, when a varied programme of papers and round table conferences by leading Canadians will be presented.

For Encouragement of Technical Education.

The Provincial Secretary of the Province of Quebec recently made the announcement that the Government would probably introduce a Bill during the present session for the purpose of giving the smaller cities the benefit of technical education. Technical schools had been established at Montreal and Quebec, and other localities felt the same need. He stated that the Government proposed to encourage the co-operation of municipal councils, school commissioners and industrial concerns by offering a grant toward the erection of local technical schools and also to their maintenance. Last year a sum of \$10,000 was voted for schools outside of Quebec and Montreal, but no use was made of this grant, which, with an additional \$10,000, will be available during the coming year.

Profit Sharing at Hamilton.

It was reported during the month that a distribution of profits to employees of the International Harvester Company was made at Hamilton. A profit sharing scheme has been carried out by this company for some years, but a greater distribution was made this year than previously.

Co-operative Elevators.

At the 176th quarterly meeting of the Scottish Co-operative Society held at Edinburgh in December, it was stated that during the year ended June last, the Society had purchased 2,702,052 bushels of grain at Winnipeg in con-

nection with the milling business of the Society. The Board asked for power to select sites in western Canada for the erection of nine elevators in addition to the six already possessed and filled and emptied three times a year. It was stated that the milling business of the Society was able to keep all fully employed.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

A complete list of the present correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the several cities of the Dominion, arranged from East to West, is as follows:—

Nova Scotia—

Sydney.....John Moffatt.
Westville.....L. H. MacKenzie.
Amherst.....James Forsyth.
Halifax.....P. Clancy.

Prince Edward Island—

Charlottetown.....Geo. H. Tanton.

New Brunswick—

Moncton.....J. C. Graves.
St. John.....W. H. Coates.
Fredericton.....H. L. Coulthard.

Quebec—

Quebec.....P. J. Jobin.
Three Rivers.....Jos. J. Ryan.
Sherbrooke.....H. Logie.
Sorel.....A. P. Vanasse.
St. Hyacinthe.....V. Phaneuf.
St. Johns.....Balderic Hebert.
Montreal.....A. M. Edington.
Hull.....L. Cousineau, (Sr.)

Ontario—

Ottawa.....Newton Kendall.
Brockville.....Herb. Burnham.
Kingston.....Francis A. Monk.
Belleville.....Philip Harrison.
Peterborough.....J. A. Sharp.
Orillia.....C. H. Hale.
Toronto.....P. W. Banton.
“.....Phillips Thompson.
Niagara Falls.....Hewlett Green.
St. Catharines.....A. C. Day.
Hamilton.....W. T. Cooper.
Brantford.....James C. Coles.
Guelph.....Wm. Drever.
Berlin.....Stephen Wellheiser.
Woodstock.....John Markey.
Stratford.....Joseph Carlin.
London.....A. Wootton.
St. Thomas.....J. A. Killingsworth.
Chatham.....Alex. Gregory.
Windsor.....Rupert G. Thompson.
Owen Sound.....James Shaw.
Cobalt.....Carl Green.
Sault Ste. Marie.....C. Cliffe.
Port Arthur and Ft. William.....F. Urry.

Manitoba—

Winnipeg.....Lawrence Pickup.
Brandon.....Edmund Fulcher.

Saskatchewan—

Regina.....W. B. McNeill.
Moosejaw.....W. A. Munns.
Prince Albert.....A. D. Gordon.
Saskatoon.....C. E. Hulett.

Alberta—

Medicine Hat.....Robert Collier.
Calgary.....R. P. Pettipiece.
Edmonton.....P. C. Foley.
Lethbridge.....J. M. Ritchie.

British Columbia—

Nelson.....Herbert Keefe.
New Westminster.....B. D. Grant.
Vancouver.....R. P. Pettipiece.
Nanaimo.....A. E. H. Spencer.
Prince Rupert.....O. H. Nelson.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were active, and all classes of labour, with the exception of the building trades and outside work were as well employed as during the summer months. All the large works, the factories, foundries, railways and tramways, were kept busy, and many of the wood factories have sufficient orders to keep them running full time during the winter.

The coal trade continued steady, and preparations have been made to keep all the collieries running full time during the winter. Much more banking of coal will be done than was done last year and up to the present time over one hundred thousand tons of coal have been placed in the coal heaps. The excessive banking of coal this winter is due to the larger development of the

collieries during the last two years, the demands of a larger market, and the necessity of keeping colliery organization complete. The steel trade was good and December was a satisfactory month in steel making.

Sydney Steel Works were very active, the five furnaces consuming the whole product of the coke ovens. All the mills were busy. Shipments were not as large as desired, which was mainly the result of a shortage of cars, there being a good deal of stock on hand in the yards. The limestone and dolomite supply is laid in for the winter, although there was a boat running all month, the weather being open and not very frosty.

The Sydney Mines steel plant is giving excellent results and producing a splendid quality of steel, which is due to the improved machinery put in during the summer season.

There was considerable falling off in the building trades, but as there are more larger jobs unfinished than there were at this time last year more men will be employed in finishing and improving during most of the winter. The trade reports an active year. Factory men report full orders for winter, and their organization will be kept up.

Steam-boat traffic fell off during the month, which caused the railways to have heavier freights.

December is always a busy month in the wholesale and retail trades, and this district enjoyed its share of the business.

The Bras D'Or branch of the Inter-colonial Railway was completed, but there is a strong agitation in Sydney against the loss of time and the extra freight charges which would occur should the Intercolonial Railway follow this route.

The price of eggs decreased, and butter increased in price during the month.

Westville.

The condition of the labour market has shown very little change from that of last month, skilled and unskilled labour still being required in the col-

lieries. The open weather has permitted the carrying on of building operations, and many residences are being rushed to completion.

The Standard Drain Pipe Company will build another factory in New Glasgow in the spring, of greater capacity than the one there now, which will increase the number of men employed to over 250. They expect an output of 4,500 cars of their products during 1913.

The Department of Public Works is advertising for tenders for the construction of a lock, dam, sluices, and approach piers, and the excavation of a raceway and channel in the East River near New Glasgow. When this work is completed, vessels of 5,000 tons will be able to steam up to New Glasgow, and regular steamship lines can make this town one of their ports of call. The deepening of the river will allow the coal from the Allan shafts to be loaded on steamers near the mine and save the cost of running it over the rails to Pictou Landing as is now being done. The manufacturing plants along the river will also benefit greatly.

A company has been organized to deal in real estate and erect houses in New Glasgow. They expect to build a large number of dwellings during the coming summer. The Assessment Commission have made a report showing an increase in valuation in this district as compared with 1906 of \$2,391,570.

Lumber men are active and expect a good winter's work. The open weather is rather against them. The various collieries are busy. The different manufactures are running full time to keep pace with large orders.

Halifax.

With the exception of several of the crafts connected with the building trades active conditions prevailed during the month of December. No severe winter weather was experienced, and considerable outside work that usually has to be abandoned at this season was carried on. Interior work on the Dennis, Cragg, Wentzell and other structures will pro-

vide work for a number of men during the winter months.

Along the waterfront conditions were active, longshoremen and freight handlers being well employed during the month. The freight and passenger traffic to date has shown an increase over the same period last year. Immigration figures for the month of November show 4,183 arrivals compared with 1,629 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 2,554. An increased volume of immigration generally comes on after the holiday season, and it is estimated that the average increase for the year will be over 100 per cent.

About 200 men belonging to the Coal Workers' Association, employed by the Dominion Coal Company, received an advance in their wage scale, making it now 30c per hour day, and 35c per hour night.

The wholesale and retail houses were kept busy during the holiday season, and report sales to have exceeded any previous season. Clerks and delivery employees, express, and all branches of transport workers were exceptionally active.

Construction work on the Halifax and Eastern Railway is moving along slowly, contractors finding it difficult to secure men willing to take up this line of work during the winter months.

Factories in and about this district are running full capacity.

Amherst.

The general condition of the labour market was favourable,—fine, open weather prevailed during the whole of the month, giving builders and contractors a splendid opportunity of finishing their season's operations. The Canada Car Company continue to add to their number of shops and the extension to the rolling mill will soon be completed. Outside, the work on the new steel and bolster shop is making favourable progress. During the year there has been three hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred dollars' worth of building done in the town of

Amherst, which, with the new steel and bolster shop for Canada Car and Foundry Company, costing in the vicinity of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is a large amount for Amherst.

The Maritime Winter Fair drew a large number of people from outside points, and business men both in wholesale and retail branches, report trade as being exceptionally good. Regarding the Christmas season in every instance the trade was larger than in previous years.

The customs receipts of the Town of Amherst for the eleven months of 1912, ending November 30th, were \$112,642.68 as against \$89,655.54 for the same period of last year. This shows a large gain.

The total cash deposits for freight received at the Intercolonial Railway station for the eleven months of 1911 totalled \$317,901, for the same period this year \$423,903,—an increase of 33½% in one year.

At this season of the year there is little being done in agriculture, farmers disposing of their products. Prices in local markets were satisfactory to the farmers. Poultry was exceptionally high. There is very little fishing being done in Cumberland at this season of the year. The harbours are not yet frozen over. Lumbering operations are active, and men are scarce in this line of industry. All the industries with the exception of the freight department of the Canada Car Company have been steadily employed. Mining operations at Springhill, Joggins and River Herbert have been active.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions were exceptionally good, and reports received indicate an improvement over the month of November, and about on a par with the corresponding month of previous year. Industrial activity is shown by the fact that Charlottetown possesses six new companies, of which three are fox companies, two oyster development com-

panies, and one a real estate company. Commercial activity at this particular time of the year is exceptionally good, and wholesale merchants are still shipping large quantities of eggs, geese, and farm products of all varieties. Rates of wages remain, as a rule, at a fixed scale, and do not, only in exceptional cases, undergo any change. No great change from the corresponding month of last year is noted in the cost of living.

Trade this fall was somewhat later than usual, on account of the mild weather. Three steamers of the Manchester Line filled up here with hay and apples for the British market. The P. E. I. steamers have, during the season, carried away produce daily to the full extent of their capacity, and hundreds of schooners and other craft have been employed by little P. E. Island in taking to market her surplus produce. The crops this season were exceptionally large, the potato crop being a record one.

Fishing is at this season quiet. Lumbering is dull, while the mills seem to be fairly active. Manufacturing does not appear to have undergone any very great change worthy of note, the few local industries, boot and shoe, furniture, iron foundries, motor, etc., appear to be up to their former active state. Contractors and builders are having a busy season, and local firms are actively engaged on several large contracts which will keep them busy during the winter months. Altogether the year has been a good and prosperous one all round.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

The volume of employed labour for December was large for this particular season of the year. Building trades continued fairly active, the weather during most of the month being favourable for outdoor operations. Some men were thrown out of work by the discontinuance of civic work and other enterprises of like character, but the general outlook is as favourable as that of

any preceding winter. The railway shops, machine shops, foundries and factories of all kinds were in active operation without exception until the Christmas holidays. Since then some have as usual closed for two weeks for stocktaking but will resume at the end of that time. Holiday trade set in earlier than usual, and in volume of business in all lines showed a marked increase and furnished temporary employment for considerable extra help. In the post office sixteen extra helpers were employed to handle the Christmas rush, and similar conditions existed in the customs house and express companies. The Canadian Bank of Commerce opened a branch here for business on Dec. 5th, making a total of six banks in the city. Navigation between Point du Chene and Summerside closed on Dec. 21st, the steamer Empress making her last trip on that date. The steamer Min-to made the initial trip of the winter service from Cape Tormentine to Summerside on Dec. 23rd, and will continue daily except Sunday. Wholesale and retail trade were both active and expansive. Real estate firm and with considerable movement. No change in hours of labour or rates of wages noted and no cases of friction between employers and employees.

The Westmorland County Pet Stock and Poultry Association held their annual exhibit on Dec. 17th to 19th. The display and patronage were the largest in its history. The Victoria Mills Dairy Company annual statement shows an output of 87,275 lbs. of butter for the season and \$22,000 paid to patrons. In the county market turkeys sold at 25c-26c per lb., geese and ducks 20c per lb., chickens 18c to 20c per lb., print butter 30c per lb., eggs 35c to 40c per doz., beef 7c to 8c per lb. for hind quarters, pork by carcass 10c per lb., hay \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton.

Considerable lumbering was in progress in Albert county. The Prescott limits of 26,000 acres were recently sold for \$60,000 to McKean Company, and at Mimel 2,000 acres were purchased by Robinson-Wright Company for \$50,000.

Sackville. — The A. E. Wry Company, Lt., saddlery, boots and shoe, report an active year and substantial increase of business. The factory employs about seventy-five hands and will continue operations all winter. H. Miller's store and contents were totally destroyed by fire Dec. 13th; loss \$27,000, insurance \$10,000. The Canada Stone Company are reported to have taken over or absorbed the Sackville Firestone Company, and will continue the operation of these quarries.

Sussex. — The Fowler Block, occupied by the Bank of New Brunswick, jewellery store, and offices, was badly damaged by fire; loss \$25,000, insurance \$17,000.

St. John.

Conditions in the labour market continued active during the month of December, and all the trades were well employed. The opening of the winter port business has given employment to a large number of ship labourers, freight handlers, checkers, etc.

Up to the 21st of December there had been filed at the custom house eleven cargoes since the trans-atlantic winter port opened. Those vessels took away Canadian goods valued at \$1,268,950, and foreign goods valued at \$736,134, making a total valuation of \$2,005,088. The wheat shipments were 846,821 bushels.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending December 26th were \$7,946,150, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,548,784, being \$1,397,366 greater in 1912 than in 1911, and \$105,446 in excess of the four weeks ending November 28th of the current year.

The November returns at the Dominion Savings' Bank were as follows: Receipts, \$77,692.81; withdrawals, \$78,050.10.

St. John merchants report that the Christmas trade was the best in their recollection, and that customers bought liberally and paid cash.

Messrs. T. S. Simms & Company are moving into their factory at Fairville.

The Ames-Holden-McCready Company have removed to their new building at the corner of Duke and Canterbury streets. The Canada Brush Company, Limited, expect to move into their new factory on Duke street about the first of January. Messrs. Scovil Brothers, Limited, have moved their wholesale and manufacturing clothing departments to their new building on Germain street.

On December 24th fire broke out in Carl Wissenger's auto repair shop on Main street, and considerable damage was done.

The Common Council have decided to advertise for tenders for the Mispec pulp mill. The purchaser is to remove the building. The shareholders of the Bank of New Brunswick held a meeting on December 9th, and unanimously decided to sell the Bank to the Bank of Nova Scotia. The terms of the agreement are that the Bank of Nova Scotia will give a share of its stock for each share of Bank of New Brunswick stock, and also a bonus of \$10 with each share. The Quebec Bank has purchased the Chubb building, and will open a branch here on January 1st. The customs receipts for the month of November were \$134,644.45, an increase of \$24,335.34. The inward manifests from April 1st to December 1st of this year were 8,604 as compared with the same period of 1911, an increase of 900 manifests. Mr. T. H. Anson was in the city December 3rd, and through his solicitor deposited with the city a draft for \$100,000 as a guarantee that a \$3,000,000 sugar refinery will be constructed and operated on the ballast wharf site. The Chief Commissioner of Public Works awarded to Joseph McVay & Son the contract for the substructure of the new bridge over the reversible falls at St. John. The work is to be completed by December 1st, 1913, and the cost will be approximately \$50,000. On December 16th Mr. R. B. Johnson, of Bermuda, purchased a property at Coldbrook, and it is supposed that a large brick making plant will be started in the spring.

The coal mining industry of Queen's County is to receive a boom during the

next year, as the Courtenay Construction Company have entered into a contract to use all the coal they can get to operate their plant. This coal will also be used on the fleet of dredges to be employed by the Norton Griffiths Company in the excavation of the new harbour and channel.

Fredericton.

Employment was more general during December than is usually the case at this season of the year, although there was a considerable decline for bricklayers and masons. This, however, is always looked for in these trades during the winter months, and preparations are made therefor. Carpenters and painters have been kept busy, the mild weather being most favourable for the completion of building contracts. Trade and commerce were active and in advance of last year's standard. Wholesale and retail merchants reported the Christmas trade much better than in any previous year.

Work on the new Palmer-McLellan Shoepack Factory was completed during the month, and operations commenced. This is a new industry and will give employment to about 100 hands. The John Palmer Shoepack Company have also put up a new building, and will move into it early in the year.

There was a good demand for farm produce and good prices prevailed in the country market during Christmas week, poultry especially bringing higher prices than in former years.

The absence of snow somewhat curtailed operations in the lumber woods, but a heavy snowfall in the latter part of the month gave a sufficiency for all purposes. The open weather gave the railroad contractors a good chance to push operations, and full advantage was taken. The railroad work provided employment for much of the unskilled labour that is usually idle at this season.

Farmers have had a quiet month owing to the absence of snow, work being

limited to the marketing of produce and the usual daily routine of winter work.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

Fairly good conditions prevailed though a falling off was seen in industrial activity, mainly owing to the fact that outside work was seriously interfered with by inclement weather. Heavy snowstorms, severe frost and rain at intervals occurred during December. In the building trade outside work has in most cases been stopped for the season. Business activity continued, and the Christmas shopping in spite of unfavourable weather was probably greater than that of past years.

Farmers were busy putting their produce upon the market, and meat prices ruled high. In regard to the lumbering industry there is scarcely enough snow as yet to make good roads for hauling lumber.

Sherbrooke.

Labour was exceptionally well employed during the month. The weather was suitable for outside work, and as a result contractors were able to do more building than they had anticipated. All other branches of labour were well employed, and overtime was put in at the various machine shops. There has been quite an influx of workers to take up employment in the Canadian Rand and Jenckes machine shops, these being required by the extensions to the different plants. Work is being pushed ahead at the new armoury for the 53rd regiment, and several other buildings are still in course of construction. It is expected that the extension to the Jenckes machine works will be running shortly. When this is done about 250 extra hands will be given employment. Large additions to the Canadian Rand are also nearing completion as well as the Canadian Brake Shoe Company and the Sherbrooke Iron Works. The retail business reported during the month

was heavy. Railway traffic was also in excess of previous years.

The report submitted to the directors of Canada's great Eastern Exhibition showed a profit of \$4,956.30, which is the largest that has been reported in several years.

As a result of representations made to the Dominion and Provincial Governments by the E. T. Associated Boards of Trade, agents have been appointed to go to the old country with the view of securing old country people to settle in the Eastern Townships. This representation was brought about by the fact that in the past there has been a great scarcity of labour throughout this section of the Province of Quebec.

At the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade great interest was manifested in the work of advancing the City of Sherbrooke. Fifty new members were added. A committee was also appointed with the view of union with the Chambre de Commerce.

The City Council has decided on commission government, and an application was made to the Legislature to have the charter amended so that the new form of government would come into force in 1913, but this was made too late so that it will have to go over for another year.

At a special meeting of the City Council it was decided to make a temporary loan from the Bank of Commerce of \$615,000 at 5½ per cent. This was done in view of the present state of the money market. The money will be used for the following purposes:—

\$100,000 to pay off loan made for improvements to electric light plant.

\$15,000 for purchase of site for Canadian Brakeshoe Company and Sherbrooke Iron Works.

\$50,000 for part payment of bonus to Jenckes Machine Company.

\$5,600 for cost of No. 4 Fire Station.

\$75,000 for improvements to Waterworks.

\$37,000 for cost of Saw Mill Bridge.

\$40,000 for paying and cancelling debentures paid by E. T. Bank.

\$47,000 for improvements to Electric Light Plant.

\$6,000 for site for Cosmopolitan Clothing Co.

The open weather during the month gave the farmers opportunity to get ahead with their outside work to a greater extent than in previous years. The want of snow and frost greatly retarded the work of the lumbermen as the conditions were such that practically no hauling could be done. There is quite a large "cut" in the woods, and this will make the season very short. All manufacturing industries are very busy, with orders ahead. Scarcity of help is a great complaint among employers.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market was good on account of the mild and fair weather prevailing, and compared favourably with December of last year.

Work on the construction of the Acme Glove factory and on the buildings for the General Chemical and Explosive Products Company was suspended on the 24th, but will be resumed on the 7th of January next. The automobile garage built for Messrs. T. Lymburner & Sons is now completed, and besides being fireproof is one of the largest and most up-to-date in this province.

The representatives of a joint stock company have applied to the City Council for certain privileges to help them build a \$250,000 hotel, but nothing has been decided yet.

Commercial activity was better than during any December of previous years.

Rates of wages are good, but no changes are reported and the same hours are maintained.

No misunderstanding or any difficulty whatever occurred between employers and employees this month.

Farmers were busy bringing farm products to the market for which they have been getting high prices except for potatoes, which are still selling at seventy-

five and eighty cents a bag of 1½ bushels.

Fishing has been quiet, although they have commenced catching tommy cod in the St. Maurice river.

The lumber trade was active, and men were busy cutting logs in the bush for the several lumber firms of this city.

All factories have been busy, most of them working at night to try and fill orders.

There has been a good demand for labourers in the whole district during the entire month, and prospects are good for the future.

St. Hyacinthe.

December exceeded preceding months as far as industrial activity is concerned. A steady demand for labour was a feature of the month, especially for labourers for outside work and for young girls in factories. Many industries had to work overtime. The building trades were rather quiet, but were more active than during the corresponding month of last year. Arrangements are under way for the establishment here of a large stove foundry which will pay \$100,000 in yearly wages. A preliminary report on the first six months' operations of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company shows that the sales increased by \$750,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The output of the three united factories is now 9,500 pairs of shoes per day. The company has orders on hand which will keep it busy for several months. Besides the warehouses built some time ago in Edmonton and St. John, N.B., the company intends erecting new ones in Winnipeg and Calgary.

The prices of necessities of life are still very high. Rents will increase next spring. This high cost of living is commencing to cause some uneasiness in labour circles.

Wholesale trade was rather quiet during the holiday season, but the firms which have completed their inventory report that the year was one of the best

in the history of local business. Retail trade was very active.

Banks report a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the hours of labour or rates of wages, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

Farmers were busy cutting firewood and hauling it to the market, but were somewhat hampered by the lack of snow. Farm products sold well and at good prices. Work on the farm is quiet at this season of the year, and supply and demand were about evenly balanced.

St. John's and Iberville.

The general condition of the labour market during December was good in St. John's and throughout the district. The Standard Drain Pipe Company has changed its name and will be known in the future as Standard Clay Products, Limited. The City Council of Iberville has decided to grant an exemption from taxes for ten years to the St. John's Improved Last Block Company, a concern which pays about ten thousand dollars a year in wages. The various local industries are doing good business and are all increasing their staffs, the Singer Manufacturing Company now employing 850 hands and the Cluett-Peabody Company over 500. The contract for the new bridge between St. John's and Iberville has been awarded to Messrs. Quinlan & Robertson for \$198,950, the work to be completed in the spring of 1914. Banks did a good business. Trade in general was active. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

Farmers were busy marketing their products. Turkeys sold for 28 to 30 cents a pound, geese 20-25 cents, and poultry 18-20 cents. Lumbering was active.

Exports from the port of St. John's during the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,477,000, and the value of products entered free of duty was \$3,700,000. During the first eight months of the present year, 30,500 export entries were made at the St. John's customs house.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The condition of labour during the month has, as a rule, been quite satisfactory. All those wishing to work could readily obtain employment, and the wages paid have been good. There has been a marked activity in the various industrial establishments, and, as a rule, trade has been good. The absence of ice on the St. Lawrence river has somewhat hampered the trade in Sorel, but, notwithstanding that there has been quite an amount of business. At the Government shipyard there has been more work done than in the previous month, and the number of men employed there has been increased, there being just now at these shops over six hundred men, all of them receiving fair wages.

Farmers have been busy making preparation for the approaching winter season, threshing and selling their grain crop at remunerative prices. Their condition, as a consequence, is very satisfactory. The various industries in Sorel and the district of Richelieu have all been very active, and the question of the establishment of new ones is generally discussed. The Board of Trade of Sorel is actively working in that direction, and its members are decided not to let the matter drop.

Montreal.

The last month of 1912 witnessed no slackening in the general activity that has prevailed in Montreal in industries and commerce throughout the year. Manufacturing was carried on extensively in practically all the great lines of business. The comparatively moderate weather permitted the carrying on of an amount of outdoor work in the building trades quite unusual at this time of the year. The printing trades were as busy as they could well be; boot and shoe men, garment workers and cigar makers were all working to the limit; cartage and transportation men were very busy; and the demand for unskilled labour kept up in quite a re-

markable way, absorbing the thousands thrown out by the closing of canal and river navigation. At this season of the year there is usually more or less hardship to be reported among the unskilled; but up to the end of the year practically every man seeking work was employed at once.

The many big buildings, the erection of which has been such a marked feature of the year in Montreal, were so far advanced during the month as to ensure inside work in plenty throughout the winter. In this line of building 1912 has been the greatest year in Montreal's history. Millions of dollars have been put into these big structures, and thousands of skilled workmen have found constant and highly remunerative employment; while the demand for unskilled workers was correspondingly heavy and constant. Work was advanced in excavation for the many big structures announced to be built next summer; while in the yards stone cutters were busy on material for next season.

Great activity prevailed at all the big structural iron works in the district; and the same favourable state of affairs was to be found at the locomotive and car building establishments. The workshops of the two big railway systems were also very busy. Steady progress was made in the boring of the three mile tunnel under Mount Royal, an average of thirty-two feet per day being made in the advancing of the "heading" or preliminary cutting.

An announcement of great importance to Montreal during the month was that great manufacturing terminals would be constructed on the harbour front at Longue Pointe. The terminals which will have 2,365,000 square feet of floor space are planned to house all kinds of manufacturing industries, and will have five railway and transport services at their command. They will be erected at a cost of four million dollars.

On December 27th the Montreal Harbour Commission awarded to the John S. Metcalfe Company a contract for an addition to elevator No. 1 at a cost of \$700,000. This will increase the storing

capacity of the elevator by 1,500,000 bushels. When this work is completed, the Harbour Commission will have control of a grain storing capacity of approximately 5,220,000 bushels.

Reports from the agricultural sections surrounding Montreal indicate that the farmers are finding it difficult to secure sufficient help for the winter, so many men having left for the cities and for the railway construction and lumbering camps in the west and north.

Departmental stores and retail stores in general had a remarkably busy month, and the staffs of the big establishments had to be considerably augmented to handle the heavy volume of holiday business. Post office employees had the heaviest month in their history. Office workers were also very busy, and a scarcity of competent stenographers is reported.

That the commercial business of Montreal during December was of great magnitude is shown in the customs receipts and bank clearing returns for the month.

The customs collections for December, 1912, amounted to \$1,971,930.05 as compared with \$1,725,744.30 for December, 1911, showing an increase of \$246,185.75. During 1912 the collections amounted to \$24,531,143.25 as against \$19,457,429.01 for 1911, showing an increase for the calendar year which ended on December 31st, 1912, of \$5,073,714.24.

The bank clearings for December, 1912, amounted to \$246,791,121 as compared with \$214,783,205 for December, 1911, showing an increase of \$32,007,916. The total bank clearings in Montreal for the year which ended on December 31st, 1912, amounted to \$2,845,000,000 as compared with \$2,368,490,000 showing an increase for the year of \$476,510,000. Nothing better could illustrate the enormous volume of business in Montreal during the year just closed.

The inland revenue returns for December, 1912, were \$840,000 as compared with \$755,846.52 for December, 1911, showing an increase of \$84,153.48. The total returns for the year which closed on December 31st, 1912, amounted to \$9,-

981,533.64 as compared with \$9,270,574.57 in 1911, showing an increase for the year just closed of \$710,959.07.

Rockfield. — Work has been pushed in the vast shops of the St. Lawrence Bridge Company at Rockfield, and they are now nearing completion. The company is a combination of the Dominion Bridge Company of Lachine and the Canada Bridge Company of Walkerville, Ont. It has the contract for the construction of the Quebec bridge, and in the shops all the material for that great structure will be manufactured. The shops are being erected at a cost of \$750,000. Four hundred highly skilled mechanics will be employed. It is not expected that the building of the Quebec bridge will take more than three years, but these big workshops are being made permanent in character in confident expectation of other big contracts coming with the development of Canada.

Lachine. — All the big industrial establishments of Lachine reported activity in December. One thousand men are now at work in the plant of the Dominion Bridge Company, with work ahead to ensure the same activity for months to come.

Pointe Claire. — December witnessed the inauguration of Pointe Claire's new electric lighting system. Four miles of streets are illuminated and the town is now one of the best lighted in the Province of Quebec. Work had been going on since May 1st. The town's new drainage system is now in operation, and the new water system will be working within a few weeks. Approximately \$300,000 has been spent in these works during the season, and steady work was thus provided for a large number of men.

Maisonneuve. — The industrial establishments of Maisonneuve were busy throughout December. Two more boot and shoe factories will shortly be erected and will provide employment for three hundred people. There is a great deal of building under way in the town,

and provision is being made for a great influx of people next spring. About three thousand men will be employed at the new dry dock and workshops of the Canadian Vickers Company. A public bath and gymnasium will shortly be erected at a cost of \$100,000. A new post office will also be erected at an early date.

St. Lambert. — Great activity prevails at St. Lambert where extensive yards are under construction for the Grand Trunk Railway. Twenty-seven miles of side tracks are being laid down to provide accommodation for 2,500 freight cars. A large engine house is also being built with accommodation for twenty-seven locomotives.

Turcot. — Grand Trunk yards at Turcot are a scene of great activity, for in addition to the extensive trackage there at present twenty-two miles of new side tracks are being laid down.

St. Vincent de Paul. — The contract for the paving of the roads of St. Vincent de Paul was awarded in December at a cost of \$95,000.

Outremont. — Building permits issued in Outremont during December brought the total for the year up to approximately \$1,235,000.

Verdun. — Permits for the building of flats were issued in Verdun during December to the extent of about \$100,000.

Hull.

Labour conditions were somewhat modified on account of the close of navigation and the sawmills having closed down for the season. It was better, however, than during December, 1911. Factories of all kinds worked full time and idle men are scarce among that class of labour. All industries were prosperous. Banks did a good business with easy collections. Trade in general was better than during the corresponding month of 1911.

It is reported the E. B. Eddy Com-

pany will next year spend more than a million dollars to enlarge its plant. The present match factory will be converted into a paper factory and matches will be made in a new and larger building which is to be erected in the Fifth Ward. The pail and tub factory will be put in a larger building in the East end of the city. The addition to the main office building of the same company is almost completed and will be occupied about January 15th.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour conditions during December were highly satisfactory, the general situation being harmonious and work being plentiful. Work was more plentiful than last month, and snow cleaning and road improvement work gave employment to many.

Steady progress was made on several large building operations being carried on in the city, including two large new office buildings, the smallpox hospital, new bridge over the canal on Bank street, new Masonic temple, and water supply intake pipe improvement.

Plumbers, steamfitters, hotel and theatrical employees were particularly busy.

The Christmas trade in December broke all previous records, and was well distributed.

Trade was much better than last month. Bank clearings in November, 1912, were \$17,498,902.32, compared with \$20,730,753.39 in November, 1911. Building permits in November, 1912, were issued to the number of 50, valued at \$261,175, as compared with 46, valued at \$214,650 in November last year. Up to the end of November permits issued were valued at over \$600,000 more than those issued in the corresponding eleven months in 1911.

The price of fresh eggs increased from forty-five to fifty cents this month, owing to scarcity. Soft wood also increased 50 cents per cord.

Brockville.

All classes of labour were fairly well employed during the first part of December, and conditions compared favourably with those of December, 1911. Towards the end conditions were somewhat quieter, especially in regard to outdoor work. Building permits to the amount of \$76,130.00 were issued during the year, which is only a little over one-half of the amount for 1911. There have been, however, more local improvements, which more than made up for the difference.

The total revenue of the town for the present year from all sources was \$128,675.58, and the total expenditure was \$131,224.46.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company have been shipping one train load of steel rails over the Brockville and Westport branch for laying on the new main line. They have also added seven new cars to the Brockville and Westport branch.

The Bell Telephone Company have laid a new cable in the conduit from the Broad street exchange east along King street.

A new company was formed and has started business on King street west, to be known as the Brockville Real Estate Company.

Railway traffic has been unusually brisk, especially in the passenger line, owing to the holiday rush and the large number of passengers going to the Motherland to spend Christmas.

Local factories were mostly running all time, with little or no rush. Local merchants are unusually active owing to the holiday rush.

The cost of living is slightly higher owing to the increased price of butter, eggs and potatoes.

Kingston.

All classes of labour were well employed, and conditions were generally satisfactory. The building line especially was active for this time of the year. Dalton Bros. have finished the brick

work on their building. The working-men's houses that are being built are nearly completed as far as the outside work is concerned, and it is intended to push them right through till finished. Work on the Sir Oliver Mowat sanatorium is completed, and was opened on the 11th of December. It is a fine modern structure, bright and roomy, with half a dozen cottages connected with it for outside patients. The funds were provided as follows: \$20,000 from people of Kingston, the Province of Ontario \$4,000; City Council, \$2,000; Daughters of the Empire, \$2,000.

The building permits for November were \$83,125, as compared with \$12,029 for November of last year, the total amount of building (so far) being \$635,278, as compared with \$311,278 for the whole of last year.

The canal office report shows a substantial increase in the amount of grain handled by the local elevators over 1910 and 1911. The figures at the local office show that there was a total of \$14,108,579 bushels of grain, and \$46,227 tons of coal, an increase of 4,000 tons over the figures of last year. Navigation at this port is closed for the season. There is a large fleet of steamers and vessels of all description tied up along the water front, and it is estimated that the repairs to the same will keep 100 men employed for the winter. Collections at the inland revenue office for November totalled \$9,128.44.

The customs house reports the receipts for November on import goods to be \$45,465.41, an increase of \$19,700 over the same month of last year. The declared value of exports for the months of October and November totalled \$92,552.45, as compared with \$107,212.75 for the same months of last year. The total loss, by fire, for the year is \$39,930.03, being as follows: loss on buildings, \$7,148.83; loss on contents, \$39,930.03.

Annual report of City Engineer shows that over \$70,000 was spent by the department.

A by-law is to be submitted to the people to authorize the City Council to

provide a site for the American Creosote Wood Block Company. The company proposes to establish a plant at a cost of \$100,000 and employ at least seventy-five men. The Dairy School has re-opened. Twenty-four students registered during the opening day, and the attendance promises to be exceptionally large. The stock judging course held under the auspices of the Frontenac Farmers' Institute, on the 3rd inst., was a decided success. Mr. R. B. Smith dealt with the heavy horse class and the sheep industry, and Mr. J. G. Brethour with the dairy cow and swine industry.

Gananoque. — Building permits for the year totalled \$200,000. The annual turkey fair was held on the 12th inst. over fifteen tons of fowl being sold.

Belleville.

Owing to the month being an open one with scarcely any cold weather, there was a good demand for labourers and skilled mechanics. A considerable amount of building was carried on in several parts of the city. The coming season will undoubtedly be a busy one as prospects are already bright for various construction work including the entrance of the Canadian Pacific Railway into the city. Work at present on this new line is in progress about two miles west of the city limits. A new industry for the electrical heating of ore is about to be established by a responsible company. Many skilled mechanics and workmen are at present engaged on a large addition which is being made to the Provincial Institution for the deaf and dumb, which is situated just west of the city limits.

The various industries in the city are all working at full time and in some cases overtime owing to the demand for the goods manufactured. This is particularly the case in the two lock factories.

In the northern part of Hastings county there is at present considerable activity in mining various ores.

The Marsh & Henthorn new foundry premises are nearing completion and when finished will in every respect be up to date and many hands will be employed.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions were active and all outside work was carried on without hindrance from weather. The first of the De Laval buildings is almost completed; two more structures will be erected next spring although it is not definitely known how large they will be, two railway sidings are being put in to run on either side of the building. The De Laval construction work has given an impetus to building operations in the south end of the city. The Henry Hope and Sons Company, Limited of Birmingham, England, will establish a branch factory here to manufacture steel casings and window sashes. They are asking for a free site and exemption from municipal taxes for ten years. They have authorized capital of \$240,000 and will start with fifty hands; a new industry with a capital of \$40,000 also has headquarters here and will manufacture lumber hard wood turnings. The Brinton Carpet Company will build two new storehouses. The section of the present building that has been used for storage will be available for manufacturing purpose and the working staff will be increased by one-half. Barrie's Limited, have purchased the vacant lot adjoining the customs house and will build a large factory to manufacture furs, retaining the retail business here. They also have stores in Regina and Saskatoon and the factory will supply these retail stores.

Farmers were principally occupied with the care of stock and attending market. There was a good demand for produce for the Christmas season and good prices were obtained. A large tract of land north of the Hawartha Lakes has been acquired by a number of Peterborough men who intend to start a cattle ranch. They will winter

a number of cattle this year. Some plant in the nature of a sage brush will provide nourishment.

The mills of the Peterborough Lumber Company and the McDonald estate have closed down for the winter after a successful and busy season. About 100 men were employed by the Peterborough Lumber Company a large number of whom have left for that company's camps in Cavendish, Anstuthur and Burleigh, where 200 men are employed at their camps cutting 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The McDonald estate also handled a large business and have lumber camps in the north country working full shift to bring down a good supply for next season.

All the manufacturing establishments were busy with plenty of orders ahead.

Orillia.

Conditions of labour were good considering the season of the year. The factories have been fairly busy. The new Tudhope-Anderson factory has been working night shifts to get out spring orders. Plans are in preparation for the improvement and enlargement of the post office. The Christmas business was good, the best, on the whole that Orillia has ever enjoyed. There were good markets, though the supply of poultry was not so large as usual. The year as a whole has been one of the most prosperous in Orillia's history. Midland also has had a good year, and Barrie seems to be at the beginning of an industrial revival. The arrangements for the erection of another planing mill, on Canadian Pacific Railway property, for planing lumber in transit, have been completed, and the building will be put up this winter. It will be eighty by fifty feet. Mr. W. H. Crawford, of Orillia, will be manager.

Toronto

Labour was generally well employed with the exception of those classes

affected by the setting in of cold weather. The building trade, which continued active unusually late in the season, slackened considerably during the month throwing a considerable number of outside trades out-of-work. The number of uncompleted contracts will furnish employment to many men during the greater portion of the winter. Plumbers, steam and gas fitters, and electricians were busy. Many large buildings will be begun at an early date in the spring, giving every prospect of a continuance of the great activity that has characterized the past season. The metal and engineering, wood working and furnishing, and clothing trades were all active. Printers and allied trades had plenty of work. Jewelers and silversmiths were busy. The holiday trade set in unusually early and retail dealers were very busy necessitating the employment of much extra help. The volume of business was considerably greater than that of any previous season and all classes engaged in catering to the Christmas trade and travel were fully employed.

The annexation of North Toronto to the city took place on the 14th followed by the inclusion of Moore Park within the civic boundaries. This increases the population of Toronto, according to the police census, from 425,407 to 432,262, and its area from twenty-eight to a little over thirty-eight square miles.

The civic street car service was inaugurated on the 18th, when the Gerard street line in the east end was formally opened. It is expected that sixteen miles of civic tracks will be in operation by July next.

The officials of the Health Department have during the year condemned 390 houses as unfit for human habitation, of which sixty-eight have been demolished. Action has only been taken in the most imperative cases. In some cases the inmates have been allowed to remain in condemned houses, because they cannot find any other homes. A large number of complaints

regarding unsanitary houses are under investigation.

Farmers had little to do except looking after stock and marketing their produce. The construction of good roads in York county has enabled many farmers to haul their grain and other produce directly to Toronto, saving elevator and freight charges. The grain elevator men operating within a radius of twenty miles outside the city limits state that their business has fallen off between sixty and seventy per cent. during the season owing to the facilities for teaming afforded by good roads. Nearly forty-five miles of good roads have been constructed in the county during the year, at a cost of \$286,500. Owing to the mild weather and the absence of snow, cattle were able to be pastured in the open until late in the month, enabling the farmers to effect a considerable saving of winter feed.

The National Iron Works Company Limited, have commenced work on an extension of their plant in the Ashbridge Bay district, which will double their present capacity.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company will erect a six-storey building to be used as salesroom and general offices on the northwest corner of Simcoe and Richmond streets, at a cost of \$100,000.

The Northern Electric Company have begun the erection on the east side of Simcoe street of a building sixty-five by 160 feet and six storeys high for the manufacture of telephones and accessories. It will cost about \$100,000.

Saunders, Lorie & Company, jewelry manufacturers, will erect a six-storey addition to their present factory on Adelaide street at a cost of \$70,000.

The National Cash Register Company has prepared plans for the construction next spring of three large factory buildings to cost \$300,000 in the north western factory district, which will enable them to manufacture all the parts of their machines, some of which are now made abroad, and to

increase the number of their employees to 500.

The Herdy Manufacturing Company, makers of motor-cycles, have established a factory on Mercer street employing about 100 men.

Purdy, Mansell, Limited, will shortly erect a five-storey factory and warehouse for the manufacture of plumbers' supplies on Adelaide street at a cost of \$150,000.

Leaside. — The plans of the Canadian Northern Railway Company's new sub-division at Leaside have been approved by the city surveyor and registered. They provide for an area of nearly two square miles laid out for a model city capable of accommodating a population of 30,000. The Canadian Northern Railway shops are located in the southeast corner of the property. A Montreal firm has secured two acres as a site for a large brass foundry, the construction of which will be commenced early in the spring. It will employ at the outset upwards of 300 men.

Niagara Falls.

The year closed with another prosperous month. Outdoor work in the building trades was seldom interrupted by cold or stormy weather, and good progress was made with the many structures in course of erection. Manufacturing concerns were all busy and conditions of commerce, finance and transportation were highly satisfactory.

The Visor Knitting Company will open their factory in January.

The municipal electric department reduced the rate for domestic service to three and one-half cents per kilowatt.

The Electric Development Company of Ontario will build a transmission line and sell power in New York state. The company have license to export 46,000 horse power from Canada and one now supplying 25,000 horse power to an American power company.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company will operate a waterworks system in Stamford township, supplying the suburbs of Niagara Falls city.

All manufacturing concerns were active. The Ramapo Iron Works were running day and night. Grading for the branch of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto railway from Niagara-on-the-Lake to St. Catharines was well advanced.

The Niagara boulevard from this city to Fort Erie, twenty miles, was declared complete but, although open to traffic now, will not be formally inaugurated until 1913. The cost has been about \$250,000.

Bridgeburg. — Fifty men were added to the night shift at the Canada Foundry Company's works.

Welland. — The Supreme Heating Company have three months' work ahead. An enlargement of plant is planned. All manufacturing concerns were busy. Bricklayers were in demand at sixty cents per hour.

Port Colborne. — Concrete work on the new blast furnace was carried on with all possible speed. Navigation closed after a great rush of grain and several loaded vessels lay up in the harbour for the winter. Their cargoes will be used by the local mill. Natural gas companies are drilling many new wells.

St. Catharines.

The labour market continued active and labour generally was well employed. Considerable activity was shown in the building trades during November in the city, and twenty-five permits were issued at the city hall. The valuation of the permits was \$46,000 a record for such a late fall. For the eleven months of 1912, \$800,835 building permits were issued by the city clerk. This is over double the total issued during the same period last year.

Port Dalhousie. — Labour conditions were favourable and labour generally well employed.

Thorold. — Labour well employed for the month. Main street has been paved and a new N. S. and L. Railway station is being constructed on the old stand. It is expected that a new post office will be constructed before long.

Merritton. — Favourable conditions prevailed for the employment of labour which was in an active state. The new Riordon Paper Mills will erect a mill next year on a site adjoining the present one at a cost of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during December compared favourably with those existing during the previous month. The National Steel Car Company's plant is in operation and large orders ahead will keep the new industry working to capacity for many months. A big new industry to be known as the Hamilton Malleable Iron Company, Limited, has been formed with a capital of \$600,000. The new concern will conduct a general malleable iron business and the output will consist principally of castings for railroad, agriculture and miscellaneous work for custom trade; the plant will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000 and will employ about 500 hands, a large number of whom will be skilled mechanics. The equipment will consist of the latest labour-saving devices. All unloading of raw material and loading of finished product will be handled by electric power. The plant will be in operation by July 1st.

The Mercury Mills, Limited, a company capitalized at one million dollars will be located in this city where it will manufacture hosiery, underwear, etc. The new concern expects to commence operations early in the new year and will employ one hundred hands at the commencement in its temporary

factory; when the new factory is erected between 400 and 500 hands will be employed. Plans are being prepared for the erection of a large warehouse which is to be built on the new extension of the revetment wall and tenders for the work will be called for at once.

A permit has been taken out for a \$40,000 addition to the Canada Steel Good's Company's plant. The new building will be a two-storey structure which will give the concern about 3,000 feet more floor space. It is expected that three hundred men will have to be added to the present staff.

The Board of Education proposes expending \$250,000 during the coming year on new schools and enlargements.

The Pelham Park Improvement Company, Limited, a new building company, has been incorporated, capitalized at \$1,000,000. The company intends to erect a large number of working men's homes to be rented or sold, according to demand, at low figures.

Customs collections at the port of Hamilton for November amounted to \$321,120.41, an increase of \$96,752.75 over the corresponding month of last year.

Inland revenue returns for November amounted to \$110,042.55, an increase of \$174.98 over November, 1911.

During December sixty-one building permits were issued, valued at \$231,000, an increase of \$138,800 over the same month a year ago.

Bank clearings for December amounted to \$16,567,587 as compared with \$12,852,254 for the corresponding month of 1911.

It is estimated that the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners in regard to cartage rates will mean a saving of \$20,000 per year to Hamilton manufacturers and merchants.

Hamilton Street Railway motormen and conductors and motormen and conductors on the Interurban lines have received an increase in wages under a new agreement signed recently.

Both wholesale and retail merchants report having had a busy month. The Christmas trade being the best in the city's history.

Farmers in this locality have marketed large quantities of produce during the month. The price of fowl was in advance of that asked during the Christmas season last year.

Nearly all the large manufacturing concerns are working to their capacity and large orders are being shipped to the west. Traffic on the main line between this city and Toronto has increased to such an extent that the Grand Trunk Railway Company is at present preparing plans for the increasing of the double track system to one of four tracks.

Dunnville. — The Dunnville, Wellandport and Beamsville railway, which has been in the process of construction for a number of years, is about to be completed. A large block of bonds has been sold to Toronto people, and the money received from this sale is enough to complete that part of the road now under construction, and to enable the company to make several extensions to its line.

Dundas. — The work on the town dam at Greensville has been suspended until early spring, when operations will be resumed. The repairs made are just temporary until the winter season is past, when permanent repairs will be made.

Burlington. — A. Nicholson and Co. are progressing favourably with their new plant on Ontario street, and soon will have all the buildings up and the timber trade started. It is a fine site, and the buildings will be up-to-date in every respect.

The new factory at Burlington Junction for the Chemical Company is progressing nicely. The first building, sixty feet, is ready for the second storey, and others are in contemplation. All along the course of the old railway these factories will locate, and Burlington will be kept busy hereafter in the winter time.

Waterdown. — The Bell Telephone Company have a gang of men repairing the line in the village and also the country lines. Their headquarters are in Waterdown.

Brantford.

Labour was well employed and conditions compared favourably with those of the previous month, and with those of the same month last year. The demand for labour was well supplied, and but few men have been unemployed. Some of the factories employed their men extra time previous to Christmas, and but few shut down for extended holidays, while the open weather permitted outside work to be carried on. The contract for the new Brantford General Hospital has been let, and it will cost approximately \$85,000. Some of the factory extensions are nearing completion and will soon be ready for use. The Stedman Bros. Company are taking up the manufacture of felt goods and will give employment to about one hundred and fifty people, mostly females.

The freight traffic on the railways has been heavy, all men being fully employed in that class of labour.

Building operations have been pushed along with the result that the outside work is nearly completed and a few bricklayers are idle.

Unskilled labour is fairly well employed, and groups of men standing around with no work to do have not been conspicuous as in some past years.

The textile workers are all fully employed. Men employed in the sewer construction work, by the Board of Works department, are still busy. The street improvement work is finished for the season.

Paris. — Conditions in the town are good. The textile trades are busy and there is opportunity for employment for a number of girls. The woodworkers have all been busy and some departments have worked extra time.

Building operations are nearly completed.

Guelph.

Labour conditions were generally satisfactory, with fewer men out of employment than usual at this time of the year. Weather conditions were favourable for outside operations, with the result that the building trades were exceptionally busy for December. The building permits for the month of November totalled \$38,218.

The public works and sewerage commission have decided to lay surface drains on a number of streets this winter; this will give employment to a considerable number of unskilled labourers.

Manufacturing industries continued active with orders well ahead. The Guelph Carpet Mills have taken on extra help and some departments are working overtime. All textile industries are very active.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good. The Christmas trade set in early and retail merchants are well satisfied with the holiday sales.

The Provincial Winter Fair held from the 9th to the 13th of the month proved to be the best on record. Every department was crowded and the directors are now contemplating large additions to the exhibition buildings. The attendance totalled 35,000.

Farmers were occupied mainly with the care of stock and marketing produce. The Christmas market was one of the largest ever seen in Guelph, fine weather and sleighing brought farmers from far and near with loads of produce. There was a good display of poultry which was readily disposed of, though prices were high, turkeys selling at twenty-five cents a pound, geese at fifteen cents a pound and chickens from fifteen to eighteen cents a pound. Many loads of potatoes were offered at \$1.10 a bag and apples were plentiful at \$1.00 a bag or twenty-five cents a basket. Wholesale butchers found business in their line dull, owing to the

enormous amount of poultry sold, beef selling from eight to twelve cents a pound, pork eleven to fourteen cents a pound and lard twelve to fifteen cents. Hay sold for \$14 per ton.

Berlin.

Conditions in the labour market were not as good as during last month and did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Two rubber factories closed down throwing over 500 employees out of work, the reason for this being the mild and dry fall causing no demand for these goods. Some of the furniture factories worked overtime the greater part of the month; they all claim, however, that they were not as busy as at this time last year. The same applies to shoe factories. Building trades were all busy, the fine weather having a good influence. Bricklayers report work much steadier than last year, while there was a shortage of twenty-five carpenters and forty handy men at the new tire factory. Shirt and collar and button factories were short of female help. The new water tower in the north ward was completed; this is the largest water tower in America; it holds 2,500 tons or half million gallons of water and cost \$23,000. Merchants and wholesalers report trade good, while railway traffic was very heavy. Custom returns for last month were \$36,195.33 as against \$25,826.68 in Nov., 1911, the increase being \$10,368.65.

Building permits from Jan. 1st to Dec. 1st were \$828,018.00 or \$471,875.00 more than the same period last year a gain of 132%.

There were no strikes or lockouts during the month nor any material changes in rates of wages. Cost of living went up on eggs, potatoes and butter during the month. Farmers had little work apart from hauling balance of sugar beets to the factory and stock feeding. The sugar factory is still running day and night and will con-

tinue so until about the middle of January.

Manufacturing although not quite as good as at this time last year is still considered fair. Shirt and white-wear factories are still running short of help. The Canada Furniture Company's new factory will be ready for work about the 15th of January. The Berlin Light Commission made a general cut of ten per cent. during the month; this comes as a result of the Hydro Power Company's recent reduction in cost of power from \$25.00 to \$22.50 to Berlin. This means a reduction to consumers of about \$7,500. In their annual statement the Commission show a net profit of \$22,110.26 as compared with \$17,165.00 in 1911. The electric department shows a profit of \$19,631.99, and the gas department after making a reduction of fifteen cents per 1,000 cubic ft. shows a profit of \$2,468.27. This statement is for the year ending Nov. 30th.

Waterloo. — Work on the new post office is still going on. The Warren Paving Company have completed work for the year. All factories were working full time, furniture factories over time. There was a shortage of female help in the button factory.

Preston. — Furniture factories and car shops were working over time. Foundries were busy. Houses for working men are very scarce and cost of living is going up steadily.

Galt. — Factories were all working full time, shoe factories over time. Foundries were busy. Building permits for November amounted to \$96,165. Total permits for eleven months \$485,015 against \$28,216 for same period last year. The cut in Hydro power in Galt from \$25.00 to \$22.00 per horse power will mean a saving to Galt of \$2,412. The Galt Board of Trade has appointed a committee to formulate plans to loan working men funds to build homes and repay same on the instalment plan. A vote to repeal local option will be taken on Jan. 6th, 1913.

Woodstock.

The Christmas season found labour and industrial conditions, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. This is the slack season for some of the factories; but most of them are busy, and practically all report a satisfactory outlook. There is a continued demand for skilled workmen in some of the departments, including moulders, cabinetmakers and pipe organ hands. The supply of unskilled labour is larger than the factories can accommodate. From practically all of the factories come the reports of numerous applications from labouring men for positions. There is nothing unusual in this, however, as there is always a rush from both town and country to the factories for the winter months, caused by the slackening up of farm work and the activities connected with the building trades. Just at present there are apparently quite a number of men out of work, who have not yet been able to accommodate themselves to the changing conditions of the seasons. Their outside employment has ceased, and they have not yet been able to find inside work. As yet, however, there is no very serious complaint.

Most of the city merchants reported business conditions to be satisfactory. The Christmas trade, according to many reports, was exceptionally good.

Stratford.

Labour conditions continued fairly active. Owing to the fine weather during the greater part of the month building operations were actively carried on, enabling the season's work to be finished.

The ratepayers of Stratford will have two important by-laws submitted to them at the January elections, the Athletic Park by-law to provide \$15,000 to acquire and improve the grounds used by the Agricultural Society, and the Street Railway by-law with the power clause in the contract amended. The Stratford Mill Build-

ing Company's works were destroyed by fire on the 17th inst., loss \$60,000, about fifty hands were employed. They have been engaged since then in clearing up the ruins, as the owner intends to rebuild at once. Wholesale and retail merchants report business good, especially for the Christmas trade.

The custom returns for the port of Stratford during November amounted to \$16,938.55 being an increase of \$4,472.99 over the corresponding month of last year.

Goderich. — The town council has decided to submit to a vote of the ratepayers a by-law to provide money for distribution of Hydro-Electric power. The amount named in the by-law is \$35,000, but \$5,000 of this is for an electric pump.

London.

The year 1912 has been the best from the standpoint of the workers that ever took place, and all were steadily employed up to the close of December. The month was an open one, and outside work continued steadily. Christmas trade exceeded that of any previous year by about thirty per cent, and wholesale and retail traders were well satisfied. Very few building permits were taken out during the month. The different foundries and factories were exceptionally busy, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked.

A number of industrial by-laws are to be voted on in January, namely for a loan of \$25,000 to Dennis Wire and Iron Works; a loan of \$25,000 to C. N. W. Shoe Company; also a vote on a Federal square by-law, which involves the buying of a whole city block, the raising of buildings for City Hall and Armoury purposes.

Civic Works are being carried on, chief among which is the laying of new mains by City Water Commissioners. It is the intention of the city, if the storm water sewer bylaw goes through, to carry on this work very extensively next year.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market was favourable to all classes. Outside work was interfered with to some extent by a few cold days, but considering the fact that December is generally unfavourable for outside work, the month was a fairly good one. With the exception of bricklayers, masons and plasterers, all classes of labour were well employed. There is no evidence of poverty in this city, and men desirous of procuring work and willing to work when it has been procured, find no difficulty in obtaining employment. Officials in the Locomotive Departments of the railroads entering St. Thomas have been inconvenienced by a scarcity of men able to qualify for firemen's work. A standing advertisement has appeared in the local papers for men to take service as firemen, but notwithstanding this unusual procedure the roads are still short of men. Regular men in train service have been kept busy and much overtime will result from the month's business. Generally considered, the year 1912 has been one of the best in the history of the city. The Board of Trade, with the co-operation of the ratepayers, have succeeded in securing a number of manufacturing industries which will do much towards building up the city. Moreover, the full results of the work of the year on the part of the members of the Board will not be fully appreciated until well on into the new year, as negotiations are still on with other concerns desirous of coming to St. Thomas. Financial assistance will be requested by one or more of our industries, with a view to extending their business and giving employment to a larger number of hands, and it is expected the requests will be favourably received by the ratepayers. The Ross street extension to the Municipal Street Railway is proving a good investment. The cars are being well patronized and the southeast section of the city is receiving accommodation which previously was much desired. Christmas trade was

heavy, and the merchants generally are well pleased with the business of the week. Unskilled labour has been in good demand, and the prospects are bright for a busy winter.

The present year has been particularly free from friction between employer and employee.

The local industries were busy.

Chatham.

The general condition of labour was quite satisfactory, while some branches of the building trades were dull. On the whole December compared favourably with the corresponding month of 1911. Bricklayers and plasterers were employed only part of the time, while carpenters were active, and painters were busy on interior work. The building permits were few and amount small.

The C.P.R. have many men putting in a large number of switches for their new freight sheds. With one or two exceptions factories were working full time and prospects are that conditions will improve as the season advances. Wagon and carriage trades were active.

Customs returns show an increase of \$606.90 over the corresponding month of 1911. Retail merchants report the Xmas trade the largest on record. Wholesale trade was brisk, and passenger traffic on railroads was very heavy and exceeded that of 1911.

Farmers finished fall work and the crops have been fully up to the standard of previous years with prices ruling higher in the case of many articles. The Dominion Sugar Company, through being unable to secure railroad accommodation, have a large amount of sugar beets lying at the different shipping points waiting for transportation.

Windsor.

There was little change in labour conditions and in every department activity prevailed. The retail merchants report the best Christmas season their line that Windsor has had

Planing-mills and factories of every description were busy. There was a slight decrease in building operations, owing to the cold weather. Labour in these lines is not in as great demand as before, but there is enough work for all.

Steamboat traffic has closed for the season.

Owen Sound.

All classes of labour were quite active up to the Christmas holidays. The put and screw factory have turned out their first instalment of goods, and the output will increase as rapidly as the machines can be installed. The other factories in process of erection are being rapidly advanced.

Navigation has closed, but railway shipment of freight continues good both ways, and the supply of cars sufficient.

The retail trade — especially the Christmas trade — has excelled that of all preceding years in almost every line, and dealers generally report a big advance. The cost of living remained unchanged with the exception of the price of potatoes, which rose from ninety cents to \$1.15 per barrel. Anthracite coal has gone to \$9 a ton while hardwood has risen from \$6.50 to \$7 per cord.

The number of building permits during 1912 were 166, at a value of \$310,000.00; compared with 131 in 1911, at a value of \$189,057.00. As most of the building is done during the year, the permits issued from May 1st to Dec. 31st of each year may be of interest: May 1st to Dec. 31st, 1911, permits issued \$186,057.00; May 1st to Dec. 31st, 1912, permits issued \$289,900.00.

Permits were divided as follows: For houses, 50, value of same \$65,000; for home improvements 4, value about \$4,000; for stone blocks, 2, value about \$4,000; for stone factories in 1911, 1, value \$30,000; for factories in 1912, 4, value \$120,000. There are also included in these figures a new public school,

and the public library. Among improvements to residences may be mentioned the instalment of about 60 bathrooms in old houses, under the provision of the plumbing by-law.

Cobalt.

Mining activities were normal during the last month of 1912, while in all other industries a quiet tendency was noted.

The possibility of three pulp plants in the north country during the coming year is contemplated. The Abitibi pulp and paper company will erect large works at Iroquois Falls and generate power from the falls. Preliminary work is now being done at that point. M. J. O'Brien, of Renfrew, will erect a building at Haileybury to take care of his Northern Quebec limits, while another well known Ontario concern is looking over property at Haileybury with a view to purchasing.

The Porcupine miners are still on strike and beyond one or two small fracas with detectives and police they have been quiet and orderly. The mines have brought in a large number of strike-breakers, and at the present time things are running smoothly at the gold camp.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The labour market has been very active all the summer and fall, but intensely so during December in consequence of the closing of the season and much to be done. There was about \$2,750,000 expended in building operations, and public works in the city during the past year, and very nearly one-quarter of that amount in Steelton, adjoining the city, in roads, streets, sidewalks, residences and stores, and improvements on the Algoma Central Railway. All mechanics and labourers who wanted work got it.

The opening up of the Algoma Central Railway to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Franze is adding much to the mercantile activity of the place through the establishment of jobbing branches in the farm produce line.

Unusual activity is looked for in the early spring, through the extension of the steel industry and the commencement of a dry dock.

It is felt all around that some improvements should be made in the way of protecting life in some of the departments of the Lake Superior works, either through improved appliances or additions to the supervisors, as the loss of life is believed to be a larger percentage than it ought to be.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

All classes of labour were fairly well employed. The fine weather that prevailed early in the month, kept those of the building trades, working on the exterior of buildings, in active employment. The latter part, however, saw a decline in this connection. The number of building permits issued was eighty-four, for 100 buildings; the cost of the latter will be \$166,550.00. 20,139 car loads of grain were inspected at Winnipeg. Bank clearings show a total of \$156,074,437.

The Kelvin Technical High School was formally opened on December 4th. This school has cost the Winnipeg School Board the sum of \$350,000 for building, and \$60,000 for equipment.

A vigorous campaign is being waged against the smoke nuisance, and several large firms have been fined for this offence, as a result of a protest by the Trades and Labour Council. The present ambulance service will undergo a change. General satisfaction is expressed at the prospect of immediate resumption of work at the Transcona shops of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The membership of the local Union of Bricklayers and Stonemasons recently reached the thousand mark. The Dominion Canadian Development Company were prosecuted under the Building Trades Protection Act, for having unsafe scaffolding on a building which this

company is erecting in the city, and fined \$20 and costs. A splendid art gallery was opened in the Industrial Bureau during the month.

Brandon.

Considering the season, labour generally has been exceptionally well employed. In the building trades great activity prevailed, and advertisements have appeared in the local papers for carpenters, bricklayers, laborers and steamfitters.

The construction work of the Winter Fair arena is almost completed, and work on other large buildings is well advanced.

It has been announced that the Brandon Construction Company have received the contract for the new horse barns to be erected by the Dominion Government at the Experimental Farm.

The city has practically completed the wiring for the street railway, and the system will be ready for operation early in the spring.

The Manitoba Engines, Ltd., the Hanbury Company, and the McDiarmid & Clark Company were still working full time.

The labour market was quiet.

Dauphin

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council held early in the month, in addition to the usual routine business, a report was brought up by the Fire, Light and Power Committee. It was explained that owing to the rapid growth of the city the power plant was being worked to its capacity, and it was impossible to undertake any more installations. Various suggestions were made for temporarily relieving the pressure. It was the unanimous opinion of the Council that a new plant should be built with three times the capacity of the present outfit and so arrange that a heating plant be connected for the purpose of supplying heat to the business and residential blocks from the exhaust steam.

The contractors of the sewerage and water plant were granted an extension of time to complete the few outlying points that are necessary to finish their contract. The contractors explained that the delay was owing to the scarcity of labour, and their completing other work for the Council first.

Building permits for the month ending Nov. 31st total \$135,425 as against \$58,255 for the same time last year.

Dauphin was the only city in Manitoba to exhibit and be represented at the great Land Show at Chicago, and in consequence has obtained quite a large amount of advertising, causing many inquiries to be made for farms and land.

The Dauphin Agricultural Association held its annual meeting on Saturday last in the Municipal Hall. The Secretary Treasurer presented a very encouraging report of the year's work, showing a surplus of over \$600 on hand.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Generally speaking, labour was actively employed. Such conditions may be attributed to the continuance of mild weather, combined with the demands made upon labour, customary with the approach of the festive season.

As compared with the preceding month, general conditions were more favourable and the same would apply by comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

In the building trades operations are progressing rapidly, as where occasion arises, contractors took advantage of the favourable weather with a result that many buildings are in course of erection, which would otherwise have closed down for the winter, thus decreasing the amount of unemployed usually to be found at this period of the year.

The amount of building permits for the month of November shows the substantial increase of nearly \$200,000

when compared with the corresponding period of 1911. The comparative figures are: November, 1911, \$75,000; November, 1912, \$271,670. The total permits issued for the first eleven months amounts to \$5,837,334 which is \$800,000 in excess of the showing made during the same time last year.

Wholesale and retail trades were reported to be far in excess of former years during the same month.

Reports from farmers in various districts vary relative to relief afforded them in moving their grain. Whilst some have experienced no car shortage, others have suffered extensively in this regard.

From a report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture it is stated that although the yield is about the same as in former years, the quality is poorer, and a large amount that was cut could not be saved on account of the extremely wet weather which was prevalent during the hay harvesting season.

Many sloughs were so full as to prevent them from cutting a great quantity of hay which is available in normal years. This cause alone reduced very materially the amount of hay saved during the past season. There is not at all a large amount of cultivated hay raised in the province, but the average yield has slightly increased. The figures being 1.72 tons to the acre, as compared with 1.50 last year. The price also has risen from \$9.73 to \$10.35 per ton this year.

Moosejaw.

Weather conditions were ideal, and with the exception of a couple of days building operations were carried on without delay. There has been no falling off in construction work with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and in fact they have added extra gangs for bridge and piling work near here. The Canadian Northern Railway, however, have laid off their bridge and steel gangs near this city. Bricklayers, stonemasons and car-

penters have been unusually well employed.

Passenger traffic on the railroads was exceptionally heavy, and the usual tie-up exists in the freight departments. The movement of grain has been better this year, but this is largely accounted for by the weather remaining so mild.

Threshing operations have ceased for the year, and the labourers brought in to harvest the crop have been paid off and have in a great many cases returned to their homes in Eastern Canada.

On the Canadian Pacific Railway Weyburn-Lethbridge line the steel gangs are still busy. Near Moosejaw the Canadian Northern Railway have practically ceased operations for the year, but the Grand Trunk Pacific have gangs still at work and are doing a great amount of bridge work and some steam shovel work.

Saskatoon.

The weather of December was much milder than during the same month of 1911, and has given opportunity for many large buildings to be closed in without serious difficulty from climatic causes. There was a closing down, however, of a large percentage of outside work causing the surplus labour to take its yearly migration to the lumber camps, railroad construction and also to go east on the regular winter excursion. The general employment of labour was in excess of last year at this time, but a falling off over last month was observed.

The new street railway are just in the process of trying out the cars and getting ready for the opening. This will probably be on or about the first of January.

Activity in agriculture is principally limited to marketing grain. The sharp decline in grain prices have been quite unforeseen and left out of the former calculations of the average of

the farmers. Many who either can afford to hold the grain or who cannot afford to sell at the prices offered are holding their grain on the possibility of a rise in price.

More particularly is this true of flax which has taken a great drop in price. This has brought about an unusual condition of affairs where collections of various business establishments especially in the farm implement lines, are described as "unsatisfactory."

The new Quaker Oats Company have completed much of their contemplated building. The new machinery, however, is not yet installed.

There was a rapid falling off, of the employment of unskilled labour which is to be expected at this season. The demand, however, is as good and probably better than during December, 1911.

The average of building permits for the season has remained quite steady during the season. There was a falling off during August which, however, was recovered later. Saskatoon has kept about the sixth place during the greater part of the season. The figure for the permits for November is for 1912, \$7,558,405; November, 1911, \$4,870,201. Increase \$2,688,204.

Prince Albert.

Labour was in exceptionally good demand. The actual building of the extensive works of the Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company absorbed all available labour and it has been necessary to advertise largely for outside assistance.

Carpenters were in great demand. The exceptional mildness of the season has enabled outside work to be continued to a much later period than usual. A bank clearing house has now been established and statistics will in future be available. The statistics for the year in the city are as follows:—

Building Permits	1911.....	\$ 921,595.00
" "	1912.....	2,400,000.00
Customs Value	1911.....	236,411.64
" " 9 mths.	1912.....	364,812.39
Water Revenue	1911.....	19,139.48
" "	1912.....	25,240.36
Assessments	1911.....	12,500,000.00
" "	1912.....	19,500,000.00
Customs Duty	1911.....	65,829.61
" " 9 mths.	1912.....	102,872.89
Electric Light	1911.....	45,049.84
" "	1912.....	55,809.79
Population	1911.....	8,000
" "	1912.....	12,500

Excellent exhibits were on show at the local seed fair and every evidence is given that mixed farming is on the increase. The fishing industry is flourishing, large supplies are arriving from the northern lakes and being readily bought. Lumbering is proceeding steadily in the camps and large numbers of men are being shipped and the various industries are fully employed.

As evidence of the local prosperity it is cited that the relief committee of the Board of Trade after thorough, exhaustive enquiry found that only eighteen families out of a population of 12,500 were in actual need of assistance and the majority of these cases were accounted for by long illness.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

Labour generally was well employed, the weather remaining so fine that all outdoor work was carried on without a break. Bricklayers and all build-trades employees were able to put in full time as is usual for Medicine Hat District at this time of the year. The wholesale and retail traders report the best business they have ever had in their experience.

A new daily (morning) paper has been launched in the city, "The Morning Call," giving Medicine Hat two morning papers and one evening paper.

Edmonton.

With few exceptions the different trades were active and prospects for

the winter season are most favorable, the fine weather prevailing having permitted outdoor work to be prosecuted with vigour. The month was more favourable than the corresponding month of 1911. 228 building permits were issued during November. These include 138 residences, a \$70,000 warehouse for the Hudson Bay Company a \$40,000 building for the Great West Supply Company, (plumbers and builders' supplies) a \$30,000 brick addition to the Edmonton Tent and Mattress Company's, premises, fourteen stores, one school two small churches and eight office buildings. The Massey-Harris Company and the Canadian General Electric Company have purchased property on which it is announced warehouses will be erected in the near future. Good progress is being made on the large warehouses of the International Harvester Company and Revillion Bros.

With a view to establishing a branch office in this city, the Quebec bank have purchased property on Jasper avenue known as the Norwood block. When this bank opens, there will be fifteen chartered banks in business here, represented by twenty-four offices.

Wholesale trade was fair and retail trade was very active.

The following are the returns for the month of November as compared with the corresponding month in 1911:—

	Nov. 1911	Nov. 1912	In-crease
Bank Clearings.....	\$14,179,630	24,276,712	71 %
Customs Returns.....	71,385	146,972	106 %
Building Permits	131,125 }	754,935	389 %
(Strathcona)	23,100 }		
Post Office (Stamps o'ly)	10,505 }	17,200	50 %
(Strathcona)	915 }		
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.	631,036	1,106,417	75 %
Revenue.....	25,972	44,404	71 %
Homestead Entries....	402	421	44 %

Conditions were active owing to the approach of Christmas, and good prices prevailed, particularly for fowl.

Lack of snow has retarded operations in the lumber camps.

Coal mining throughout the district was active.

Track-laying is in progress on the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia railway and on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Lethbridge.

The Labour market was dull, perhaps the quietest for years. There was a better demand for unskilled labour. Coal miners were busy, and building tradesmen to some extent were actively working, but a number are idle at present. The Christmas retail trade was brisk but with that exception trade is dull in all lines. There was no unrest in labour circles.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Active conditions prevailed during the first part of the month; later, however, there was a dullness in the building trades. A great many men will be employed in and around the mines, as there has been a shortage of timber men and carpenters, especially in Trail at the Consolidated smelter, where a large addition is being built.

The company that have taken over the old Silver King mine are making preparations for spring. They have given John Burns & Son the contract for the bins, which will give employment to quite a large number of men. The Nelson iron works are also running day and night to keep up with their orders, mostly on repair work for mines. The Canadian Pacific Railway's new boat is being rushed along and a large number of men are working on it.

New Westminster.

Weather conditions caused considerable loss of time to those who have been able to obtain employment while the closing down of the greater part of the sewer and street construction and paving has thrown a large number of

men out of work for the remainder of the winter. Many men are still coming from the prairies and daily increasing the number of those looking for work.

Some construction work is going on however, along the river front and on several large buildings and a fair number of building permits have been issued during the month. None of the factories have been closed and business continuing brisk, inside workers were steadily employed.

An item of interest to the workers is the announcement by the Provincial government that the \$3 poll tax which the trades unions have for so long been endeavoring to have removed, will cease on Dec. 31st. Another event which will have an effect on the white workers is the decision of one lumber company, (Small & Bucklin), to employ only white labour, over ninety Hindus being discharged owing to the fact that at a perjury trial recently it was disclosed that Hindus were alleged to have given bribes to certain officials in order to retain their positions.

A few fishermen are plying their trade on the river but catches are light.

Lumbering is going on as usual. Factories are all running full time.

Railway construction and employment has mostly closed down for the season.

Vancouver.

Unexpected activity in the building trades and the continuation of a number of outdoor enterprises has provided steadier work for the past month than usual at this time of year. While fewer men were employed than during November, the condition of the labour market was fair, other conditions being taken into consideration. The outlook is that the unemployed will be increased in number, due to climatic conditions and the general slackening up of industrial and commercial activity in every line. The resident normal membership of fifty-two unions in Van-

couver is fairly well employed, but among the unskilled and unorganized workers the competition for available jobs tends to drive the wage downward and increase insecurity and hardship.

Some idea of the building trades activity may be gathered from the fact that the prospects for the Vancouver building total reaching the \$20,000,000 mark seems probable. The total for the eleven months ending Nov. 30th, 1912, has reached \$17,858,057, which is more than the total for 1911, which was \$16,063,857. Building permits for November totalled \$1,538,705 as against \$998,212 for the corresponding month of last year. Up to December 13th the figures for the month run to \$367,300.

In addition to the above figures in Vancouver City the building permits have kept up in North Vancouver and the municipalities of West Vancouver, Point Grey, South Vancouver (117,400 during November), and Burnaby.

The Park Commissioners have submitted to the city council two bylaws for approval and submission to the electorate asking for \$420,000 for 1913, \$340,000 of which is for the purchase of additional park property and the balance for maintenance and permanent improvement to park property.

A reduction of ten per cent. in the water rates of Vancouver has been proposed. The surplus of receipts, \$538,000, over expenditures, \$327,000, make such a course possible. By making a ten per cent. reduction in the rates the department could furnish water considerably cheaper and still show a surplus of nearly \$100,000. The waterworks system is owned and operated by the city. Large extensions and improvements are constantly being made, but most of the work is done during the summer months.

A site for the proposed provincial university, valued at \$12,000,000, has been secured; plans for the initial buildings were received and accepted and it is probable that a good deal of

the preliminary work will be started early in the new year.

Being unable to meet the demand for cars in its British Columbia shops, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, has ordered 100 cars from outside points for immediate delivery. Increased traffic and line extensions more than justify the addition of extra cars. During the past year the company has expended on capital and revenue accounts \$12,564,717, of which \$674,638 represents salaries of local officials and staff and \$3,676,720 the wages of other employees, leaving \$8,213,359, a large proportion of which represents wages paid by contractors working for the company. The total number of employees of the company on June 30th was 8,160. In Vancouver the membership of Pioneer Division of the Street Railwaymen's Association now reaches over 1,000. Its all-union agreement with the company has almost a year to run.

Receipts of the Vancouver customs office for the month of November were \$790,752.67, an increase of more than \$160,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

The purchasing power of wages is gradually lessening. A slight reduction in the price of vegetables is more than offset by increases in fresh meats, while other commodities remain the same or tending upward. Despite building activity rents continue to rise. The scarcity of coal, due to the strike on Vancouver island, has induced a number of firms to install oil burning apparatus. Outside of a certain civic area the price of coal delivery has increased from twenty-five to fifty cents per ton.

Vancouver halibut fishermen with others on the Pacific coast are organizing a union. They are demanding an increase from one cent per pound of fish per man to two cents. Negotiations are still in progress.

Extensions are being made to the paper plant at Powell River. Over 600

men are now employed in the paper mill and works. The employees are unorganized; live in company houses and are subjected to conditions which exist in many of the British Columbia lumber camps, where the owning company owns or controls the entire plantation.

Victoria.

Owing to the unsettled weather prevailing, outside labour, both skilled and unskilled, found employment somewhat slack and irregular. Added to this, there have been a large number of men laid off by the city and the paving contractors, so that at the present time there are many labourers out of employment, and these conditions are likely to continue for the next month or two. Considering the season of the year, building operations are fairly active, and fully as good as those prevailing a year ago.

Wholesale and retail trade is reported excellent, the Christmas trade in all lines being by far the largest in the history of the city. Prices for poultry remain about the same as last year, Eastern turkeys selling at thirty cents per lb., while the locally raised birds sell at thirty-five cents per lb., geese and ducks selling at about five cents less per lb.

The value of the building permits issued during November amounted to \$788,500, and for the same month a year ago the figures were \$616,625. In Oak Bay the value of the permits were \$55,150, compared with \$80,600 for November last year. The bank clearings for November were \$18,119,381, and for the same month last year \$12,869,885. 1,021,847 passengers were carried upon the local lines of the B. C. Electric Railway Company during November; for the same month last year the number was 731,755.

During the past year 996,576 cases of salmon were packed at the various canneries of British Columbia.

758 Japanese and 6,581 Chinese were landed at this port during the year. The receipts from the Chinese capitulation tax reached a total of \$3,049,722, the greatest on record. 498 Chinese were exempt from the tax, while about 2,000 of the Chinese went east to different points.

Since the city commenced its large street paving programme, eighteen months ago, nearly fifty miles of pavement has been laid, and there is 150,000 square yards under contract to be completed next year. A large number of men have been employed on the work, and large sums of money spent in supplies and equipment.

Nanaimo.

The conditions of the labour market did not show much change from those of last month. The dispute of coal miners still continued, keeping a large number of men idle. There was a lot of outside work going on when the weather would permit, both city work and building operations. The new pressed brick works are having a successful start and turning out a superior class of brick. Business men, wholesale and retail report a good Christmas business.

There has not been any material change in the cost of living during the month.

Passenger and freight traffic were exceptionally heavy.

Little was done by the farmers with the exception of clearing land. The herring fishing season is in full swing but the fish are not so numerous as formerly, being further outside of the harbour. The saw mills of the district are working full time to keep up with the demand but the logging camps have been hampered by wet weather. The coal mines in the district which are working are running at their full capacity. Railroad construction has been quiet during the month.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING DECEMBER, 1912.

DURING the month of December the reports were received of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, namely:

1. The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and various classes of employees, being freight handlers, freight clerks, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; also the minority report signed by Mr. J. E. Duval, member appointed on behalf of the company.

2. The unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and its street car employees.

3. The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and their employees in street railway service.

Applications Received.

During the latter part of November and the early part of December five ap-

plications were received on behalf of certain metal miners in Eastern British Columbia, members of unions severally located at Kimberley, Silverton, Ymir, Sandon and Nelson, local branches of the Western Federation of Miners. These applications related to differences between the owners or controllers of some twenty different mining properties in Eastern British Columbia and their employees, the number affected being in all 1,200 directly and 340 indirectly. In each case the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for increased wages.

As a result of communications between the Department and the parties concerned in the five applications, and through the efforts of an officer of the Department who was instructed by the Minister to proceed to the locality for the purpose of lending any assistance in his power, it was agreed by all parties concerned to refer the differences to a joint Board. After further negotiation, the mine owners concerned nominated Mr. Chas. R. Hamilton, K.C., Nelson, B.C., and the employees nominated Mr. John Wm. Bennett, Fernie, B.C. On the 21st of December the Board was completed by the appointment as chairman of Mr. W. S. Bullock Webster, Victoria, B.C., on the recommendation of the other members of the Board.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND FREIGHT HANDLERS, FREIGHT CLERKS, ETC.

THE Minister received on December 11th the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established on the application of various classes of employees, being freight handlers, freight clerks, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, for

the purpose of effecting, if possible, a settlement of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the above mentioned employees, which had resulted in a cessation of work on the employees' part on November 4th.

In the application the locality affected was given as "Ottawa Division O.

P.R., Fort William, Port Arthur, and points east of Port Arthur, where special evidence is required on any special phase of the dispute." The number affected was said to be 1,300 directly and 15,000 indirectly. The dispute grew out of the alleged refusal of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to deal with the employees' representatives, or consider an application for certain rules and rates of pay submitted through the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and later by committee of employees direct. It was further alleged that certain employees had been dismissed by the Company for refusing to withdraw the proposed schedule of rules and rates of pay and for refusing to resign from the Brotherhood.

A Board was established by the Minister on November 21st, and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. E. Duval, Montreal, Que., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the Company; and Mr. J. A. McDonald, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The majority report of the Board was signed by the Chairman and Mr. McDonald, the employees' nominee; the minority report by Mr. Duval, appointed on behalf of the Company. In the majority report certain recommendations were made for the settlement of the dispute, including the reinstatement of the strikers. A schedule of rules was also recommended to take effect as on the first day of May, 1912, and to remain in force for one year and from year to year thereafter unless and until revised by three months' notice given by either party. In his minority report Mr. Duval expressed the opinion that the Government should not have granted the Board under the circumstances. As no evidence was given by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company he considered that no recommendations

should be made on the points at issue. However, in view of the fact that the men had in his judgment gone on strike at the instigation of a group of agitators, he would recommend that no discrimination be shown as regards the re-employment of the men, provided their services were required on the date of the report.

In a letter received in the Department from the officials of the Canadian Brotherhood, the following statement was made:

"On behalf of the employees we accept the findings of the Board, but as you are aware the employees are on strike, and consequently the dispute cannot be adjusted unless the company also accepts the findings and reinstates the men forthwith."

The Department was later informed on behalf of the Company that the latter declined to have anything to do with the report of the Board, but that the company's officers would be advised that where vacancies occurred an opportunity for re-employment would be given to such employees as made application within a specified time.

Report of Board.

The text of the majority report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa:

IN THE MATTER of a dispute between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Employer) and certain of its employees, being freight handlers, freight clerks, etc. (Employees).

The undersigned members, a majority of the members of the Board appointed under the Act in this matter, have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met at Ottawa on the 29th day of November, 1912, to the 7th day of December, 1912, inclusive.

Upon examining the application to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, we find that the Minister of Labour was wise in limiting the scope of the investigation to the district extending from Fort William and points east of Port Arthur, except where special evidence is required on special phases of the dispute. Had the investigation included the whole system of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it would have caused such protracted enquiry that the men would have long been delayed, greatly to their detriment in obtaining a hearing of their grievances before the investigation would have been completed.

The Board recommends the following:—

1st. The strikers should be reinstated in their old position forthwith at same salaries they were receiving at time of strike.

2nd. The strikers should receive back pay for the time they have been on strike.

3rd. The men who were discharged for their connection with the Brotherhood of Railway Employees should be treated as strikers, receiving the same treatment.

4th. Increases of salaries recommended but left to parties interested to arrange at a future date.

5th. This report to cover all districts affected within the scope of the application.

The following rules will govern the members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

1. Seniority will count from the date an employee last entered the service.

2. All vacancies and permanent appointments shall be bulletined by each superintendent to the employees on his district in that class of service. The bulletin to clearly define the duties required and rate of pay. Application for vacancies must be made within five days

from date bulletin is received by head of department who will be responsible for seeing that its contents are promptly brought to the attention of the employees affected.

3. Any employee declining to accept promotion in any instance does not forfeit his right to same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority rights when a vacancy occurs.

4. A vacancy will be filled within thirty days after it occurs by the appointment of the man entitled to it.

5. Employees governed by this schedule will be entitled to similar vacancies or openings on extensions or new lines of the general division in order of seniority.

6. In case of a reduction in the number of employees in any class of service, the junior employee in the class of service affected will be first dispensed with. If any employee who is thus affected is senior to an employee holding a similar position on the general division at some other point he may displace such employee. Men employed as checkers, stevedores, cooperers and sealers during the season of navigation shall be given preference for position on the winter staff.

7. A complete list of the employees governed by this schedule on each general superintendent's district showing their seniority standing will be kept on file in the office of the local head of each department, who shall have it displayed so that it can be inspected by all employees of the department concerned. This list will be subject to correction on proper representation from any employee, and a copy corrected to date will be furnished the Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood at the beginning of each year.

8. The senior clerks on each general superintendent's division to be considered in filling similar positions in general offices at Montreal and Winnipeg. Seniority, merit, fitness and ability to count.

9. Each employee on monthly salary shall be entitled to two weeks' holidays with pay, annually, and no employee will be required to work overtime to keep up work of an employee on holidays. If the company finds it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to an employee entitled to it under the rules, the employee shall at his option receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period or in the next year additional leave of absence for a like period. Application for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicant, and applicants will be advised in February of date allotted to them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants and applicants after the thirtieth of September will not be entitled to salary compensation if Railway will as far as practicable relieve all applicants during the summer season when so desired.

10. No employee shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged, or disciplined until his case has first been investigated and he has been proven guilty of offence charged against him, the decision in such case to be arrived at within ten days from date of such suspension. If an employee is found blameless in the matter under investigation he will be allowed full time from time lost and reasonable expenses while attending at investigation if away from home, and be reinstated. If detained more than ten days awaiting investigation at the company's instance, he will be paid schedule wage for the time in excess of ten days whatever the decision may be. The employee may have the assistance of a fellow employee if so desired. A written statement setting forth the result of an investigation and the reasons thereof will be furnished by the company to the Local Grievance Committee if requested by it.

11. Employees serving on Local Grievance Committee will be relieved

without unnecessary delay and will be furnished free transportation for such purpose.

12. Employees will be granted free transportation and leave of absence to attend their meetings.

13. When an employee is transferred from one point to another on the company's behalf he shall suffer no loss in wages. When necessary to move his household effects he shall be provided with free transportation for same and allowed reasonable leave of absence without pay to arrange for shipment of same.

14. Employees attending Court of Investigation at request of proper officials of the company will have any expense incurred thereby paid by the company in addition to their schedule wage.

15. Employees shall, on application, have returned to them all service cards or letters of recommendation that may have been taken up for inspection. An employee on leaving the service will be provided with a certificate of service from the proper official and if discharged cause of dismissal shall be stated, such certificate of service to be furnished within five days after such employee has been notified of his dismissal or employee will be allowed regular rate of pay for each day therefor kept waiting such certificate.

16. Employees not directly connected with Passenger Train service will, when required to work any portion of Sunday, be allowed overtime at the rate of a day and a half at regular monthly rate of each Sunday worked. When it can be otherwise arranged no employee shall be required to work on two Sundays in succession. All employees required to work on legal holidays or any portion thereof will be allowed a day and a half at the regular monthly rate.

17. Time for monthly rated men to be computed on number of working days in the month.

18. The hours of duty shall be prescribed by the Local Superintendent and a day's work for Office Staffs shall be equivalent to starting at eight a.m. and ending at five-thirty p.m. with one and a half hours for lunch between twelve noon and two p.m. and where it can be arranged without interfering with the work Saturday afternoons will be allowed subject to local schedule.

19. The maximum number of hours to constitute a day's work for all employees mentioned herein shall be ten hours but in no case shall an employee have his present hours of duty increased.

20. Employees required to work beyond regular prescribed hours shall be entitled to overtime at the rate of time and a half.

21. Employees will not be discriminated against for being a member of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, or for serving on Boards of Adjustment representing such employees.

22. Employees shall be granted the following legal holidays, or if required to work will be paid time and a half therefor: — New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Sundays.

23. An employee off duty on account of sickness for a reasonable length of time and not exceeding six months will not lose his seniority rights to the position held by him before reporting sick.

24. For the purpose of this schedule the word "Employee" shall be understood to mean any person permanently employed on the above Railway, for the performance of duties pertaining to the various classes of service enumerated herein and provided for in this schedule. A person who works six months or more during one year will be considered as a permanent employee.

25. Any employee called upon by the proper authority to do relief work temporarily will receive the same rate of salary or wages as the person relieved, provided it is not less than his own, and provided that he occupies the position for five consecutive days or over, and for fifteen days in the case of relieving the employee on holiday leave, provided the position does not carry with it a specific official title and provided also that the employee doing relief work temporarily is not employed as a reliever, at a stated rate of salary. An employee relieving away from home will be entitled to One Dollar per day expenses.

26. Employees having a grievance shall endeavor to adjust same through the agent or proper person immediately in charge, failing which, the right to appeal to the Superior Officer next in rank and ultimately to the General Manager or Official assigned by him to hear such appeal.

27. The proper officials of the railway will hear any reasonable complaint made by the authorized Committee representing the men.

28. The right of promotion of employees will extend over each General Superintendent's Division and will be governed by seniority, merit, fitness and ability, where these are sufficient the senior man will be given the preference, provided the employees of not less than two years' service will, on application, be transferred from one Superintendent's district to another on the same General Division within thirty days from date of such application. All vacancies shall be bulletined over each General Superintendent's district for a period of five days.

29. The rules and rates of pay will govern the following employees, when not provided for by other arrangements:

Freight Clerks, Cashiers, and Accountants.

Freight Clerks in City Offices.

Freight Collectors and Stenographers.

Freight Shed Foreman and Assistants.

Freight Checkers.

Assistant Freight Checkers.

Shed Sorters and Porters.

Freight Shed and Yard Watchmen.

Superintendent's Chief Clerks.

Superintendent's Office Clerks and Stenographers.

Superintendent's Accountants and Clerks.

Roadmaster's Clerks.

Building and Bridge Masters Clerks.

Station Ticket Agents and Clerks.

Ticket Clerks.

Baggage Masters.

Assistant Baggage Masters.

Baggage and Station Porters.

Policeman.

Yardmaster's Clerks.

Weighmasters.

Car Checkers.

Stock Yard Clerks.

Warfingers.

Gateman.

Store Clerks.

Locomotive Foreman's Clerks.

Car Foreman's Clerks.

30. This schedule shall take effect as on the first day of May, 1912, and remain in effect for one year and from year to year thereafter unless and until revised by three months' notice being given by either party after one year.

During the investigation, the Board was greatly assisted in the discharge of its duties by the Minister of Labor and his Deputy who were unfailing in their efforts to assist in expediting the proceedings of the investigation. We might mention the fact that we found the Department of Labor ably managed by the Minister and his Deputy. After examining into the particulars of this dispute we found the delay in granting the request of the men for a Board was justified by the fact that the Minister exhausted every effort, in first trying to secure an amicable arrangement between the contending

parties before appointing the Board of Conciliation.

Dated at Ottawa, December 9th, 1912.

(Sgd.) D. MCGIBBON,
Chairman of Board.

(Sgd.) J. A. McDONALD,
For Employees.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. J. E. Duval in this matter is as follows:

Montreal, Dec. 11, 1912.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:

Re dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees.

At the sitting of the Board appointed to enquire into the above dispute, it developed that the application was made on behalf of several classes of employees engaged by the Canadian Pacific Railway in dissimilar capacities and who work under different conditions and are compensated therefore by different methods, that is, hourly, daily, or monthly, and whose employment in many cases is but temporary and depends upon the quantity of traffic moving. The matter appears to be one of national importance, and any recommendation which might be made by this Board would necessarily be applicable to future like disputes with other railways, and in view of the various classes of employees involved would lead to the conclusion that the Government would be expected to intervene in all matters of dissatisfaction between employer and employees and conclusively to the Government regulations of prices returns for investments and conditions relating thereto; involving the right

of free contract and giving to the masses the right to disregard the law of supply and demand, upon which is based the employment of labour; place in the hands of an individual, or group of individuals the power to paralyze the development of the country and entail hardship on the public at large. The Lemieux Act undoubtedly did not contemplate any such power on behalf of the Government, and any Board appointed to enquire into such conditions can only bring in a report of general information. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the Government should not have recognized the application or appointed a Board, under the circumstances. The railway Company being a public utility and virtually under Government control as to rates charged for transportation and services performed, any recommendation that can be made would, in my opinion, undoubtedly seriously interfere in the performance of its duties, and without recourse for failure to perform these duties.

The investigation also developed the fact that a number of employees had left the service of the Company prior to the formation of the Board.

The evidence presented on behalf of the employees convinced me that it was not possible to make regulations governing the employment of so many classes of employees and that the action taken by them was based upon misrepresentations on the part of paid agitators.

There was no evidence presented on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the chairman considering that it was unnecessary for them to produce any. Therefore, I am of the opinion that no recommendation should be made on the points at issue, but in view of the fact that a certain number of individuals attempted to force the issue by striking, or leaving their employment, under which in my opinion was a visionary scheme apparently fostered by a group of agitators not employees of the Company, I would recommend that no discrimination be shown as regards the re-employment of such individuals, provided that their services are required on the date of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. E. DUVAL.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY AND STREET CAR EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister received on December 12th the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and its street car employees, members of the National Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees. The number affected was given as 231 directly and 30 indirectly. The dispute grew out of the employees' demand for increased wages, recognition of the union, and reinstatement of certain dismissed employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established in

this matter was constituted as follows: Honorable Mr. Justice Dorion, Quebec, Chairman; appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. L. Perron, K.C., Montreal; Company's nominee; and Mr. J. P. N. Simard, Quebec, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board embodied the terms of an agreement signed by both parties concerned, which disposed of all points at issue. The agreement provides for an increased scale of wages, and states that the Company does not recognize the National Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees but has no objection to its em-

ployees belonging to the union, also that the Company has reinstated two of the dismissed employees, the reports leading to their dismissal having been found to be erroneous.

In a letter received on December 24th from an official of the Brotherhood on behalf of the employees concerned, satisfaction was expressed at the prompt adjustment of the dispute through the efforts of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Report of Board.

The following is a translation of the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter.

Quebec, November, 1912.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907. Dispute between the Quebec Railway Light, Heat and Power Company and its street railway employees.

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Ottawa.

Sir:

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed for the above dispute have the honour to report as follows:

The proceedings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appear in the minutes hereto attached.

In consequence of these proceedings the parties consented to sign the following document, which ended the dispute submitted to the Board:

AGREEMENT between the Quebec Railway Light, Heat and Power Company and its street railway employees, to settle the dispute submitted to the Board of Conciliation and Investigation on August 27th, 1912.

1. The Company agrees to pay, and its street railway employees (conductors and motormen) accept, the following wages:

From November 1st, 1912, to November 1st, 1913:

First year employees..	17½c. an hour
Second year	18½c. "
Third year	20½c. "
Eighth year	21½c. "
Thirteenth year	22½c. "

From November 1st, 1913:

First year employees..	18½c. an hour
Second year	19½c. "
Third year	21½c. "
Eighth year	22½c. "
Thirteenth year	23½c. "

2. The Company does not recognize the Union called the National Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees No. 1 of Quebec, but declares that it has no objection to its employees belonging to this union.

3. The company declares that it has reinstated two of the employees dismissed, namely, Francois Bilodeau and Laverdière, these employees having been dismissed on reports which after inquiry have been found to be erroneous, but which had been accepted in good faith and not because the dismissed employees were members of a union.

Signed:

For the Company:

(Sgd.) H. G. MATTHEWS,
General Manager.

For the Employees:

(Sgd.) ROSAIRE FAUCHER,
RAOUL BEDARD.

Quebec, November 30th, 1912.

The greatest cordiality prevailed throughout the sessions of the Board between the employees and the representatives of the company. Both parties have been evidently animated with the desire to adjust their differences amicably and have shown a great deal of deference towards the members of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) J. P. H. SIMARD.
J. L. PERRON.

C. E. DORION,
Chairman.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CITIES OF PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM AND EMPLOYEES IN STREET RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE Minister received on December 16th the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and their employees in street railway service, being conductors and motormen. The number affected was given as 72 directly, and it was stated in the application that most of the Industrial works in the two cities would be affected indirectly. The dispute grew out of the alleged failure of the Board of Management to live up to the terms of the agreement and the unsatisfactory investigation of charges — particularly in the case of one conductor who had subsequently been dismissed.

The members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter were as follows: Mr. George H. Rapsey, Port Arthur, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. P. Cooke, Port Arthur, the Company's nominee; and Mr. Frederick Urry, Port Arthur, employees' nominee.

The report of the Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Urry, however, dissenting in one particular. This related to the dismissal of Conductor Enright — the Chairman and Mr. Cooke reported that in their opinion the action of the Joint Board of Management had been properly taken to support the authority of the Manager,

to preserve discipline, and in the best interests of the public. Mr. Urry, on the other hand, thought that in view of the conflicting evidence it would be wise to concede the claims of the men by reinstating this conductor. It was recommended that, when practicable, in future cases where the Grievance Committee of the Union had to meet the management of the railway both the demands of the men and the decision of the company should be presented in writing; that Conductor McGregor should receive back pay for the time of his suspension; that 60 hours' work in six days should be adhered to as closely as possible; that all cars should be equipped with permanent seats for the use of the motormen; and that the management should adhere more closely to the terms of the agreement.

On December 23rd the Department was informed that the Joint Board of Management had held a meeting on the 19th instant, at which the following resolution was adopted:

“That the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation be received and filed and that the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to advise the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the Secretary of the employees' union that this Joint Board accept the findings of the Conciliation Board dated December 16th which is signed by the three members of the Board of Conciliation, viz. Messrs. Rapsey, Cooke and

Urry, and that the manager be and is hereby instructed to carry out all the suggestions and recommendations contained therein, and that a copy of this resolution with the thanks of this Board be forwarded the chairman and members of the Conciliation Board."

Report of Board.

The text of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the Port Arthur and Fort William Street Railway Company, Employer, and its conductors and motormen, Employees.

We the duly constituted members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in respect to the above dispute beg to report our findings in regard to the various matters and clauses of the agreement, as follows:—

1. *Enright case.* The Board has gone exhaustively into every phase of this matter, and from the minutes and affidavits, which are given in our record of minutes and proceedings accompanying this report, we regret to find such conflicting sworn evidence, rendering the truth of the matter very difficult to reach. We therefore cannot decide for or against the statements, as contained in Mr. Enright's and Mr. Roberts' affidavits and sworn evidence, but taking into consideration all the evidence furnished, the Board, and in view of the feelings and condi-

tions now existing between the manager and the employees of the railway, we feel that the action taken by the joint Board of Management was properly taken to support the authority of the manager, to preserve discipline, and for the best interests of the public, and with the conviction that the manager was right in the statements he had made against Conductor Enright.

2. *Clause 3 of the agreement.* In respect to this clause this Board would advise that in all future cases, where the Grievance Committee of the Union have to meet the management of the railway it would be better if the case under discussion be presented in writing and after conferring with the management thereon, that the decision arrived at should be presented to the men in writing, so that they would have a definite understanding in the matter and proper records would be kept. This would not debar the men from having the privilege of conferring with the management, nor the management with the men, according to clause 3 of the agreement, in case they feel that the subject matter to be discussed could not well be presented in writing. It is the opinion of this Board that a written statement of the case, and answer to the same would be the means of removing a great many misunderstandings, which we now find to exist, and would tend toward a better spirit between the management and its employees.

3. *Clause 4 of the agreement.* After hearing a full discussion on all matters and conditions existing on the railway by both parties to the dispute, this Board finds that while the schedule in

operation is not as perfect as either party would desire, and that sub-sections 1 and 3 of Clause 3, page 483 of R.S.O. of 1912, are not being lived up to, we would therefore recommend that the intent of the law, viz.—60 hours work in six days, be adhered to as closely as possible.

4. *Clause 7 of the agreement.* In respect to the claims of Conductor McGregor this Board finds that this conductor should receive pay for the time he was suspended in proportion to his earnings for two months prior to his suspension, such earnings to include all regular and supplementary runs, but not to include any special or emergency runs. We find the Joint Board of Management breaking the conditions of this clause by delaying their decision in Mr. Enright's dismissal.

5. *Clause 8 of the agreement.* This Board did not receive evidence that this clause was violated in any way and would request the Board of Management to carry out this clause in every way in the future.

6. *Clause 13 of the agreement.* Evidence regarding this clause was taken from both parties to this dispute, and in the opinion of the Board all cars should be equipped with a permanent seat for the use of the motormen.

7. *Clause 14 of the agreement.* Full discussion on matters in connection with this clause was given by both parties to the dispute and the Board is of the opinion that a more conciliatory feeling should exist between the men and the management. We are also of

the opinion that conditions would be better if the ideas, advice, and recommendations of some of the more experienced employees were considered when schedules and promotions are about to be made. It must, however, be borne in mind by the employees that the General Manager is of necessity the final authority on all matters under this clause, and the General Manager, having this authority, should act in a definite and reasonable manner with the men, who should co-operate with him for the successful running of the road.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) GEORGE H. RAPSEY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. P. COOKE.
(Sgd.) FREDERICK URRY.

In agreeing to the above I wish to recommend that as the affidavits of Messrs. Roberts and Enright conflict, and seeing that two other affidavits confirm that of Conductor Enright that in the best interests of the road it would be wise to concede the claims of the men by reinstating Conductor Enright.

(Sgd.) FREDERICK URRY.

Accepted on behalf of the Railway Management:

Chairman.

Accepted on behalf of the Union:

President.
Secretary.

**G.T.P. MACHINISTS' SETTLEMENT—LONG-STANDING DISPUTE
BETWEEN G.T.P. AND ITS MACHINISTS AND BOILER-
MAKERS SATISFACTORILY ARRANGED.**

THE past month witnessed the termination of a prolonged dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the two international organizations comprising machinists and boilermakers.

The dispute had been for some time in existence when, in August, 1911, applications were received in the Department of Labour from each of the organizations concerned for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. The Boards were established in due course, the Board membership being the same in each case and the matters in dispute very similar. The Rev. Dr. Sparling, since deceased, was chairman; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt was named for the Company, and Mr. T. J. Murray for the employees. Subsequently Mr. Wallace Nesbitt was compelled, for private reasons, to withdraw, and Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon was appointed in his place. The grievances investigated concerned wages and hours, the employees pressing particularly for an agreement covering a schedule with classification on lines similar to the schedule prevailing on other railroads operating in the West. The formal report of the Board was received by the Minister on October 28th, 1911. The men had, however, ceased work on October 10th, and the strike declared on this date has been only now formally ended. The findings of the Board were generally favourable to the employees, recommending a schedule with wages rates, hours and other conditions generally, as prevailing on other western roads. The Company did not find it possible at the time to accept and carry out the Board's recommendation. Negotiations have been renewed from time to time without result, the company objecting that it could not undertake to make schedules of the character desired until the road was more fully equipped and operated.

The taking over of the Lake Superior section and the Transcona shops cause negotiations between the Government and the management of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which, it was thought might create conditions favourable to adjusting the points in dispute. The Minister of Labour succeeded in arranging a conference at Montreal between the management of the Grand Trunk Pacific and a committee representing the employees, and on Friday, December 13th, a settlement was formally reached.

The details of the agreement, as reported to the Minister, are to the following effect:

(1) Those of the employees who remain on strike will be reinstated if application for reinstatement is made within 30 days. (2) It is arranged that in the event of employees having a grievance, "they may in the usual way present their case to the foreman, but should an adjustment not be reached to the aggrieved party, or a committee of employees representing him, may present his case to higher officials." (3) Present rates of pay and rules will prevail; present rates for first class mechanical and boilermakers being named at 47 cents per hour at Rivers and east of that point, and 47½ cents per hour west of Rivers. (4) It is agreed that in the spring of 1913, or not later than May or June, the management of the road will, if the employees concerned then desire, meet a committee for the purpose of arranging the terms of a more complete agreement, and in the event an agreement not being reached in that manner the questions at issue will be submitted to a Board of Conciliation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, "and that the company will agree to accept the decision of the Board provided the men will also agree to accept such decision."

It is understood further that the management has issued instructions to its officials that the agreement shall be carried out so far as possible in such a manner as to secure good relations between the officials and the employees, with no unnecessary reminders of recent differences. The committee representing the employees returned to Winnipeg, and it is stated the reinstatement of men concerned proceeded forthwith.

The number of employees concerned

in the original dispute was about 300, divided about evenly between the machinists and boilermakers. Most of this number were affected by the strike, but the number of those desiring reinstatement is understood to have fallen considerably below these figures. The last information received in the Department showed that 70 members of the two organizations were receiving strike relief; probably, however, a number considerably larger than this will seek reinstatement on the terms indicated.

REVIEW OF LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING 1912.

THE year 1912 surpassed all previous years in industrial and trade activity. The buoyancy of 1911 was more than maintained. The volume of immigration was greater than during any previous year; besides this increase in the numbers entering the country a feature of the 1912 influx was the more desirable quality of the immigrants. A record year from the standpoint of building operations was brought to a close on December 31st. Few manufacturing plants and extensions to existing ones were erected to an extent hitherto unequalled and the prospect for buoyant industrial conditions is consequently good. Agriculturists had a good year in spite of a late spring and adverse summer weather. A marked feature of the year from the agricultural standpoint was the unusually wet weather which prevailed during the summer and which caused damage to crops. Farmers were handicapped also by an inefficiency of labour, the supply being not nearly equal to the demand. Railway construction was adversely influenced by these conditions, particularly during the harvest season; good progress, however, was made with the various works in course of advancement. Conditions in the fishing industry were only fair. Fair catches of winter fish

were made in the Maritime Provinces during January and February, but the Lunenburg fleet made a catch amounting to only about half of that of last year. The catch of salmon in the British Columbia rivers was not large, and the whaling fleet off the coast of Vancouver did not do as well as last year. Lumbering operations were briskly carried on, a good demand for products stimulating this industry. Freight charges were higher and a shortage of cars was felt throughout the year. Coal mining had the best year that it has experienced for some time. The Nova Scotia outputs were heavy throughout 1912, while the Alberta and British Columbia coal mines were also working actively. Operations in the mines on Vancouver Island were hindered by a dispute which commenced in September and was not terminated at the end of the year. The metalliferous miners throughout the country had a good year, with extensive outputs. Throughout the whole year there was an unprecedented activity in manufacturing establishments, factories of nearly all classes working to their full capacity, with overtime in many cases. In this connection a shortage of skilled artisans and female operators was generally reported. The erection of new plants and accommodation for workmen to be engaged in them

stimulated activity in manufacturing and building. A heavy year for transportation companies was recorded. Railway companies increased their earnings continuously, and passenger and freight traffic both by land and water was heavier than it has been before. Trade and commerce reached its high water mark, the record of more than a billion dollars being made. Banks reported increased clearings. In spite of an increasing volume of immigration, unskilled labour was almost constantly in good demand, the various railroad construction work and civic improvements keeping unskilled workers busy. At the close of the year the outlook for continued prosperity was unusually bright.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Canadian foreign trade showed a great increase during 1912 over the previous year. This gain was seen both in the value of imports and exports. A noteworthy fact in connection with this matter is that the total trade for the first time in the history of the Dominion exceeded the billion dollar mark. While complete returns of the 1912 trade were not received in the Department at the close of the year, a statement showing the amount of imports and exports for the twelve month period ending November, compared with figures for the corresponding period of the previous year and ten years ago is presented in the following table:—

Summary of Trade of Canada

	Twelve Months Ending November.		
	1902	1911	1912
	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION			
Durable goods.....	125,010,837	313,070,208	413,176,784
Free Goods.....	77,822,089	180,844,797	214,194,747
Total Imports (Misc).....	202,832,926	493,915,005	627,871,531
Coin and Bullion.....	4,914,945	21,734,193	10,626,343
Total Imports.....	207,747,871	515,649,198	638,497,874
Duty Collected.....	31,137,335	82,119,261	107,784,459
EXPORTS.			
Canadian Produce.....	202,717,242	276,682,644	334,211,667
Foreign Produce.....	11,451,474	17,453,592	20,765,470
Total Exports (Misc).....	214,201,716	294,136,136	354,977,137
Coin and Bullion.....	661,196	7,465,735	12,225,346
Total Exports.....	214,862,912	301,601,871	357,202,483
TOTAL TRADE.			
Merchandise.....	417,034,642	783,051,141	982,849,068
Coin and Bullion.....	5,576,441	29,199,928	27,851,688
Total Trade.....	422,610,783	812,251,069	1,005,700,386

Domestic trade. — Trade conditions throughout Canada were generally good during the year, with fluctuations at various times. Wholesale trade was generally active, and the steady employment of labour, together with the large increase in the volume of immigration, stimulated re-

tail trade. Collections were fairly good throughout the year. Commercial failures during the first nine months of the year, while more numerous than in the corresponding period of either of the two preceding years, represented a smaller amount involved than for an similar period back to 1906. Wage

were higher than in 1911, and prices throughout the year have been higher than ever before.¹

Immigration.

A record year for immigration was seen during 1912, the number coming through ocean and United States ports being greater than that of any previous year. Final returns for the year were not available at its close. It is estimated, however, that the number will exceed 400,000. Of these more than 40,000 arrived via United States ports.

Conditions in the Industries and Trade.

The following is a brief statement showing general conditions of employment in the various industries:—

Agriculture.

The year opened with exceptionally severe weather which prevented agricultural operations from being carried on to any great extent. This continued during the first two months of the year. The small amount of fall plowing done during 1911 necessitated a rush of spring work, which prevented the threshing of the balance of the 1911 crop until after the 1912 crop was sown. The backward weather prevented agriculturists from making good progress with seeding operations until late in April. The soil, however, was in good condition, and seeding became general during the middle part of the month. The somewhat unusual practice of seeding and threshing being carried on simultaneously was noted, and it was reported that the grain threshed during April came through the winter in fairly good condition. Fall wheat wintered well in general; later on, however, frosts and winds caused serious damage and in many cases fields were plowed up for reseeded. A feature of the year from an agricultural

standpoint was the exceedingly wet weather of the summer months. Heavy crops of pasture were grown in the eastern provinces; the rains, however, particularly in New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, seriously interfered with the harvesting of the hay crop. Crops of potatoes and other roots were generally above the average, though the potato crop suffered from rot. From the commencement of seeding operations until the closing of the harvesting season a serious shortage of labour was felt by farmers and the general rate of wages for experienced men was consequently higher. The condition of all the grain crop was favourable at the end of July with the exception of fall wheat in Ontario and Alberta where the crops never fully recovered from the effects of the exceptionally severe winter; this crop, however, represented only a comparatively small proportion of the total area under wheat. Harvesting was general during the middle of August with a promise of not only a heavy yield, but one of good quality. Unsettled weather was experienced during the first part of September in Eastern Canada, Quebec and Ontario being particularly affected by the adverse conditions. In the West harvesting was carried on generally under favourable conditions, the weather being somewhat showery and hindering operations slightly. The quality of the grain was reported as generally very good. Root crops were good in all parts and dairying received an impetus by reason of the wet weather, an increase in the amount of cheese produced being recorded. October weather showed an improvement over that of the previous month, and the threshing of the grain crop was carried out with little interruption, the same having turned out well and being very little damaged by the backward fall. The fruit crop was heavy, apples, particularly, being sold at an unusually low figure.

Fishing.

During the early part of 1912 good catches of winter fish were made. Lobsters were taken in good quantity in

¹ A special article in regard to prices in Canada for 1912 is given elsewhere in this number of the Gazette.

January until heavy storms interfered with the catch. Fair catches of winter fish were made in the Maritime Provinces, and the herring season of British Columbia closed on March 1st after a fairly satisfactory catch. The whaling fleet operating off Vancouver Island was increased in size; the ten vessels operating off the four stations of the Canadian Northern Fisheries Company had taken rather more than 1,000 whales at the close of the season in November. Bad weather and drift ice interfered considerably with the lobster fishing which opened in the Maritime Provinces in April and an extension of the season along the Northumberland Strait was made from August 11th to August 21st. The catch was reported as fair. Drying operations were affected by the exceedingly moist weather of the summer. The salmon catch on the Fraser River was not large; on the Naas and Skeena Rivers, however, the sock-eye catches were fairly good. The returns at the close of the deep sea fishing season which takes place in most localities during October showed the total value of the catch from April to September to have been \$11,343,421 as against \$11,753,706 for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of \$410,285. Falling off in the lobster catch is given as the chief reason for the decrease, while other kinds of fish showed decreases, notably cod, haddock, herring and mackerel. The close of the year saw a slight improvement in the fishing industry, good weather prevailing during the first part of November and enabling good catches of mackerel and herring to be made along the western shore of Nova Scotia. Good catches of cod and haddock were also taken, though smelts were scarce. On the whole the fishing season of 1912 cannot be said to have been a good one, the unfavourable weather being conducive to a falling off in the catches generally.

The Dominion Shell-Fish Commission was appointed during the year and conducted an investigation in the Maritime Provinces. The information respecting lobster, oyster and scallop fisheries will

be embodied in the report which the Commission have now under completion.

An incident of the year was the cessation of the annual expedition of the Halifax sealing fleet to the Southern Seas after twenty-seven years' existence.

Lumbering.

An improvement in logging conditions resulted from the heavy snowfall of January and February, and the various camps were actively engaged. Fewer men than usual were employed in the New Brunswick camps, and wages and the cost of teams were lower than during 1911. Logging operations were brisk in the Ottawa valley. The wages of log drivers of the Ottawa River were increased during May. The extensive building activities which were in progress during 1912 stimulated the lumber industry, as indicated by the opening up of new lumber yards in the West. The impetus given by this demand for forest products was, however, somewhat offset by the difficulty in obtaining sufficient cars for shipment and also by the high freight rates. Backward weather delayed work on the drives and in the mills, and the sawmilling season was late in commencing. In the Province of Quebec considerable damage was done in this connection by floods, some of the larger mills not having commenced operations at the end of May. There was a good demand from the United States for Canadian products. During July there was a noticeable falling off in the deal trade of St. John, which was partly attributable to the high freight rates to Great Britain and the holding up of shipments due to the strike of the London dock labourers.

Mining.

The mining industry had a more successful year than has been experienced for some time. This may be largely attributed to the fact that during the first three-quarters of the year there were practically no serious disputes between

employers and employees. During September a dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island affecting at the time of its commencement about 3,000 men, hindered operations in this industry, and was not terminated at the end of the year. A strike of miners at Porecupine also took place toward the end of the year, these two being the only disputes affecting a large number of employees. The coal mines of Nova Scotia produced steadily throughout the whole year. The commencement of the year saw the coal industry somewhat slack in Western Canada, particularly in the Alberta mines, but an improvement occurred later on. The metalliferous mines in all parts of the country reported good outputs. The re-opening of a large asbestos mine in the Thetford Mines district at the end of March gave employment to nearly 400 men. The asbestos trade was good and a prosperous season was experienced. A large output of tale was reported in Hastings county. Mineral production in the metal mines of British Columbia continued steady all through the year. In the Kootenay district the outputs were extensive.

An indication of the activity of the collieries of Nova Scotia is contained in the statement of the Dominion Coal company's output at the end of October. Comparing the ten months up to the date with the corresponding period of the previous year the production for 1912 totalled 3,743,000 as against 3,220,000 tons in 1911, an increase of 523,000 tons.

The returns of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the nine months ended September 30th showed the gold production for this period to have been more than double in value that of any preceding nine months, while the silver production is less in quantity but more in value by over one million dollars than that of the first nine months of 1911, the increased value being due to the higher price of silver. A smaller quantity of gold was shipped during the first nine months of 1912 than during the corresponding period of 1911.

Manufacturing.

The various manufacturing establishments in the different industrial centres were practically all busy throughout the year. With very few exceptions factories have been running to their full capacity, and in many cases overtime was worked. Many new plants have been erected, and extensions were largely made to those already existing. Exceptional activity was noted in the machine and iron industries, while boot and shoe factories were all working briskly throughout the year. The close of the year saw most of the establishments with sufficient orders on hand to secure activity for some time to come. While there were no great demands for unskilled labour in connection with the manufacturing industries, skilled workmen were in good demand with the supply frequently insufficient. A shortage of female operatives was noted in several localities. Compared with 1910 the output and consequent earnings of most of the representative industrial establishments showed an increase during 1911, and while final returns have not been made for 1912 it is expected that a still greater increase will be recorded.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction was carried on extensively throughout the whole year. The first few months showed a slight slackening in operations due to the severity of the weather, but with the approach of spring a season of unprecedented activity commenced, which continued almost without interruption until the end of the year. Two disputes affecting construction workers occurred in British Columbia which accentuated the shortage of labour previously felt. It is estimated that between thirty and forty thousand men were employed on railway construction and extension work in various parts of the country. A continuance of this activity is promised by the number of applications for incorporation of different railway companies.

A preliminary statement of the new track laid on the steam railways of Canada during 1912 has been issued by the Railway and Marine World. The figures are as follows:—

Railway.	Miles.
Algoma Central & Hudson Bay	70.00
Algoma Eastern	54.55
British Columbia Electric	8.70
British Yukon	13.00
Canadian Northern Ontario	195.00
Canadian Northern (Man., Sask., and Alta.)	303.63
Canadian Pacific	353.79
Dominion Atlantic	1.00
Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C.	8.00
Esquimault & Nanaimo	20.80
Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal & Ry. Co.	18.00
Grand Trunk Pacific	604.75
Intercolonial	17.30
Kettle Valley	30.00
Prince Edward Island	9.90
Timiskaming & Northern Ontario	22.70
Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern	7.52
National Transcontinental	361.15
Total	2099.79

Transportation.

The year just closed has been a remarkable one from the point of view of transportation. Passenger and freight traffic by land and water was unprecedentedly heavy throughout the year. The various railway companies showed large increases during every month, while the extensive demand for cars kept the various car shops busy. Early in the year some slight alleviation of the grain congestion in the West was brought about by a reduction in the rates to United States points. The rush of grain south following this change gave increased business to navigation companies during the season. Navigation was late in opening, and a heavy export traffic was reported early in the year in the case of the Halifax and St. John ports. A strike of dock labourers in Great Britain which began on the first of March and lasted throughout the month interfered seriously with the shipping at the port of Montreal later, and caused a considerable congestion of freight. Steamboat traffic through the Sault Canal for the first half of the year showed an increase over the corresponding period of 1911 of nearly 2,000,000 tons. The moving of the grain

crop was later than that of 1911, and while reports on some localities indicated congestion the conditions were generally better than those of the preceding year.

A feature of the year was the inauguration of a large dry dock in Montreal. This dock, which is under the control of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, has a capacity of 27,000 tons, and was constructed at a cost of \$1,500,000.

A review of the navigation season of 1912 shows that the record for the port of Montreal was reached, the returns for the year being only approached by those for the year 1907. The receipts during the seven months of navigation amounted to \$15,508,124.53, an increase of more than \$4,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1911. Increases in business were reported by all the important steamship lines running out of Montreal.

The Trades.

Building. — The building trades experienced an exceptionally busy year, all classes of workers being well employed right up to its close, the open weather of the last month permitting an unusual amount of outside work to be finished up so that the work on the interior of buildings was in a good condition for the opening months of next year. Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed, and in several cases a shortage of men was felt. Several disputes among workers in these trades took place, many of which lasted for only a short time and were settled by the arranging of new schedules. Among the most important were those of carpenters at Winnipeg and Calgary.

While final returns of building permits issued in Canada during 1912 were not available, the figures for the first eleven months give an idea of the extraordinary increase over those of last year. In Toronto, which heads the list of Canadian cities in regard to the value of permits issued, an increase of nearly three million dollars was recorded for the eleven months ending November 30th, the figures for that period being approximately \$25,465,000 as compared

with about \$22,583,500 during the corresponding period of 1911. Winnipeg building permits for the same period amounted to about \$20,000,000 as compared with about \$18,000,000 during the first eleven months of 1911. Montreal permits showed an increase of thirty-four per cent. with a total value of nearly \$19,000,000. In more than twelve cities the building permits have increased by more than 100 per cent. for the eleven months period, and some cases are recorded where an increase of more than 200 per cent. is shown. It is estimated that the value of permits issued up to the end of November in localities where record of such is kept fell little short of \$200,000,000.

Metal and woodworking.—Employees in these trades had a good year, the various establishments running continually at full capacity. Some interruptions were caused by the occurrence of labour disputes, but these were for the most part not of serious consequence. Many factories were working overtime and skilled labour was in exceedingly good demand.

Printing.—Conditions in the printing and bookbinding trades were active and well up to the average of the previous year. Important agreements went into effect at Montreal and Toronto.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors had a fairly good year. In regard to garment workers work was interrupted in some localities by reason of disputes, a strike at Montreal throwing a great number of this class of employees out of work for a considerable time. Boot and shoe factories were active throughout the year.

Textile.—Cotton mill workers had a steady year with conditions remaining much the same as during 1911.

Leather.—Quiet conditions prevailed in the leather trades in some localities. Generally speaking, however, the year was a good one.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were well employed with a greater volume of business reported than in 1911. Cigar mak-

ers and tobacco workers had a good year. Wages paid to these classes of workers were increased in several localities.

Miscellaneous.—Miscellaneous employees including retail clerks, barbers, hotel employees, laundry workers, theatre employees, etc., had active employment with better conditions prevailing by reason of the good trade conditions of the year. Domestic servants were exceedingly scarce, this being partly attributed to the fact that there was an unsatisfied demand for female workers in the various industrial establishments.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers generally were well employed throughout the country. During the spring and summer seasons there was a large volume of work being done in railway construction, civic improvements and building operations which absorbed all the available material, and the demand was not fully supplied. A great scarcity was felt during the harvesting season in spite of a heavier volume of immigration than ever before. Wages paid were higher than in previous years. With the completion of harvesting operations and the closing down of some construction work during the last month or so of the year the supply became again adequate to, and in many places in excess of, the demand.

Labour Legislation. ✓

Several important enactments were made by the Dominion Parliament and the different Provincial Legislatures affecting labour. Dominion legislation provided for the granting of subsidies to the provinces for the encouragement of agriculture. Several improvement measures affecting railway subsidies and incorporations were also passed. An amendment was made to the Fisheries Act with a view to benefiting the oyster industry. Legislation was passed creating a biological board to conduct and control investigation of problems of marine and fresh water fisheries.

¹A review in detail of the legislation of the Dominion Parliament, 1911-1912, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for June, page 1168.

The 1912 legislation in the Province of *Nova Scotia* included an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and the Act relating to miners' relief societies. Acts were also passed consolidating the previous Acts, for the encouragement of agriculture. Provision for the disposal of a Dominion subsidy for the encouragement of this industry was also made.⁷

In *New Brunswick* an important amendment was made to the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1903 when the action defining workmen was altered to include among occupations coming within the scope of the Compensation Act those of granite workers and stone cutters who were previously reckoned among the classes of employees outside of its applicability. A change was also made in the maximum sum to be paid under the Act in case of injury. The employment of child labour was affected by the 1912 legislation which provided for a strengthening of the prohibition directed against employers and the powers of the factories inspection. Acts were also passed for the encouragement of agriculture and for the encouragement of the fox-rearing industry, besides Acts of incorporation in the case of various railway companies.⁸

Quebec legislation affecting labour included an Act regulating the hours of employment of boys and girls working in cotton or woollen factories, this Act replacing the 1909 legislation of the same nature. An Act was also passed, as in the case of various other provinces, providing for the disposal of the Do-

minion grant for the encouragement of agriculture.⁴

In the Province of *Ontario* some enactments were made of considerable importance from the viewpoint of labour. Among these may be mentioned the Mining Amendment Act which altered the regulations regarding the employment of children in mines and those looking to the safety of employees. An important amendment was made to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act, giving the Board powers to regulate the hours of employment of conductors and motormen on street railways. Important railway legislation was passed including the ratification of an agreement between the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, also Acts of incorporation of several railways.⁵

Important legislation was passed in *Manitoba* providing for regulations to be observed in the erection of buildings with a view to safeguarding workmen employed thereon. Amendments were made to the Steam Engineers' Act of 1910. The disposal of the Dominion subsidy for the encouragement of agriculture was provided for, and a section of the Threshers' Liens Act was amended.⁶

In *Saskatchewan* the most important Act as considered from the point of view of labour was the enactment of the Building Trades Protection Acts providing regulations to be observed in the erection, alteration, improvement or demolition of any building more than two storeys in height. A measure affecting

⁷See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1912, p. 514.

⁸See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1912, p. 632.

⁴See the *Labour Gazette* for September, p. 258.

⁵See *Labour Gazette*, September, 1912, p. 255.

⁶See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1912, p. 418.

the employment of females was an Act passed prohibiting the employment of any white woman or girl in any place of business or amusement kept or managed by any Japanese, Chinaman or other Oriental person.

In *Alberta* an Act was passed similar to and taking the place of the Steam Boilers Act of 1906. Regulations concerning the operation of boilers and the granting of certificates to engineers were made by this Act. An addition was

made to the Children's Protection Act of 1904, and authority was given to the council of any city or town with a population of 1,000 residents to fix the hour for the closing of shops. Important amendments were made to the Act which was passed in 1904 restricting masters and servants, particularly with regard to the sections concerning the non-payment of wages or improper dismissal of an employee by an employer.'

'See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1912, p. 523.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1912.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

INDEX NUMBER.

December, 1912.....	135.2
November, 1912	134.4
December, 1911.....	129.4

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 255 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number of wholesale prices rose slightly during the past month as a result of slight advances in many groups, animals and meats, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, textiles, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, iron and steel, lumber and miscellaneous building materials. The only decline of importance was in grains and fodders, but there were slight declines in miscellaneous groceries and provisions, and in paints, oils,

and glass, the other groups being steady.

Comparing the month with the corresponding period of 1911, the chief features are increases in animals and meats, dairy products, textiles, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, metals and implements, fuel and lighting, lumber, miscellaneous building materials, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, furs and sundries, with decreases in grains and fodders, fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries and provisions, paints oils and glass, liquors and tobaccos. Fresh fish were higher, but prepared fish were on a slightly lower level.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for December, 1912, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER, 1912,
NOVEMBER, 1912, AND DECEMBER, 1911.

	Number of Commodities	Index Numbers.		
		Dec. 1912.	Nov. 1912.	Dec. 1911.
I. Grains and Fodders:				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	152.5	158.0	166.1
Western.....	3	115.3	125.0	142.1
Fodder.....	6	162.5	166.1	164.5
All.....	14	147.7	154.1	160.0
II. Animals and Meats:				
Cattle and beef.....	4	175.6	169.7	156.8
Hog- and hog products.....	6	171.4	170.7	134.6
Sheep and mutton.....	2	105.7	96.3	89.7
Poultry.....	2	231.0	235.5	142.9
All.....	14	171.4	169.0	136.6
III. Dairy products.....	8	172.3	161.7	165.0
IV. Fish:				
Prepared fish.....	6	160.5	160.5	163.7
Fresh fish.....	3	170.2	172.8	153.6
All.....	9	163.7	164.6	163.0
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruit- and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	115.2	91.6	136.4
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	97.2	99.6	92.8
Dried fruits.....	3	108.1	112.9	123.5
Fresh vegetables.....	5	163.6	159.7	189.8
Canned vegetables.....	3	125.2	125.2	144.3
All.....	16	128.3	125.2	144.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Bread-stuffs.....	9	118.6	123.0	121.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	118.2	120.3	116.8
Sugar, etc.....	6	111.3	112.9	120.0
Condiments.....	5	101.3	101.3	101.0
All.....	24	113.5	115.5	116.9
VI. Textiles:				
Woolens.....	5	128.9	128.9	122.1
Cottons.....	4	143.9	136.1	130.6
Silks.....	3	86.1	86.3	84.7
Jutes.....	2	133.2	190.3	141.0
Flax products.....	4	106.1	106.1	101.9
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	124.9	123.0	115.4
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:				
Hide- and tallow.....	4	189.5	189.5	163.5
Leather.....	4	152.6	148.9	124.7
Boots & shoes.....	3	146.5	145.0	136.3
All.....	11	164.4	162.6	142.0
VIII. Metals and Implements:				
Iron and Steel.....	11	105.1	103.5	98.3
Other metals.....	13	138.3	141.7	124.5
Implements.....	10	105.1	104.8	105.1
All.....	34	117.8	118.5	108.9
IX. Fuel and Lighting:				
Fuel.....	6	140.5	142.1	114.2
Lighting.....	4	89.5	89.5	81.9
All.....	10	120.1	121.1	102.5
X. Building Materials:				
Lumber.....	12	170.8	169.1	161.1
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	112.8	108.7	103.8
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	145.2	147.9	150.2
All.....	46	134.2	132.3	131.2
XI. House Furnishings:				
Furniture.....	6	138.9	138.9	127.8
Crockery and glassware.....	4	111.4	111.4	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	115.9	115.9	118.2
All.....	16	118.0	118.0	111.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	116.7	116.7	112.5
XIII. Miscellaneous:				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	304.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	135.0	135.0	152.4
Sundries.....	6	116.6	117.3	108.0
All.....	16	174.7	175.4	175.4
All commodities.....	253	135.2	134.4	129.4

More detailed information as to the price movement during December is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat dropped from 80c to 78¼c in the first week but rose to 81½c by the end of the month. Trading was reported dull as the approaching close of lake navigation, and crop news from Argentine as well as demand from Europe weakened prices. Demand from Europe, however, improved as the month proceeded and prices were firmer as Argentine crop news and the war situation were less favourable. Less wheat also was arriving and the percentage of no grade was larger. Ontario winter wheat rose one cent to 96-97c in the first week but fell to 90-91c by the latter part of the month. Receipts from the country improved considerably, and demand from millers was less as flour stocks were accumulating. The Russian wheat crop was reported greater than that of last year by 222,000,000 bushels, and the increase in the United States is expected to be about 120,000,000 bushels, the Canadian crop estimate being 205 million bushels as compared with 220 million in 1911. Oats weakened at Winnipeg and Toronto, falling three cents during the first three weeks. Barley also fell three to five cents. Flax fell from \$1.15 to \$1.03 by the second week but firmed up to \$1.05. Corn fell from 65c to 56c, peas fell ten to fifteen cents, and rye eight cents. Hay was steady at Toronto and Montreal and baled straw was unchanged. Bran and shorts dropped \$1 and \$1.50, respectively, as supplies were large and farmers were not buying for feed.

Animals and meats.—Butchers' cattle rose from \$5.60-5.85 to \$6.25-6.50 by the middle of the month at Winnipeg but eased off 25-50c later. At Toronto prices also rose from \$6-6.35 to \$6.25-6.60 and weakened slightly. Choice grades were in good demand and buying was heavy until just before Christmas. The run of receipts was disappointing as to quality, many being

only half finished. This was unexpected as feed was plentiful, but feeders were probably left in the pastures too long. Dressed beef, hindquarters, was steady but forequarters were 75c lower than in November. Veal was unchanged. Hogs rose to \$8.10 in the first week, weakened to \$7.65 and advanced to \$7.90 by the last week. Dressed hogs went up 25c in the first week and receded 50c for the remainder of the month. Receipts increased after the first of the month. Bacon and hams advanced while mess pork was steady but lard declined one cent in the last week. Sheep advanced 25c and lambs were 50c higher while mutton was steady. Fowl were unchanged and turkeys were one cent lower at the first of the month, but advanced as Christmas approached. The wet season had caused scarcity and large orders were received from Western Canada.

Dairy products.—Butter markets have shown weakening tendencies. The price was unchanged at Montreal from the middle of November to the middle of December when it eased off a half cent. The home supply in England was reported good as a result of good pastures and New Zealand and Australian butter arrived in Montreal from England. These supplies were grass made and the quality was choice. The demand from the North West and Pacific coast slackened a short time ago as dealers there had benefitted by their experience of the shortage last year and obtained supplies earlier. Also New Zealand butter had been ordered direct and quotations were on a lower basis than could be obtained in Montreal. At Toronto dairy butter was steady but creamery solids advanced one cent early in the month. Cheese fell one quarter cent in the first week to 12¼-12½c, the lowest price of the year, but firmed up to 13-13¼c by the end of the month. At Toronto and Montreal some dealers were reported to be paying premium prices for milk for a short time as supplies were

scarce, though later more plentiful. Storage eggs were unchanged at Montreal and Toronto but fresh eggs were upward. At Montreal "selects" advanced one half cent and strictly fresh were in strong demand at 55c. At Toronto strictly fresh eggs rose five cents to 45-50c. The prevailing mild weather and large supplies of feed were favourable to easy tendencies in dairy products although the few days of sharp cold and the Christmas demand were factors for firmness.

Fish. — Prices of dried and salt fish were steady in Nova Scotia. The Lunenburg fishermen were reported to be holding out for \$6-6.25 per quintal as against \$5.75. The West Indies market was reported healthy except that of Port Rico, where bad roads hindered distribution. The huge Norway catch did not weaken the market this year as much as expected on account of the conditions in other countries. There was a shortage of supplies in France and the English supply fell off also. In Norway labour for curing the fish was reported somewhat scarce, so that large supplies were said to be yet unfinished. The fresh fish market was firmer as only frozen supplies were to be had in many lines and even these were not large. Halibut was scarce as catches have been small and prices were expected to advance. Frozen lake fish were off the market at Montreal. Lobster fishing commenced in Nova Scotia and the catch was reported ahead of expectations as the sizes obtained were larger than is usual at the opening of the season and better prices were expected to be obtained.

Fruits and vegetables. — Prices of apples were easy and Montreal had large stocks of first class quality. The new crop of lemons was on the market at \$3.50 per case as compared with \$3-3.50 last year. The quality was reported excellent and prices were very favourable after the scarcity and high prices of the past few months. Naval oranges were on the market at \$3.50-

3.75 as compared with \$4 last year. A heavy crop was reported in Southern California but the Florida crop is not so heavy as expected. Grape fruit was lower in price again. Evaporated apples were on half cent lower but became firmer as really first class stock was reported scarce. Currants fell from 8-8½c, which has been prevailing since November, 1910, to 7¾c. Prunes were also lower. Seeded raisins were firmer and Valencia raisins were higher. Beans fell 5c. The crop has been very late and was reported light on the whole so that the high price reached last spring has been maintained. Austrian beans were being imported and proved satisfactory. Supplies have also been received from India. Onions were down from \$2 to \$1.75 as compared with \$2.25 a year ago. Potatoes were firmer at Toronto and Montreal on account of rot in Ontario and Quebec. Turnips were quoted at 50c, the same level as last year. Canned vegetables were unchanged. Canned strawberries were reported 25c lower at Montreal.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions — Flour and cereal markets were easier. Manitoba flour was 20c per barrel lower and oatmeal was lowered 40c per barrel. Cornmeal was expected to be cheaper also. Winter wheat flour was steady as winter wheat and flour supplies had continued relatively scarce. Export trade in flour was quiet as the United States was exporting at low prices. Prices were reduced also in Western Canada and were expected to recede still more. Rice was steady and Japan rice was firm. Rio coffee was one cent lower, as reports indicated that the Brazil crop would be larger than the government estimate, but later reports stated that the new prices would probably be higher as the quality of the crop was not very good. Sugars were unchanged but fancy molasses advanced two cents. Honey was a poor crop in Eastern Ontario and though better in Western Ontario the total was not favourable and the

price advanced one half cent. Black pepper was easier.

Textiles. — Wool advanced five per cent. at London and woollen goods advanced also in England. Ontario wool was steady. Yarn, knitted goods, etc., were steady at the recent advances. Cotton, raw, advanced at New York from 11.75 to 12.85 with prospects of a smaller crop and greater consumption. Egyptian cotton also commanded a good price. Prices of cottons were advanced five per cent. at Montreal, including wadding and batts. Grey cottons and prints averaged higher. Cotton blankets and flannelettes were up in price in New England. Cottonades, denims, tickings, shirtings, saxonys and flannelette were 1-1½¢ per pound higher. Gingham was steady, carpet warp was up 3¢ and demicord 1¢. Both Japanese and Italian raw silk were lower. In Europe business was dull, markets being uncertain on account of the war. In Italy conditions were improved. Prospects for manufacturers in the United States were better and the situation was stronger. Prices for silk thread were reported likely to advance. Jute was firm and Hessians were slightly upward. All flax products were firm under good demand.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes. — Hides and calfskins were firm and lambskins were up. Sole leather went up 2¢ per pound. Leather goods, harness, etc., also advanced. Boots in box calf and similar leathers were higher while heavy boots were expected to advance more steeply and some lines to be fifteen to twenty per cent. higher in 1913 than in 1912.

Metals and implements. — Iron and steel continued scarce, pig iron was \$1 higher at Montreal and advanced at Toronto again. Iron and steel appeared scarce throughout the world and were active in United States as the car buying movement was said to be the greatest since 1906. Many lines of iron and steel products advanced in price, stoves, furnaces, builders' sup-

plies, etc. Black sheets were up 10¢ again. Coke tinplates were 25¢ higher and the tinplate business was reported heavier in the United States in view of canning prospects next year. Some fears were expressed that implement manufacturers might be affected by the scarcity of iron and steel. Sheet steel was reported lower at Toronto. In other metals the situation was easier. Aluminum was \$1.25 lower, brass and copper declined 25¢ and lead fell 50¢, the scarcity of the past few months having been relieved. Bar silver was lower since the orders for immediate shipment to Bombay were filled. Spelter was plentiful and tin was \$1 lower as supplies were plentiful but demand good. Axes were 50¢ higher, coil chain was up 15¢, and spades and shovels were advanced.

Fuel and lighting. — Nova Scotia bituminous coal advanced 22¢ per ton at Montreal, the usual advance at the close of navigation. The scarcity of anthracite at Toronto was relieved by a good steady supply of all sizes. All kinds of coal, however, were still scarce throughout the country. Coke was in better supply and slightly easier at Connellsville and contracts for next year were lower. Coal oil and gasoline were upward.

Building materials. — Lumber markets were very encouraging both in Great Britain and the United States. The demand in the prairie provinces for all kinds of buildings, especially elevators and granaries, was strong but car shortage was reported a great hindrance. Pine, box boards, advanced \$2-\$3 at Ottawa, and shipping culls were expected to be 10-15% higher next year. Spruce also advanced \$1. Better prices were offered for spruce deals in New Brunswick, some stated the best in years. Building paper advanced, 5¢ for plain and 7¢ for tarred sheeting. Cement was quoted 10¢ lower at Toronto. Builders' hardware and iron goods were higher, iron pipe, cut and wire nails, etc. Soil pipe was reported al-

most impossible to obtain on account of the enormous building being carried on, and prices were higher again. Wire nails advanced for the fifth time in the United States since the beginning of the upward movement in the iron markets in November, 1911. Galvanized barb wire was lower. Roofing pitch rose from 70c to 85c and coal tar from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Linseed oil was down to 59-60c for raw and 62-63c for boiled which is the lowest since 1909, and lower than the price in England which depends on the Argentine flax crop. Paint was in better demand than usual at this time of the year on account of the mild weather and extensive building operations. Putty was up 5c. Turpentine fell two cents reaching the lowest level in ten years.

House furnishings. — Common kitchen chairs were firm and likely to advance. English manufacturers announced advances in crockery of about ten per cent. in tableware and twenty-five per cent. in toilet sets. The causes assigned were increased wages, taxes, and cost of coal.

Drugs and chemicals. — "Crop shortage, war operations and increased consumption all have been operating to advance prices during the month. Among the articles advanced are glycerine, opium, acetic acid, borax. OPIUM. — Conditions in producing countries do not encourage prospects of lower prices. Sowing is irregular, due to war conditions. Stocks in American warehouses are reported at 37,754 pounds in September, compared with 70,242 pounds last year, same date. Canadian jobbers maintain a stiff price of \$8.850. MENTHOL. — Still strong, due in a measure to scarcity of supplies in producing countries and the operations of speculators, the latter being the more noticeable of the two. Japan is showing a disposition to sell in case lots.—*Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Miscellaneous. — B. C. hops were slightly lower at the coast, but Canad-

ian and Bohemian were steady. Pulp, ground wood, was 50c higher as demand was expected to improve later in the winter when water would be lower. Sulphite was still scarce and bleached advanced \$1. Starch declined ¼c in sympathy with the lower prices of corn. Manilla and sisal rope were advanced again.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	91.6
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6,8220	81.5
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6,3076 ²	....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6,1164	....
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8,0171	91.4
1906	120.9	2,342	77	8,3289	105.2
1907	125.2	2,499	80	8,9172 ³	109.9
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8,2549	105.5
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8,2631	111.9
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9,2510	115.2
1911	127.3	2,513	79.7	8,7132	109.1
1912					
Jan.	131.4	2,613	81.8	8,9493	112.4
Feb.	134.3	2,697	82.9	8,9578	112.2
Mar.	134.2	2,791	84.4	8,9649	115.7
April	135.4	2,633	85.0	9,1010	120.5
May	135.0	2,687	85.3	9,2746	122.7
June	136.0	2,705	85.5	9,1896	120.4
July	134.8	2,746	86.5	9,0557	116.9
Aug.	133.4	2,722	85.9	9,1505	115.7
Sept.	132.5	2,710	86.7	9,2157	116.1
Oct.	133.1	2,722	85.8	9,4545	115.8
Nov.	134.4	2,872	85.3	9,4781	
Dec.	135.2			9,5462	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912: May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January, 1862: 8,1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906: 5,7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911: March, 1907: 9,1233.

The *Economist's* index number was steady as textiles showed a sharp advance, but all other groups were easier.

"The iron trade which is commonly regarded as an industrial barometer, is booming more than ever, and the output of the cotton and woollen industries is limited only by the scarcity of labour and the rising price of materials. . . . Foodstuffs have reached the lowest point of the year, partly owing to favourable crop reports."—*The Economist*, Dec. 7th.

Mr. Sauerbeck reported another decline in his index number to *The Times*, London, Dec. 10th:—

"The index number has experienced a further weakening, both for food and materials; among the former corn and coffee are slightly lower; most of the other articles are unchanged. Iron and copper remained firm; tin and lead declined to some extent. Cotton and wool were dearer, but jute was lower. Among sundry materials, hides were again higher, but tallow, palm oil and linseed oil showed a reduction. . . ."

Bradstreet's index number for December 1st reached a new high record, the advance, however, being slight, only $\frac{7}{8}$ of 1% over November. Breadstuffs, lie stock, fruits, metals and minor groups were lower, but provisions, textiles, hides and leathers, coal and coke were higher.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was an apparent slackening in the upward tendency. Advances in eggs, butter and potatoes were not so general as in either last month or December of last year, though the price level appears slightly higher in eggs and butter and slightly lower in the case of potatoes. Meats were fluctuating with a tendency towards weakness in beef and pork, due to the advance of winter. The higher movement in coal and wood reported last month continued, though less strongly, also the lower tendencies in evaporated apples and sugar.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast were lower in price at St. Hyacinthe, Que., where farmers were killing cattle to reduce their stocks for the winter as is usual; at Ottawa and Cobalt, Ont.; and at Edmonton, Alta., but the prices of the

best cuts were higher at Vancouver, B.C. Sirloin steak alone was lower at Hamilton, Ont., and Brandon, Man., while shoulder roast was higher at Montreal, Que., but lower at Orillia and St. Thomas, Ont.

Veal was higher in price at Halifax, N. S., Orillia, and London, Ont., but lower at Guelph, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta.

Mutton advanced in price at Sherbrooke, Que., Orillia and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta., but declined at London and Cobalt, Ont.

Pork. — Fresh roasting pork was lower in price at Montreal, Que., Ottawa and St. Catharines, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta. Salt mess pork declined at St. John, N. B., Ottawa, St. Catharines, St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont., but advanced at St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Bacon was cheaper at Sherbrooke, Que., Brockville, Guelph, and St. Thomas, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Edmonton, Alta., but was quoted higher at London, Ont.

Fish. — Prices were firmer at Toronto and easier at St. Catharines, Ont., as the advance of the season affected the marketing of the different kinds of fish.

Lard advanced in price at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Ottawa, Belleville, and London, Ont. New Westminster and Victoria, B. C., but declined at Orillia, Ont.

Eggs. — Fresh eggs alone were higher in price at eighteen of the cities and both fresh and packed eggs were higher in twelve other cities so that a general advance from coast to coast occurred. Packed eggs, however, were lower at Sydney, N.S., and Montreal, Que., while fresh eggs declined at Medicine Hat, Alta., on account of mild weather, and at Nanaimo, B. C. Both packed and fresh eggs were cheaper at New Westminster, B.C.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family per lb	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			* Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Novi Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
Sydney.....	22	14	10	16	18	16	22	—6	20	40	32	10	35	40	20	20	1	5	8½	4
Westville	18	12	12	8	15	15	22	7-15	20	35	35	7	35	35	20	20	3	4½	8½	5
Amherst	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	35	32	7	32	35	18	18	1½	4½	3½	4
Halifax.....	24	15	10	15	15	15	20	5-7-22	18	40	35	9	35	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
Charlottetown..	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	30	28	6	28	32	18	18	2	3½	3½	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
Moncton	20	12	....	..	16	16	23	6	20	35	32	7-8	32	35	....	20	2	4	3½	4
St. John	24	14	..	16	16	15	20	6	20	45	35	8	32	37	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
Fredericton...	25	12	8	14	14	16	24	7-16	20	40	30	8	26	35	25	20	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
Quebec.....	16	14	14	12	15	16	18	8	20	60	35	10	28	35	16	..	6	3½	3½	5
Three Rivers	17	15	15	14	15	20	20						30	38	18					
	18	12	15	15	17	15	20	8-15	17	50	35	9	33	35	20	20	1½-6	3½	3	4
Sherbrooke...	20	12½	10	*18	17	17	18	8-10	20	56	40	7	*33	37	20	20	1	5	3½	5
	22	15					18			60	35		35						3½	
Sorel.....	18	12½	12	15	15	16	20	10	18	45		8	30	33	20	18	6	3½	3	4
St. Hyacinthe.	12	8	10	15	16	15	25	6-10-12	18	35	....	7	34	34	20	20	6	3	3	5
St. Johns.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	18	10-12	18	45	40	9	36	38	20	18	2	3½	3½	6
Montreal.....	20	15	18	16	14	18	22	15	17	60	35	9	33	36	22	20	1½	4	4	4
Hull.....	15		12½	17	16	15	20	8-15	18	45	35	9	33.	35	18	17	3	3½	3	5

1. Company houses, \$6.00; private, \$8.00.

2. \$1.60-\$1.75 per bbl. of 160 lbs.

*Lamb.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING DECEMBER, 1912.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 36

COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1912.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	6½	10	12	7	6	30-40	40	40	0.90	10	10	8.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	16.00
5	7	13	13	6	6	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.20	4.00	3.50	19	14.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6½	6	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	10.50	4.75	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
5-6	6	.....	10-15	5½	5½	30	50	40-60	0.75	10	10	9.00	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	15.00	10.00
5	5	10	10-12	5½	5½	25	..	40	0.36 0.40	15	10-12	7.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	..	6.00 8.00	5.00 7.00
5	5-6	10	10	5½	5½	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	....	5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00
6	6	12	12	6	5½	40	50	40	0.95	10	12	8.75	5.10	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00
6	7	12	12	6	6	35	50	40	0.85	10	10	9.00	6.50	6.50	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.90 1.00	20	10	10.00 12.00	5.00 5.50	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	13	16.00 18.00	.....
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.80	15	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	10.00	6.00
5	6	12½	13	5½	5	40	40	40	1.00	10	9	8.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	12.00 15.00	8.00 11.00
6	6	13	10	5½	5	30	30	40	0.75	10	8	8.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	18	15.00	8.00
4-5	5	12	13	6	5	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	5-7	8	10.50	7.00	7.50	6.00	18	9.00 10.00	7.00 8.00
5-6	5	13	13	6	5½	30	35	30	1.00	15	10	8.25	6.50	6.50	5.00	22	12.00 15.00	8.00 9.00
7	6	13	12½	5½	6	35	35	40	1.25	18	7	8.60 10.00	6.50	8.35	4.85	23	16.00	13.00
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5	35-40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	6.00	4.50	20	15.00	10.00

3. \$1.50 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

4. Prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		lb.	lb.	Pork.		lb.	lb.	lb.	Eggs.		lb.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		lb.
	Steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.	Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.	
<i>Ontario—</i>																			
Ottawa	18	12½	12½	15	12½	12½	20	8	20	50	32	9	28	34	20	18	3	3½	4
Brockville	20	15	12½	15	16	17	22	10	18	40	33	7	32	33	18	18	1½	3½	3½
Kingston	20	15	10	15	17	15	20	12½	17	35	.....	7	32	35	20	18	3	4	5
Belleville	20	12½	13	15	15	.....	27	8	19	40	35	6-7	35	35	20	18	3	3½	4
Peterborough.	22	12½	12½	15	16	15	25	15	20	40	30	7	28	33	20	18	1½	3½	4½
Orillia	20	14	15	15	16	.....	23	12½	18	33	28	7	28	35	20	18	3	4	3½
Toronto	20	13	13	15	18	14	20	15	18	50	35	10	32	33	20	17	3	3½	2½
Niagara Falls.	25	15	15	20	20	16	25	15	20	45	35	8	32	37	25	18	1½	4	3
St. Catharines.	22	18	20	20	18	16	22	10	20	40	32	8	26	33	22	18	3	4	3
Hamilton	18	12½	15	18	19	16	22	15	18	45	32	8	30	33	20	18	1½	3½	3
Brantford	25	12½	15	20	20	..	20	..	18	45	35	7	..	35	20	18	1½	3½	2½
Guelph	20	14	17	16	20	18	20	15	20	35	.....	7	31	34	20	20	3	4	2½
Berlin	20	15	15	18	18	17	23	12½	18	40	35	7	33	38	..	20	1½	4	2½
Woodstock	22	13	12½	15	20	20	23	8	12	38	32	7	30	35	25	20	1½	4	2½
Stratford	20	16	14	16	22	20	24	15	16	40	.....	7	28	30	20	20	1½	3½	3
London	22	15	17	15	18	18	23	18	18	45	30	7	30	34	20	18	1½	4	3
St. Thomas ..	20	12½	12½	17	18	15	21	16	18	38	35	7	32	35	25	20	1½	3½	3½
Chatham	20	15	15	15	18	14	24	10	17	35	30	8	28	32	18	18	1½	4	3½
Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	40	.....	10	35	38	24	20	1½	4	3½
Owen Sound ..	22	13	15	15	15	17	20	11	15	35	32	7	27	35	18	18	1½	4	2½
Cobalt	20	12½	15	18	20	18	22	14	20	45	32	10	..	35	20	.....	3	3½	3½
Sault Ste Marie	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Arthur ..	25	12½	18	25	20	18	22	12½	15	40	35	10	35	40	20	..	..	3½	3½
Fort William..	25	15	15	22	22	20	22	12½	17½	40	35	10	35	40	20	20	2	3½	3½
<i>Manitoba—</i>																			
Winnipeg	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	12½	18	45	35	10	35	40	23	20	1	5	3½
Brandon	20	15	12	20	18	18	25	20	20	40	30	11	37½	40	22½	22½	1½	4	3½
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																			
Prince Albert.	22	15	15	20	20	20	30	18	20	50	40	12½	35	45	20	25	2	3½	3½
Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	35	15	20	50	35	12½	35	40	20	20	1½	4½	4
<i>Alberta—</i>																			
Moosejaw	25	16	..	25	20	18	23	18	25	50	40	11	..	40	22½	..	1½	4½	3½
Saskatoon	25	16	22	22	22	20	25	12½	20	40	40	12½	35	45	25	25	1½	6½	4½
Medicine Hat.	30	20	25	25	25	20	25	12½	20	60	45	12	30	45	25	25	1½	4½	3½
Calgary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	23	12½	18	25	23	20	30	20	..	50	.....	10	35	40	20	20	1½	5	4½
Lethbridge	22	17	22	25	22	18	30	15	18	60	40	10	35	40	25	25	1	5	3½
<i>British Columbia—</i>																			
Nelson	28	20	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	80	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	3
New Westminster	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	12½	18	60	35	12½	35	40	25	25	1½	5	3½
Vancouver	22	15	20	18	22	18	25	15	20	75	40	10	30	40	25	25	1-1	6½	3½
Victoria	30	20	25	25	25	20	27	15	20	45	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanaimo	25	15	20	25	25	20	30	12½	25	80	35	15	35	50	30	25	1½	5	5
Nanaimo	23	18	22	25	20	24	27	10	18	60	40	10	35	40	23	23	1½	4½	3½

5. Prints.

6. Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand cubic feet.

7. Mixed.

8. B. C. granulated sugar, 18 lbs. for \$1.20.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1912.—*Concluded.*

Office, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium. Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 rooms) dwelling in w.k'n'g'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	6	12½	15	6	5½	40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	7.50	4.50	20	13.00	12.00
5	7½	15	10	6	5	40	35	40	1.10	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.20	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	8	..	12½	6½	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	8.50	5.00	6.50	4.50	20	13.00	12.00
5	7	15	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.10	10	10	8.25	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	14.00	10.00
5	6	10	10	5½	5	30	30	40	.90	10	7	8.75	6.00	7.50	5.50	15	12.50	10.00
5	6	10	10	5½	5	25	25	25	1.20	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	23	15.00	12.00
5	9	..	10	6½	6	30	30	28	1.35	10	8	7.90	5.00	7.00	5.00	20	10.00	8.00
5	7-8	10	12	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.30	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	15.00	10.00
5	5½	12	15	6½	6½	25	25	30	1.15	10	8	7.75	5.00	..	..	20	14.00	14.00
5	7	.....	12½	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	10	9	8.00	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	18.00	14.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.75	8.00	6.50	16	13.00	10.00
5	7	15	12½	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	14.00	10.00
5	7	.....	15	10	6½	5½	50	40	1.20	10	10	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	15.00	12.00
5	5	..	12	7	5½	25	30	30	1.00	10	10	8.00	8.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	7	.....	13	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.25	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	14.00	8.00
5	5	12½	10	6	5½	30	30	30	1.30	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	.....	..	6½	5½	35	35	30	1.25	10	8	9.00	5.25	..	.....	15	14.00	10.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	15.00	12.50
5	5	12½	12	8½	5½	25	25	25	1.15	10	8	9.00	6.00	7.00	3.75	15	12.00	10.00
5	7	15	15	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.20	10	10	11.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	13.00	10.00
5	6	13	15	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.20	10	10	11.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	25.00	15.00
5	5	..	10	5½	5	40	40	40	1.00	10	10	9.00	.....	5.50	4.00	25	25.00	22.00
5	6½	15	15	7½	6½	30	30	25	1.25	10	10	8.50	5.75	5.50	3.50	25	25.00	15.00
5	6½	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	8.50	5.75	5.50	3.50	25	25.00	15.00
7	6	12	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	.90	10	8½	11.00	9.00	7.50	6.00	25	30.00	18.00
7	7	15	12½	7	8	35	35	35	.75	15	10	11.75	9.50	8.75	6.75	30	25.00	15.00
8	6	12	12½	7	6½	40	40	30	.90	15	10	13.50	11.00	5.50	4.50	30	30.00	20.00
6½	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.05	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	35.00	25.00
6	6	17½	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	.75	15	15	13.10	8.25	.....	8.00	35	40.00	20.00
6	10	20	17½	7½	6½	40	40	40	.97	25	12½	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	45.00	35.00
8	6	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.20	15	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	25.00	20.00
..
8	8	12½	12½	6½	6	40	40	40	1.05	20	12½	.....	4.75	.....	3.50	30	35.00	25.00
8	6	12	15	8	8½	40	40	40	.90	20	15	.....	5.00	.....	.....	35	20.00	10.10
8½	8	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30-60	1.25	25	12½	12.00	8.75	6.50	.....	40	20.00	14.00
6½	6	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.00	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
6½	6	12½	12½	5½	6½	35	50	40	1.00	15	10	.....	7.50	.....	3.75	30	25.00	20.00
8	8	15	15	7	6½	40	50	40	1.00	15	10	11.50	8.00	.....	6.50	50	25.00	27.00
8	8	12½	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.50	25	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	40	20.00	15.00

9. Per load.

11. Delivery extra, 75c-\$1.50.

10. In British Columbia a sack of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

12. Lethbridge coal, \$10.00; lignite (Edmonton), \$7.00.

Milk. — Higher prices came into effect at St. John, N. B., Three Rivers and Hull, Que., Windsor, Ont., and at Brandon, Man.

Butter. — Both dairy and creamery butter advanced at Charlottetown, P. E. I., St. John's and Montreal, Que., Brockville, Belleville, Peterborough, Berlin, St. Thomas, Ont. and Saskatoon, Sask. Creamery butter alone was higher at St. John, N. B., St. Catharines, Brantford, Guelph, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask. Dairy butter alone was higher at Sydney, N. S., Orillia, Toronto and Owen Sound, Ont. Creamery butter was cheaper at Hamilton, and Cobalt, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C., while dairy butter was lower at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. At Peterborough supplies were less as farmers did not come in far on account of bad roads, and at Woodstock, Ont., supplies of dairy butter were better as cheese factories had closed down for the winter.

Cheese. — Old cheese was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., but lower at Hamilton, Ont., while new cheese advanced at Stratford, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask.

Bread advanced from 6c to 7c for a two pound loaf at St. John's, Que.

Flour. — Prices declined at Brockville, Ont., on account of a reduction of 40c per barrel in the wholesale price, and at Toronto, Ont., the price per hundred weight was lower, but for small quantities the price was steady. At New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., also, flour was cheaper.

Rolled oats were higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. Thomas, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask., but declined at St. John, N.B. Wholesale prices of rolled oats rose in November, on account of the poor crop in Ontario, but dropped in December on account of the good crop in the North West.

Rice declined at Sherbrooke, Que., but advanced at Regina, Sask.

Beans. — The price advanced at Westville, N.S., on account of the light crop, at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Belleville, Ont., at Niagara Falls, Ont., on account of a poor crop, and at Cobalt, Ont. At St. Thomas, Ont., the price was lower. The new crop was very late coming on the market and was not good on the whole.

Evaporated apples declined at Fredericton, N.B., Cobalt, Ont., Edmonton, Alta, and Victoria, B.C.

Prunes were lower at St. John, N.B., Brockville, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask. The price advanced at Belleville, Ont., and Regina, Sask., while at Halifax, N.S., the best grades were higher.

Sugar. — Both granulated and yellow sugar declined at St. Hyacinthe and Hull, Que.; at Belleville, Peterborough, Toronto, London, and Cobalt, Ont.; at Edmonton, Alta., and New Westminster, B. C. Granulated sugar alone declined at Regina, Sask., and yellow alone at Sherbrooke, Que. Reductions in wholesale prices by the refiners as a result of good crops and weaker markets were given as the cause.

Tea. — Black tea was higher at Cobalt, Ont.

Coffee. — Some blends of coffee were higher at Sherbrooke, Que., and the price was reported higher at St. Catharines, Ont., as a result of speculation, while quotations were higher at Cobalt, Ont.

Potatoes. — Prices were higher at Westville, N.S., on account of the closing of shipping from Prince Edward Island; at Fredericton, N.B.; Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. John's, and Montreal, Que.; at Brockville, Kingston, Peterborough, Brantford, Berlin, Chatham, where on account of rot in the locality no supplies were to be obtained except those from New Brunswick, and Owen Sound, Ont.;

and at Prince Albert, Sask. Prices were lower only at Hamilton, London, and Cobalt, Ont., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

Vinegar and starch were unchanged.

Coal. — Anthracite coal was higher at Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, and St. John's, Que.; Orillia and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Regina and Moosejaw, Sask. At Cobalt, Ont., the price fell from \$12 to \$11. Bituminous coal was also higher at St. Hyacinthe, and St. John's, Que., Orillia, Ont., and Moosejaw, Sask. Lignite coal was higher at Saskatoon, Sask., but lower at Edmonton, Alta. The scarcity due to the sus-

pension of mining in Pennsylvania last spring still prevails and car shortage was reported on the prairies.

Wood. — Hard and soft wood were higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on account of difficulty of transportation and at Orillia, Ont. Hardwood advanced at Orillia, Ont., and soft wood rose in price at Fredericton, N.B., Hull, Que., and Ottawa, Ont. At Victoria, B.C., the price was higher as supplies had to be brought greater distances.

Coal oil was unchanged.

Rentals were upward at Regina, Sask., on account of great demand.

PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1912.*

THE year 1912 opened not only with prices at an unprecedentedly high level in Canada but under conditions which caused a continuance of that advance, (which had set in strongly during the preceding summer,) for the first half of the year. The Department's index number of wholesale prices which stood at 129.4 in December, 1911, had reached a level of (approximately) 134 by February and March and advanced a point in each of the months, April, May and June, attaining a level in the latter month of nearly 137 as compared with 126.1 in June, 1911, the date when the steeply upward movement set in. A downward movement was noted during July August and September, 1912, when the index number fell to 132.5, but a general upward movement began again

during October and continued to the end of the year, the index number for December being approximately 135, about six points higher than that of the corresponding month of 1911.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices, which is published from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*, and includes some 255 commodities most representative of consumption and production in Canada, is a percentage of the average prices during the decade 1890-1899. The level of prices for 1912 is thus indicated as being 34% higher than for this base period, 45% higher than for the low year, 1897, 6% higher than in 1907, the high record year prior to 1911, and about 6% above the level of last year. Index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States show similar movements, exceeding all previous high records. The accompanying table shows approximately by index numbers the movement by groups of commodities.

*This statement is issued in anticipation of the special annual report of the Department on Prices, and is in the main a review of the matter which has appeared from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. Index numbers, etc., are unrevised.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1912.*
Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Grains and fodder.....	166.0	173.2	175.4	178.0	187.3	189.5	172.0	1	158.8	153.9	154.1	147.7
II. Animals and meats.....	113.3	146.7	154.6	162.5	171.4	178.9	172.8	171	172.0	169.9	169.0	171.4
III. Dairy products.....	181.6	192.4	172.4	159.8	140.1	137.1	137.0	141.4	146.2	159.6	161.7	172.3
IV. Fish.....	163.0	156.2	161.0	162.1	150.0	152.0	113.5	145.8	154.2	156.2	161.6	163.7
V. Other foods:—												
(a) Fruits and vegetables.....	140.9	156.3	161.4	168.2	174.9	185.3	156.0	147.8	122.5	122.1	125.2	128.3
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.....	115.1	115.1	115.8	116.6	117.5	116.5	116.2	116.1	116.1	116.1	115.5	113.5
VI. Textiles.....	116.0	118.8	120.2	121.6	120.7	120.7	121.5	120.8	119.9	120.9	123.0	124.9
VII. Hides, leather, etc.....	142.0	111.3	142.3	145.6	146.6	154.0	155.6	151.8	157.6	156.7	162.6	16
VIII. Metals and implements:—												
(a) Metals.....	113.5	112.8	112.9	113.6	115.2	116.1	117.7	117.7	119.4	123.7	124.2	123.1
(b) Implements.....	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.1
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	102.5	104.5	104.5	107.6	107.8	106.1	108.1	107.2	106.4	111.2	121.1	120.1
X. Building materials:—												
(a) Lumber.....	164.0	163.6	163.8	163.4	163.4	165.0	166.4	163.4	166.6	166.7	169.1	170.8
(b) Miscellaneous building materials.....	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.2	104.2	104.5	204.7	104.9	105.0	108.1	108.7	112.9
(c) Paints, oils and glass.....	156.8	148.8	148.8	149.8	150.8	153.7	154.1	153.2	151.7	150.0	147.9	145.2
XI. House furnishings.....	111.1	112.4	112.4	112.8	112.8	112.8	116.1	116.1	117.0	118.0	118.0	113.0
XII. Drugs and chemicals.....	114.0	111.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	115.0	116.2	116.2	116.2	117.3	116.7	116.7
XIII. Miscellaneous.....												
(a) Furs.....	200.6	209.2	286.6	286.6	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	268.0
(b) Liquors and tobaccos.....	167.7	170.3	169.4	169.4	162.4	162.4	153.4	153.1	153.4	156.1	135.0	135.0
(c) Sundries.....	103.6	106.7	107.2	109.4	108.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	180.3	173.5	173.4	174.7
All commodities.....	131.4	134.3	134.2	135.4	135.9	136.9	134.8	133.4	132.5	133.1	134.4	135.2

*Unrevised, Final statement will appear in the Department's Annual Report on Prices.

The chief factors in this general rise of prices were the crop conditions of 1911, the severe winter which followed, and the industrial expansion of the present year, accompanying the prospects of good crops and their final realization. The year was marked by an expansion of trade, financial activity, a great increase in the supply of gold, and an expansion of credit.

The severe drought during the summer of 1911, in Ontario especially, had resulted not only in feed shortage, which was acutely felt as the winter came on, but in a comparative diminution in the supplies of dairy products, vegetables etc., available for winter use, and also in the number and condition of live stock for market during the winter and coming year, as many had been slaughtered in view of feed shortage, and the remainder entered the winter in poor condition. Drought in Europe also raised the price of sugar, hops, raisins and other imported foods. The crop in Western Canada was very large but wet weather during the harvest time prevented a large part of it from ripening or being harvested, and delayed shipment. Production, however, on the whole in agricultural as well as in other industries, was large, and all lines of trade were prosperous. An improvement in industrial conditions in the United States was felt toward the close of 1911, and the market for iron, steel, metals and other materials, began to advance appreciably.

The period of intense cold which settled over the continent in January and continued with little abatement till late spring, with heavy snowfalls and frequent storms intensified the price situation. Food prices rose rapidly as a result of scarcity and difficulties of transportation by railways and on country roads. Production and marketing of dairy produce fell off rapidly and storage supplies of most foods were found inadequate. Butter, eggs, and potatoes were imported extensively for some weeks, New Zealand butter being brought from England

and potatoes from Ireland for consumption in Ontario. The decreased number of cattle and hogs, their poor condition from the fall, the severity of the weather and the difficulties of transportation caused low supplies on the meat markets and prices advanced rapidly. The demand for feed being intensified by the cold weather, all grains and hay mounted rapidly. The demand and high prices for bran and shorts raised the price of wheat, though flour rose comparatively slowly. The lateness of the spring prolonged and intensified these conditions. Supplies of cattle lessened and prices rose as the spring advanced and it was July before the abundant pastures had weakened the markets for grain and livestock and relieved the feed shortage. Dairy products had weakened earlier, receding from April until July, while cheese continued to decline. Potatoes began to decline in June but other vegetables remained on high levels throughout the year.

As good crops became assured, not only in Canada but in the United States and other parts of the world, prices of grain, fodder, fruit and vegetables, and many other foods declined. The good beet sugar crop in Europe coming after the large Cuban crop marketed early in the year brought sugar down from its high level. Canadian fresh fruits were in greater quantity and lower in price than for some years, with the exception of strawberries and early small fruits. The crops of peaches and apples were especially larger and fine in quality. The potato crop was partly ruined by wet weather and rot, in Ontario particularly, so that prices remained on a high level. Hops came on again at normal prices. The bean crop was light and prices continued high. Canned vegetables were lower than in 1911 and in good supply. Wheat, oats, barley, flax and other grains as well as hay declined steadily as the world markets weakened and crops were finally marketed. Russia and the United States were reporting huge supplies of wheat for export and

the Canadian western crop, though slightly smaller than in 1911, had much more marketable and high grade grain. Ontario wheat was a rather small crop as a result of the severe winter and the unfavourable spring, while the wet summer and autumn diminished and deteriorated the oat crop. The large western crop, however, lowered prices in these grains also. The heavy corn crop in the United States also contributed to lower grain and feed prices, as well as of cornmeal, glucose, syrup, starch and other corn products. Flour, oatmeal, bran and shorts also reached lower levels by the end of the year. The abundant pastures and feed production during the summer finally weakened the markets for livestock, meats and dairy products, but not sufficiently to reduce prices to as low levels as in 1911, which were lower as a result of the good crops of 1910.

Fish prices were quite high during the winter but heavy catches in the spring in Norway as well as in Canadian and Newfoundland waters lowered prices, but not very seriously. Fresh fish markets remained strong and supplies were never very heavy. The B. C. Sockeye salmon production was comparatively small as the year of the heavy run of salmon is 1913. New supplies and also stocks of canned salmon were therefore light during 1911 and 1912 and prices were up to \$8.00 during the early part of the year and to \$9.25 for the new pack in August, the highest price previously having been \$6.40 in 1908.

Crop conditions during 1912 were so good from the beginning that the industrial improvement increased steadily, although scarcity developed in some materials. Railroads ordered much additional equipment for moving the large crops expected, building was exceedingly active in all parts of Canada and the United States, and railroad construction, municipal and other public undertakings were carried out on a large scale. The coal strike in Great Britain in February had interrupted the pro-

duction and shipping of many supplies to Canada. Iron, copper, lead, glass, and other materials were, therefore, becoming scarce. The suspension of coal mining in the United States in June, following the shortage of coal on account of railway blockades in winter and car shortage, threatened for a short time a famine in coal, both bituminous and anthracite, in Canada, causing high prices for the time and a very high level later in the year. Coke more than doubled in price at the ovens, the demand from iron and steel producers being very great. Iron and steel production reached the record figures for 1906 and prices were up to the high level of that period. All iron and steel products, tools, implements, builders' supplies, etc., advanced rapidly and steadily. Lumber markets improved uniformly, and scarcity, with resulting high prices, developed in some lines of this as well as in other materials such as white lead, bricks, lime, paints, etc.

Leather and textiles industries were subject to great demand as well as the building and metal trades. The growing demand for leather for boots and shoes, harness, automobiles and other manufactured goods steadily increased, creating scarcity on account of the smaller number of cattle proportionately to the population—so that hides reached the highest level in years, not only in Canada but in the United States and Great Britain. Prices of leather, boots and shoes followed in the upward movement. Increased demand for all kinds of textile goods caused price advances. The record cotton crop of the United States had made possible a boom in the cotton manufacture and demand proved equal to the supply, although a crop almost equally large seemed in prospect. Wool, however, was rather scarce and all woollen goods were advanced in the fall. Flax and jute crops were not large and higher prices developed in these lines also. Wooden furniture advanced in the summer as a result of increased cost of lumber, materials and labour. Crockery was advanced in England early in the year, and again in the

autumn on account of greater cost of coal, higher taxes and wages. Some lines of drugs and chemicals were upward with greater demand and less production, as opium, menthol, carbolic acid, and alcohol. While linseed oil and turpentine were down to the lowest levels in years as a result of a good crop of flax and a large run of turpentine, on the other hand benzine, gasoline, coal oil, shellac, rosin, coal tar and pitch were higher under greater demand. Furs

rose steadily with better demand. Rubber reached a higher level by September, rope continued to advance, and soap was upward. Pulp and paper experienced not only greater production and extension in industry but better prices, demand in the United States especially being good.

For the Department's final and revised review of the price movement during 1912 the reader is referred to the special report on prices to be issued shortly.

THE GENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN IN 1909. — DEVELOPMENT OF LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN SWEDEN.

THE Swedish Government has recently issued an official report on the General Strike in Sweden in 1909 made by the Labour Bureau to the Royal Department of Trade and Commerce, after an exhaustive investigation into the causes, development and termination of what is known in the country as "the Great Strike." The report was issued in both the French and the German languages, and a copy in the former was received at the Department during December.

To give an accurate understanding of the causes which brought about the struggle between employers and employees, a history of labour organization in Sweden was thought necessary, a brief summary of which follows:—

The modern syndicate movement among employers as well as among employees, the report states, is of rather recent date. The workingmen commenced it under the direct influence of German and Danish Socialism about the year 1880, forming trade syndicates, first in Scania, and little by little in all large industrial communities.

The movement was at the outset rather slow. As long as they were isolated, the syndicates had to be prudent in their dealings with employers who could easily combine to deprive of their means of living all the members of such syndicates. They were composed of work-

ingmen belonging to one trade or to some very closely allied trades. Then district organizations were formed under the name of Trade Federations (*fackförbund*), and as each group was still isolated it was found necessary, in order to be able to defend common interests, to form a general organization taking in all the district Federations. After several unsuccessful attempts, the General Federation of Labour of Sweden (*Sverigs Landsorganisation*) was organized in 1898. Its membership was 27,900 on April 1st, 1898, and by the end of the year it amounted to 162,391, representing 2,172 syndicates divided into 27 trade federations. A few federations remaining outside of the General Federation of Labour, but more or less in sympathy with it, brought it up to about 200,000, at the beginning of 1909, the total membership of Swedish syndicates with socialistic tendencies, while about 15,000 more workingmen were connected with a labour movement independent from Socialism, the total representing about 50 per cent. of the men belonging to the trades to which the syndicate ideas had been applied (but not including agriculture, lumbering, etc.). "Swedish labour organizations," the report says, "were, therefore, at that time, comparatively the most important in Europe from every point of view. . . . The above described evolution

of 'particularism' towards centralization naturally caused the inferior units—the syndicate and the federation—to give up part of their attributions for the benefit of the superior units—the federation and the General Federation of Labour respectively. The latter comes out as the head of the movement."

Employers on the other hand awakened to the fact that their organization work was producing but unsatisfactory results. The old employers' associations were rather in the nature of clubs. What gave birth to the syndicate movement, in the modern sense of the word, was the important strike organized in May, 1902, by the Socialist Labour Party of Sweden for the purpose of securing universal suffrage through pressure exerted over the public authorities. Although that strike was purely political in its aims, it was specially important from a social viewpoint. Being put face to face with an attempt to mobilize about 100,000 workmen, Swedish manufacturers at last understood that their old organizations were not powerful enough to sustain the fight. Out of 490 strikes occurring from 1895 to 1902 and the results of which are known, the men had been successful in 242 cases, the employers in 63, and in the case of 184 disputes mutual concessions had been made. So it was thought the old employers' associations should be transformed into syndicates established on a solid basis. The result of many unsuccessful attempts was the formation of the *Syndicate of Swedish Employers*. The membership of the organization, about the middle of the year 1909, was 1,423, employing 163,080 men. "The Syndicate of Swedish Employers was at the outset a purely defensive organization, with an insurance against strikes. And during the first years the aim of its efforts was to insure the participant members labour at low and uniform rates. But when that organization saw the number of its members and its capital (17,537,850 crowns, or about \$8,000,000, in 1909) increasing, it began to have its influence felt under a new form, by applying itself to regulating the con-

ditions of labour in the interest of the employers by means of collective contracts.

"This new orientation was shown in the decisions taken by the Syndicate on May 4th and September 6th, 1905, when provisions such as those of Article 23 were introduced into the statutes:

" 'If a member of the Syndicate or a Federation wish to make a collective contract with a trade syndicate or federation or any other labour organization, they shall submit the plan thereof to the executive of the Syndicate, and they cannot make such contract without the approbation of the executive. Every collective contract between a member of the Syndicate and a trade syndicate shall contain a clause acknowledging the employer's right to freely engage or discharge workmen, to direct and distribute work, and to employ workmen members of any syndicate or non-syndicated workmen.' "

At the beginning of 1909, there were 1,970 such contracts in force, including about 9,600 employers and about 256,000 men, or about one-half the men employed in industry, trade or transportation, and by the end of the same year the figures had increased to 2,416 contracts, about 11,000 employers and 325,000 employees.

Such was the respective strength of the parties when, after various rather unimportant disputes, the great struggle broke out.

Several contracts were to expire during the year 1908. But it was found impossible to come to an agreement as to renewing the same. The men on the one hand claimed an increase of wages, and the employers on the other stated that running expenses had to be reduced. The result was that in six cases out of nine the men went on strike, while in the other three the employers declared a lock-out.

In the spring of 1909 negotiations in view of establishing a general contract in the wholesale clothing industry failed, and the employers' federation order-

ed a lock-out among its members engaged in that industry and employing about 1,050 hands. Three more lock-outs were ordered up to July 12th. On July 14th the executive of the Syndicate of Swedish Employers adopted a resolution to the effect that unless the disputes then in existence were settled within a certain time (July 26th) the lock-outs would be extended so as to include all workmen affiliated with the General Federation of Labour.

In a special note issued on August 2nd, the Syndicate of Swedish Employers expressed its view of the situation as follows:—

"The Syndicate of Swedish Employers has this year to sustain the fight on different points. The question is the claim of the men to secure in certain industries, in spite of the present depression, an increase of wages already improved in previous instances. There is the refusal on the part of the men to respect the established contracts and to follow the procedure agreed upon as to negotiations, as well as the ill-will they show in accepting drafts of contracts approved by their superior organizations. There is, lastly, a question of the right of employers to direct and distribute work and to choose foremen themselves without consulting the workmen."

After the lockout proclamation of July 14th, negotiations which had been going on before the conciliators at Stockholm were resumed. But things were much complicated by the vague character of the matters in dispute and by the fact that on a number of important points the parties were bringing data of an irreconcilable nature, especially as to wages during the period which preceded the dispute.

The conciliators, however, kept on their work, and on July 24th sent a letter to the Syndicate of Swedish Employers and to the General Federation of Labour, proposing a plan of conciliation covering the various matters at issue. Their views generally favoured

the employers' claims rather than the men's, especially as far as wages were concerned, the opinion being expressed that conditions did not justify an increase over what had been settled during the good years 1906-1907.

The delegates of the General Federation of Labour met on July 25th, and as an answer to the employers' threat of an extension of the lock-outs a general strike was ordered, although "defeat seemed inevitable" on account of the demoralization and division which had set in among the workers. An appeal was made to all workingmen to join in the movement and stop work at the same time, thereby insuring, it was claimed, the success of the strike. It was to be a "war of classes," a war of "the whole working class" against "the employers, the capitalists as a body." The men were urged to use no violence and to keep cool. At the request of the Minister of the Interior, the President of the General Federation of Labour appointed special commissioners to co-operate with the police authorities in maintaining order. The success of the measure was not uncertain, and it has been found, the report says, "that order was less troubled during the strike than in ordinary times, and that the attitude of the men and their respect for social proprieties were above all praise." This was largely attributed to the fact that the sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited during the strike.

The situation was further complicated, during the first period of the strike, by the fact that certain groups of workmen, in quitting work, had committed a breach of contract. New attempts at conciliation were proposed, but the government answered that "inasmuch as the breaches of contract and other similar measures had transformed the strike into an attack against society itself, there could be no question of an official interference as long as the situation had not changed." The workmen, on the other hand, had no funds to keep up the fight and asked for a limitation of the conflict, that is, according to the terms of the statement made by the ex-

ective of the General Federation of Labour, "a resumption of work as early as possible, in every branch of industry, except those controlled by members of the Syndicate of Swedish Employers."

An agreement was signed to that effect, but some new trouble arose as to certain employers who had not signed the agreement and where it was claimed work should be resumed unconditionally. This, however, was soon arranged and on September 5th work was resumed according to the agreement.

A further attempt at conciliation was made later in September, but failed, and as a consequence the leaders of the men found it necessary to further reduce the proportions of the fight. At a meeting of the delegates of the General Federation of Labour, it was decided that "the men would little by little receive the order to resume work where it would not seem possible to prolong the strike with real efficiency." Work was consequently resumed with members of the Syndicate of Swedish Employers, with a few exceptions; but among the trades affected by the lock-outs the men first had to agree not to be members of the General Federation of Labour and not to continue to help those still on strike. The fight became

more intense for a while, but the end came early in November, without, however, the parties being able to come to an agreement as to the future relations between their respective organizations.

As to the effect on the economic conditions of the country, the report says in conclusion:—

"We have found that the great labour troubles of the year 1909, having stopped for a long period a large part of the industrial production of the country, had caused, at the same time, great economic disturbances. But as soon as work was resumed, the economic life immediately resumed its normal course; in certain export industries, production was even forced in order to regain the time that had been lost. It is quite striking that the influence of the great labour conflicts on the *general economy of the country*, which had at first seemed to be deep, was on the whole only an incident of a short duration and without much importance. No doubt many persons in various classes of the community had to suffer considerably; this is indisputable. But even from that viewpoint it must be admitted that the great labour conflicts of the year 1909 have been less injurious than the economic crisis of 1908."

TO PREVENT LEAD POISONING.—LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1913 OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION.

FOLLOWING the success of its efforts to promote legislation preventing the manufacture of phossy jaw matches, the American Association for Labour Legislation in its quarterly Review, issued Jan. 6th, proposes as a part of its legislative programme for 1913, the prevention of lead poisoning. The Review states that the remedy for lead poisoning is as simple as the evils it will combat are complex, and that there is no need for costly and long experiments as was the case with phosphorus poisoning. Cleanliness of

workrooms and workers, the use of hoods and exhausts to eliminate fume and lead dust will do everywhere what they have done in England and Europe and what they are doing today in Illinois.

Results of investigations of comparable American and foreign factories are set down in parallel columns. A German white-lead factory shows two cases of plumbism among 150 men, an American white-lead factory shows twenty-five cases among 142 men. An English white and red-lead factory employing ninety men, shows no case of poisoning in five

successive years, a similar American factory shows thirty-five men leaved in six months, among a force of eighty-five. Another English firm furnishes no case among 182 men for 1911, an American factory for the same years returns sixty cases among 170 men. Thirteen cases of poisoning among 786 dippers in England, compares with thirteen cases among eighty-five American dippers.

One Day Rest in Seven.

A One Day Rest in Seven law is also proposed. The usual Sunday laws are shown not to be effective in the prohibition of seven day work in such industries as must be carried on without interruption every day of the week. A re-arrangement of shifts under a six day week is the remedy advocated.

Scientists, physicians, economists and employers are quoted to the effect that One Day of Rest in Seven is essential to hygienic living and advantageous from an economic point of view, and an investigation on behalf of the shareholders of an English railroad is cited showing that the rule of fifty-two days of rest per year in the railroads of Switzerland has helped more than any other cause to reduce accidents due to fault of employees by fifty-eight per cent., and to prevent seventy-two per cent. of bodily injuries.

Standard Schedules.

Uniform reporting of industrial accidents and diseases and the adoption of the standard schedules is advocated. Eight states have enacted the disease reporting law drafted by the Association and the aim now is to extend this law. The influence of long hours and fatigue, the relation of experience in their work to injuries received by operatives, the mechanical cause and the nature of injuries, the duration of disability and the exact occupational origin of particular diseases all require careful study and uniform reporting and tabulation, before the needless death, injury and disease can be prevented.

Workmen's Compensation.

The Association is initiating legislation and supplying standard bills for the parts of its programme reviewed above. It offers to co-operate with others and supplies the essential facts for securing effective legislation on other subjects of importance. First of these is the extension of local compensation or insurance laws for industrial injuries. Fifteen states have passed compensation laws of one type or another, and altogether twenty-one Commissions are making investigations or have reported. The main provisions of the state laws are tabulated, showing the system provided, the employments covered, the compensation granted. The usual limitation of one-half wages for but 300 weeks in case of death, and for but 500 weeks and less in case of total disability, furnish striking contrast to the law of Germany, Switzerland and England.

Protection of Working Women.

A fund of material is collected and tabulated in relation to the protection of women workers. As graphically shown by a map, sixteen states still have no limitation of hours, and in eighteen states the limits are only from sixty to seventy hours. Eight hour laws have been upheld in the courts both in Washington and California. Colorado by referendum vote has established an eight hour day and Massachusetts has provided for minimum wage boards. The Association aims to co-operate with others to bring about in connection with an extension of these laws, such reforms in administration that the legal protection granted to women shall not be as illusory as at present because of inadequate enforcement.

Law Enforcement.

Two colored and shaded maps of the United States are used to illustrate the fact that inefficient factory inspectors are the rule and that in the whole country there are but 425 inspectors to take care of 268,491 establishments spread over an area of 3,024,507 square miles

and engaging an average of 6,615,046 wage-earners. Only in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin are inspectors under civic service rules, while no such partial safeguard, or even any previous training, is required in twenty-one states. The Association urges united effort this year to improve this situation and furnishes, by way of comparison, details of the methods in use in many foreign countries for obtaining a highly trained body

of technical experts to do the work here in large measure left to those with political pull.

Each of the eight parts of this legislative programme forms the subject of a chapter in this last publication of the American Association for Labour Legislation. The whole is a compact legislative handbook, illustrated with colored maps and charts, tables and bibliography, giving concrete information for legislators and their constituents.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY ON WORK DONE FOR THE UNITED STATES.— EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1913.

THE following is the text of an Act "limiting the hours of daily service of labourers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any Territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 19th, 1912, which went into effect on January 1st, 1913:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any Territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any Territory, or said District, which may require or involve the employment of labourers or mechanics, shall contain a provision that no labourers or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any sub-contractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such contract of five dollars for each labourer or mechanic for every calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labour more than eight hours upon said work, and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any

such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall upon observation or investigation forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any Territory, or of the District of Columbia. All violations of the provisions of this Act directed to be made in every such contract, together with the name of each labourer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labour in violation of such stipulation, and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to the stipulation in any such contract shall be directed to be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory contracting by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any sub-contractor. Any contractor or sub-contractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty, as hereinbefore provided, shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on behalf of the United States or the Territory, and in the case of a contract made by the District of Columbia to the Commissioners thereof, who shall have power to review the action imposing the penalty, and in all such appeals from such final order whereby a contractor or sub-contractor

be aggrieved by the imposition of the penalty hereinbefore provided, such contractor or sub-contractor may within six months after decision by such head of a department or the commissioners of the District of Columbia file a claim in the Court of Claims, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter in like manner as in other cases before said Court.

"SEC. 2. That nothing in this Act shall apply to the contracts for transportation by land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence or for the purchase of supplies by the Government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not, or for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in open market, except armour and armour-plate, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or to the construction or repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods or overflows, or the navigable waters of the United States; Provided, that all classes of work which have been, are now, or may hereafter be performed by the Government shall, when done by contract, by individuals, firms, or corporations for or on behalf of the United States, or any of the Territories or the Districts of Columbia, be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions of Section 1 of this Act. The President by executive order may waive the provisions and stipulations in this Act as to

any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent, and until January 1st, 1915, as to any contract or contracts entered into in connection with the construction of the Isthmian Canal. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provisions in such contract due to any extraordinary events or conditions of manufacture, or to any emergency caused by fire, famine or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare the violation to have been excusable. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify the Act entitled "An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of labourers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia" being chapter three hundred and fifty-two of the laws of the fifty-second Congress, approved August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as modified by the Acts of Congress approved February twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and six, and June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, or apply to contracts which have been or may be entered into under the provisions of appropriation Acts approved prior to the passage of this Act.

"SEC. 3. That this Act shall become effective and be enforced on and after January first, nineteen hundred and thirteen."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Agreement between the Master Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Toronto and National Printing Trades Council of Toronto,
Canadian Federation of Labour.

General Clauses.

(1) THE offices now comprising the Master Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Toronto, and any offices that may join that association during the currency of this agree-

ment, and all offices, whether the association remain in existence during such term or not, which conform to the scale of wages and hours herein defined, are hereby guaranteed industrial peace in connection with matters covered by this agreement by any of the unions in-

cluded as above amongst the parties of the second part, or such other unions that may be formed from time to time by the employees in the various trades herein intended to be covered, so long as the conditions of this agreement are adhered to by the parties of the first part and those intended to be included under that designation; and the parties hereto mutually covenant that they are duly accredited to enter into this agreement and to bind those represented by them as aforesaid.

(2) All offices conforming to the scale of wages and hours of work herein defined are to be considered as "fair" offices and entitled to any and all privileges which may accrue therefrom, and to the cordial support and co-operation of all the parties to this agreement.

(3) In case any difference should arise at any time during the currency of this agreement as to the true intent and meaning of any matter or thing covered or intended to be covered by it, or in case of discord or lack of harmony among employees, and which cannot be settled between the employer and a committee of two from the organization affected, the dispute shall be referred to an arbitration committee composed of three employers and three employees, only one of each of which shall belong to the trade affected, and the decision of this committee shall be final and binding on both parties.

(4) This agreement shall be and extend over the period of five years, commencing the first day of June, 1912.

(5) It is agreed that the wages shall be paid weekly in all offices.

(6) The length of service for apprentices shall be five years, except assistants, which shall be three years.

(7) An apprentice's time may in any particular case be extended by arrangement with the union affected. It is agreed that during the term of his apprenticeship it shall be the duty of the employer and employees to see to it that he shall have every opportunity to become proficient. Any complaint shall be

arranged under clause 3 of the agreement. The principle of indenturing apprentices is indorsed.

(8) The distinction between male and female labour shall be governed by the same conditions as heretofore.

(9) The standard hours of work each week shall be 48 for pressmen, press assistants and bookbinders, and such work shall be completed between the hours of 7.45 a.m. and 6 p.m. each week day except Saturday, when work shall cease at 12 o'clock noon, it being understood that the employer is entitled to the full 48 hours' work per week.

(10) Work done on the following holidays shall be paid for at double rate: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

(11) If the employer should decide, in order to hold a certain trade, that work now done on time should be produced by piecework, this may be done on arrangement with the officers of the union covering the employees affected.

(12) It is recommended by the conference that when employees through old age or other disability are unable to earn the current wages, that by arrangement with the union affected the employer can make some provision to pay less.

(13) It is agreed that in the publication of any literature by any party to this agreement looking to the furtherance or advertisement of the union label all parties subscribing to this agreement shall at the same time and in the same manner be published as fair offices.

Scale of Wages.

Pressmen.

(1) The current wages for a standard week's work shall be from:—

June 1st, 1912, to June 1st, 1913.	\$19.00
June 1st, 1913, to June 1st, 1915.	20.00
June 1st, 1915, to June 1st, 1917.	21.00

(2) The current rate of wages for press assistants for a standard week's work shall be from:—

June 1st, 1912, to June 1st, 1913. \$12.70
 June 1st, 1913, to June 1st, 1915. 13.35
 June 1st, 1915, to June 1st, 1917. 14.00

(3) Overtime for pressmen and press assistants shall be during the first four hours after quitting time on any particular day, but it shall be optional for the employee to take off time for a meal up to one hour.

(4) The scale of wages for overtime to pressmen and press assistants shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-third, after these hours double time.

(5) All night staffs shall be paid for at the rate of 15 per cent. advance over the day rate. Hours of labour to be mutually agreed upon between employer and employee, forty-eight to be a week's work. After forty-eight hours time and one-third of night rate to be paid. A man changed from day to night staff to have a clear day off.

(6) Apprentices to the pressmen, one to each four or fraction thereof; apprentices to the assistants, one to first five, and one to each additional six or fraction thereof.

(7) Offices having four platen presses shall have a journeyman pressmen in charge. If over five platen presses, shall employ an assistant at a rate not less than the assistants' scale.

(8) The Pressmen and Press Assistants' Unions agree that no application for membership in their organizations shall be considered unless three years' apprenticeship have been served at the business and proved by the applicant.

(9) It is agreed that the principle be established of a rate for press assistants equal to two-thirds the pressmen's current rate.

(10) It is agreed that the operation of two Harris presses shall be the work of a journeyman pressman. A journeyman pressman may operate one platen press

in conjunction with one Harris automatic.

(11) A press assistant is understood to be a qualified feeder, capable of assisting the pressman, and having served three years' apprenticeship.

Bookbinders.

(1) The current rate of wages for a standard week's work shall be from:—

June 1st, 1912, to June 1st, 1913. \$17.50
 June 1st, 1913, to June 1st, 1915. 18.00
 June 1st, 1915, to June 1st, 1917. 18.50

(2) Overtime for bookbinders shall be during the first four hours after quitting time, but no one shall work more than three hours at the time and one-third rate on any particular day. After these hours double time.

(3) Apprentices to the bookbinder, one to first three, two to first five, three to first nine, one to each additional four.

(4) All night staffs shall be paid for at the rate of 15 per cent. advance over the day rate. Hours of labour to be mutually agreed upon between employer and employee, forty-eight hours to be a week's work. After forty-eight hours time and one-third of night rate to be paid. A man changed from day to night staff to have clear day off.

In witness whereof we, the representatives of the parties hereto, have set our hands and seals.

JOHN J. REDDITT.

A. F. RUTTER.

ATWELL FLEMING.

DOUGLAS S. MURRAY.

F. DIVER.

RICHARD SOUTHAM.

A. MACCOOMB.

Representing the Master Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Toronto.

EDWARD H. RANDALL.

GEORGE CRIGHTON.

WM. CHAMBERS.

Representing Toronto Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 10.

THOS. MORTON.
M. F. TUMPANE.
S. A. ADAMS.

HARRY BROMLEY.
ALBERT CLEWLOW.
GEO. F. COLLINS.

Representing Toronto Press Assistants' Union, No. 1.

Representing Toronto Bookbinders' Union, No. 1.

Agreement Between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 107 of Hamilton, Ontario.

Whereas, an agreement was made and entered into between the said parties on the 23rd day of March, A.D. 1909,* and amended on the 3rd day of November, 1910, copy of said agreement and amendment being made a part of this present agreement.

Witnesseth: That the said agreement and all of the provisions thereof are hereby re-affirmed, with the exception of Section 2 and Section 13, which shall read as follows:—

Section 2. That commencing the first day of December, 1912, and thereafter during the continuance of this agreement, the wage scale shall be as follows:—

Motormen and conductors shall be paid for the first year's service at the rate of twenty cents (20c) per hour; for the second year twenty-two cents (22c) per hour, and after the second year's service shall be paid twenty-five cents (25c) per hour.

*Labour Gazette, Vol. IX, p. 1126.

Section 13. This agreement and all provisions contained therein shall remain in force and be binding on the respective parties until the first day of April, 1916, this applying to the provisions of the original agreement as well as those of this present amendment.

In witness whereof the parties hereunto set their hands on the 10th day of December, A.D. 1912.

Hamilton Street Railway Company,
By

(Sgd.) EDW. P. COLEMAN,
General Manager.

Division No. 107 of the Amalgamated Association

By
(Sgd.) JAS. MCILWRAITH,
President.

(Sgd.) GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

Signed in the presence of

(Sgd.) GEO. E. WALLER.
(Sgd.) E. W. BATT.

Schedule issued by Saskatchewan Government respecting electrical workers.

Following a strike of electrical workers early in November the following schedule was issued by the Saskatchewan government, to remain in force for one year.

New Schedule.

Cable splicers, (1st class)	\$4.75
" " (2nd class)	4.50
" " (3rd class)	4.25

Linemen, (1st class)	4.00
" (2nd class)	3.50
" (3rd class)	3.00
Installers, (1st class)	4.00
" (2nd and 3rd class) no stated wage	
Troublemens,	4.00

Cable Helpers, to be taken from 1st class linemen and paid at the same rate \$4.00 per day) as first-class linemen.

City Foreman, to be paid \$120.00 per month.

Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Sub-foremen in city, to be paid \$4.25 per day.

The following shows the old schedule of rates:—

The hours of working shall be:—7 a.m.	Cable splicers,	10 hr. day	\$4.00
—12 noon (shop to shop) and 1 p.m.	Cable helpers,	" "	3.40
(shop to shop).	Linemen (1st class)	" "	3.40
Nine hours shall constitute a day's work.	Linemen (2nd class)	" "	3.00
	Linemen (3rd class)	" "	2.75
	Installers (1st class)	" "	3.00
	Installers (2nd class)	" "	2.75
	Installers (3rd class)	" "	2.50
	Troublemn,		3.00

All over-time to be paid at the rate of time and one-half, and double time for holidays as follows:—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MONTREAL MUNICIPAL FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

THE following statement shows the operations of the Montreal Municipal Free Employment Bureau for the twelve months commencing December 1st, 1911, and ending November 30th, 1912:—

Waiters and waitresses.....	27	27
Bakers.....	7	7
Blacksmiths.....	10	10
Barbers.....	6	6
Factory hands.....	167	167
Keeper's.....	10	10
Sailors.....	3	3
Mechanical engineers.....	10	10
Electrical workers.....	15	15
Messengers.....	5	5
Butchers.....	3	3
Bricklayers.....	11	11
Quarrymen.....	104	30
Clerks.....	10	10
Miscellaneous.....	17	17
Total.....	3,948	3,663
Increase over 1911.....	712	1,236

The approximate number of visitors was from fifty to sixty per day, or from 15,000 to 16,000 for the twelve months.

Financial Report for 1912.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Situations vacant.	Persons placed.
Cooks (male and female)....	81	81
Cook's helpers.....	122	122
Printers.....	40	40
Labourers.....	1848	1848
Farm labourers.....	382	382
Char-women.....	34	34
Seamsters and seamstresses.....	20	20
Servant girls.....	85	63
Pressers.....	22	22
Agents.....	65	45
Stationary engineers.....	8	8
Painters.....	40	40
Plumbers, tinsmiths and steamfitters.....	22	22
Yardmen.....	56	56
Carpenters and joiners.....	96	96
Wood-cutters.....	574	400
Teamsters and carters.....	48	48

Expenditures.	
Running expenses.....	\$ 526 24
Manager's salary.....	773 76
Total.....	\$1,300 00
Revenue.	
Received by cheque from the City Treasurer, the amount of the subsidy.....	\$1,300 00

BUILDING PERMITS DURING NOVEMBER, 1912.

	November 1912	November 1911	Increase	Percentage Increase or Decrease
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	\$ 11,310	\$ 18,780	\$ 7,470*	40.0*
Halifax.....	46,470	25,343	21,117	83.0
QUEBEC—				
Montreal.....	2,550,313	878,045	1,672,268	190.0
Maisonneuve.....	205,400	27,350	178,050	651.0
Westmount.....	110,685	121,511	10,826*	9.0*
Outremont.....	295,000	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	261,175	214,650	46,525	22.0
Kingston.....	83,185	12,029	71,156	590.0
Peterborough.....	5,810	12,300	6,490*	53.0*
Toronto.....	1,650,073	2,276,810	625,737*	27.0*
North Toronto.....	167,000	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines.....	46,600	18,475	28,125	152.0
Welland.....	224,800	21,128	203,672	964.0
Hamilton.....	248,900	278,800	29,900*	11.0*
Brantford.....	49,100	45,020	4,120	9.0
Galt.....	96,165	25,490	70,675	277.0
Preston.....	24,410	14,100	10,310	73.0
Guelph.....	38,218	800	37,418	4677.0
Berlin.....	18,860	7,975	10,885	136.0
Stratford.....	1,000	1,086	86*	8.0
London.....	111,604	26,542	85,062	32.0
Chatham.....	1,550	9,450	7,900*	84.0*
Windsor.....	142,345	55,450	86,895	157.0
North Bay.....	3,385	1,400	1,985	142.0
Sudbury.....	92,200	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur.....	322,600	10,550	312,050	2,957.0
Fort William.....	293,925	667,150	373,225*	57.0*
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	819,100	412,900	406,200	98.0
Brandon.....	319,037	14,475	304,562	2,171.0
St. Boniface.....	12,025	32,510	20,485*	63.0*
Dauphin.....	5,450	15,000	9,550*	64.0*
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	271,670	75,000	196,670	262.0
Moosejaw.....	512,750	93,345	419,405	450.0
Saskatoon.....	175,910	61,050	114,860	188.0
Prince Albert.....	35,300	54,600	19,300*	35.0
North Battleford.....	21,635	3,600	18,035	501.0
Swift Current.....	41,800	.....	.....	.....
Weyburn.....	31,150	.....	.....	.....
Yorkton.....	18,850	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA—				
Calgary.....	1,903,944	545,340	1,358,604	249.0
Edmonton.....	754,935	154,225	600,710	390.0
Lethbridge.....	100,182	25,550	70,632	387.0
Medicine Hat.....	91,325	23,425	67,900	290.0
MacLeod.....	55,500	1,250	54,250	4,340.0
Red Deer.....	28,180	2,175	26,005	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Vancouver.....	1,538,795	998,212	540,583	54.0
Victoria.....	788,505	616,625	171,880	28.0
Point Grey.....	120,185	.....	.....	.....
South Vancouver.....	117,400	146,425	29,025*	20.0*
Nelson.....	100,250	5,970	4,280	72.0
Nanaimo.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops.....	66,675	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	61,720	62,250	530*	8.0*
Oak Bay.....	55,550	77,800	22,250*	29.0*
Vernon.....	28,640	3,900	24,740	634.0

*Decrease. NOTE.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Sydney, N.S.; Westmount, Quebec; Peterborough, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham and Fort William, Ont.; St. Boniface and Dauphin, Man.; Prince Albert, Sask.; New Westminster, South Vancouver and Oak Bay, B.C.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER, 1912.

THE closing month of the year saw a great improvement in industrial conditions from the standpoint of labour disputes as compared with the preceding months. There were thirteen disputes, which number is about one-half of that for the month of November. The dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island was still in existence at the end of December, also that of miners at Porcupine, these two disputes being the only ones affecting a large number of employees. A marked decrease in the number of disputes commencing during December was noticed, strikes of plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria, and egg candlers at Montreal, being the only two reported to the Department.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude. — The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during December was thirteen, a decrease of twelve compared with the previous month and an increase of five over December, 1911. About seventy firms and 3,500 employees were involved in these disputes, about twenty firms and 150 employees being involved in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes was approximately 65,200 working days, compared with the loss of about 68,200 working days in November, and 39,930 working days lost in December, 1911.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month, and the number of employees affected in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Building trades	1	120
Miscellaneous Trades	1	30
Total... ..	2	150

Localities affected by new disputes. — Of the new disputes of the month one took place in the Province of Quebec and the other in British Columbia.

Causes of disputes. — The cause of one dispute was a difference as to the number of apprentices to be employed and other changes in shop regulations, a demand for higher wages and other changes being the cause of the other dispute.

Results of disputes.—Of eight disputes terminated during December the employees in two cases obtained their demands. In one the strikers found employment elsewhere, and in the remainder the strikers for the most part returned to work under conditions existing before the dispute.

Disputes Beginning Before December.

The trade disputes of the previous month, which were still in existence during December were disputes of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith, miners at Porcupine, carpenters at Niagara Falls, plumbers at Windsor and Walkerville, marble setters at Vancouver, iron moulders at Sault Ste. Marie, boot and shoe workers at Toronto, cloak makers and cap makers at Montreal, freight clerks and freight handlers on the C.P.R., and machinists and boiler-makers on the G.T.P.

Coal miners, Cumberland and Ladysmith. — No termination of this dispute

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly			
					Males	Females	Males	Females		
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE DECEMBER.										
<i>Mining—</i>										
Coal Miners.....	Chamberland and Ladysmith.....	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	1	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17-18.....	No termination reported at the end of the month
Miners.....	Porcupine.....	Against reduction in wages.	25	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15.....	About 500 men still out at end of December
<i>Building Trades—</i>										
Carpenters.....	Niagara Falls.....	Dispute between organizations	3	18	30	.....	150	.....	" 1 D.....	Employers no longer affected; no men out of work
Plumbers.....	Windsor and Walkerville.....	For higher wages, shorter hours & recognition of union	6	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	June 25 Dec.....	Men found employ'm't elsewhere
Marble Setters.....	Vancouver.....	For higher wages.	5	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 2.....	Increase granted
<i>Metal Trades—</i>										
Iron moulders.....	Sault Ste Marie.....	Against reduction in over-time payment.	2	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	" 11.....	" " "
<i>Clothing Trades—</i>										
Boot & Shoe Workers.....	Toronto.....	Against reduction in wages.	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 26 Jan. 1.....	1 Strikers reinstated
Cloakmakers.....	Montreal.....	Alleged unsanitary conditions and ill-treatment.....	1	.....	15	7	.....	.....	Nov. 14 Dec. 9.....	Co. state some employees returned and others were replaced
Capmakers.....	".....	For employment of unionists only.....	1	.....	13	2	1	.....	" 2 Dec. 9.....	Twelve employees returned to work at increase agreed on before strike—\$1.00 per week
<i>Railway Service—</i>										
Freight Clerks and Freight Handlers.....	C.P.R. System.....	Refusal of Company to consider application for rules and rate of pay.....	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	" 4.....	No termination reported at end of month
Machinists and Boiler-makers.....	G.T.P.....	Failure to reach agreement.	1	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10/11 Dec. 13.....	Agreement reached

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING DECEMBER.

<i>Building Trades</i> Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	Victoria.....	Dispute as to number of ap- prentices to be employed and other changes in shop regulations.....	15	.....	120	.....	Dec.	No termination reported at the end of the month
	Montreal.....	For higher wages and other changes.....	4	.....	30	.....	Dec.	Company state strike over.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades</i> Egg Canners.....								

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

which commenced on the 17th of September was reported to the Department during December.

Miners, Porcupine. — In regard to a dispute of miners at Porcupine which commenced on November 15th, it was reported to the Department at the end of the month that a large exodus of strikers had taken place to other parts of the country, and that it was estimated that only about 500 out of the original 1,200 were then on strike.

Carpenters, Niagara Falls. — A strike of carpenters at Niagara Falls occurred on November 1st, and has been previously recorded in the *Labour Gazette*. A statement from one of the employing firms affected informed the Department that there were 30 men directly involved while 150 men were indirectly affected by the dispute. The Department was informed that at the end of the month no carpenters were out of work as a result of the strike.

Plumbers and steamfitters, Windsor and Walkerville. — A strike of plumbers and steamfitters occurred at Windsor and Walkerville on June 25, the men demanding an increase of ten per cent., recognition of union, and other concessions. The representative of the men, in a communication to the Department under date of December 17th, stated that no definite termination had been reached in this dispute, though a result satisfactory to some extent had been achieved as three out of the ten contractors involved had granted the demands of the strikers. The Department's informant also stated that there were no plumbers out of work as a result of the dispute, the men having obtained employment elsewhere.

Marble setters, Vancouver. — This dispute was terminated on December 12, when the employees were granted the increase demanded.

Iron moulders, Sault Ste. Marie. — No change in conditions in this dispute was reported to the Department during December.

Boot and shoe workers, Toronto. — The strike of employees of the Adams Shoe Company was settled on January 1 by the reinstatement of all the strikers except two. The terms of settlement were not reported to the Department.

Cloak makers, Montreal. — In regard to this dispute which commenced on Nov. 14th it was reported that most of the strikers returned to work and that the places of others were filled.

Cap makers, Montreal. — A strike of cap makers in the employ of Wm. Scully took place at Montreal on Nov. 2, the cause of the dispute being a demand for an increase of wages, the employment of union hands only, and other minor demands. Before the strike took place the employer signified his willingness to accede to the union's request for an advance of wages of \$1.00 per week, and twelve out of the fifteen originally on strike returned to work on December 9 under these conditions.

Freight clerks and freight handlers on C.P.R. — No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Machinists and boiler makers on G.T.P. — The long-standing dispute of G.T.P. machinists and boilermakers was settled on December 13. A statement regarding this dispute, together

with details of settlement, are given elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Disputes Beginning During December.

The new disputes of the month were those of plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria and egg candlers at Montreal.

Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria.—Owing to a dispute as to the number of apprentices to be employed and other regulations governing apprentices and shop rules and practices, the plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria, to the number of 120, ceased work on December 4, and at the end of the month no settlement of the trouble had been reached.

Eight or ten of the smaller shops have granted the conditions asked for by the men while the larger shops are still holding out.

Egg candlers, Montreal.—A strike of egg candlers employed by four wholesale houses in Montreal occurred on December 2. According to a statement from the representative of one of the companies, the men demanded an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours which was refused by the employers, with a result that the men struck work. No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month though the Department was informed that the employers were no longer affected.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1912 was 321,058, as compared with 281,892 for the corresponding period of 1911, the increase being fourteen per cent. Of the total arrivals for the eight months ending November 213,023 were at ocean ports, as against 180,206 during corresponding

period of last year. There was also an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States, the totals for the period in question being 108,035 for 1912, and 101,686 for 1911. During the month of November there were 20,217 arrivals, 12,322 of them having been at ocean ports, and 7,895 from the United States, as against 16,059 for November of last year, being an increase of 26 per cent. The following is a resumé of official returns received in the Department during December:

EMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR 1911-12.

	1911-12.				1912-13.				INCREASE				DECREASE		Percentage	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Totals		Male		Female		Total	
	Children	Totals	Children	Totals	Children	Totals	Children	Totals	Children	Totals	Children	Totals	Children	Totals	Inc.	Dec.
APRIL:																
<i>Via</i> Ocean Ports.....	21,880	35,283	4,079	35,283	28,857	7,246	5,294	41,437	922	1,215	4,017	6,154	.....	.....	17	.....
From U.S.A.....	10,621	16,397	2,761	16,397	14,121	3,769	3,601	21,494	754	843	3,500	5,097	.....	.....	31	.....
Totals.....	35,501	51,680	6,840	51,680	43,018	11,015	8,898	62,931	1,676	2,058	7,517	11,251	.....	.....	22	.....
MAY:																
<i>Via</i> Ocean Ports.....	27,427	46,060	7,410	46,060	29,428	11,300	7,693	48,421	77	283	2,001	2,361	.....	.....	5	.....
From U.S.A.....	10,103	15,370	2,534	15,370	11,758	3,424	2,919	18,101	691	385	1,655	2,731	.....	.....	18	.....
Totals.....	37,530	61,430	9,944	61,430	41,186	14,724	10,612	66,522	768	668	3,656	5,092	.....	.....	8	.....
JUNE:																
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	14,005	27,973	5,702	27,973	16,610	9,106	6,429	32,145	840	727	2,605	4,172	.....	.....	15	.....
From U.S.A.....	7,736	12,035	1,432	12,035	8,891	2,846	2,011	13,718	479	79	1,155	1,713	.....	.....	14	.....
Totals.....	21,741	40,008	7,134	40,008	25,501	11,952	8,440	45,863	1,319	806	3,760	5,885	.....	.....	15	.....
JULY:																
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	8,973	18,509	4,158	18,509	11,054	6,212	4,473	21,759	734	315	2,031	3,130	.....	.....	17	.....
From U.S.A.....	7,412	11,012	1,461	11,012	7,928	2,699	1,330	12,557	486	538	1,345	1,945	.....	.....	14	.....
Totals.....	16,415	29,621	5,622	29,621	18,982	8,911	6,403	34,296	1,327	781	2,567	4,675	.....	.....	16	.....
AUGUST:																
<i>Via</i> Ocean Ports.....	5,885	13,096	2,491	13,096	9,447	5,330	4,181	19,558	1,710	1,190	3,562	6,462	.....	.....	49	.....
From U.S.A.....	12,807	17,019	1,835	17,019	9,123	2,391	1,795	13,309	74	.....	.....	3,684	.....	.....	22	.....
Totals.....	18,692	30,115	4,886	30,115	18,570	8,321	5,976	32,867	1,784	1,090	2,567	2,752	.....	.....	9	.....
SEPTEMBER:																
<i>Via</i> ocean ports.....	6,968	17,393	4,336	17,393	9,067	6,833	4,790	20,690	544	454	2,099	3,067	.....	.....	18	.....
From U.S.A.....	7,884	11,454	1,619	11,454	6,847	1,978	1,625	10,450	.....	6	.....	1,037	.....	.....	9	.....
Totals.....	14,852	28,077	5,955	28,077	15,914	8,811	6,415	31,140	1,062	460	1,062	2,063	.....	.....	7	.....

OCTOBER: From ocean ports..... From U.S.A..... Totals.....	5,013	5,102	3,511	13,616	7,331	5,553	3,827	16,711	2,298	451	316	3,065	110	22
	6,355	2,130	1,791	10,256	6,615	2,183	1,651	10,481	310	55	.....	225	.....	2
	11,368	7,232	5,302	23,902	13,976	7,738	5,478	27,192	2,608	506	176	3,290	.....	14
NOVEMBER: From ocean ports..... From U.S.A..... Totals..... Grand Totals.....	3,588	2,569	1,789	7,946	5,726	3,942	2,654	12,922	2,138	1,373	865	4,376	.....	56
	4,832	1,723	1,558	8,113	4,148	1,937	1,490	7,895	.....	.....	.....	381	68	218
	8,420	4,292	3,347	16,059	10,174	5,879	4,144	20,217	1,754	1,607	797	4,158	.....	3
	161,519	67,843	49,530	281,892	187,321	77,371	56,395	321,058	22,802	9,528	6,836	39,166	.....	26
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

BRITISH EMIGRATION

During the month of November, 1912, the number of British subjects leaving for the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY									
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total United Kingdom.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911		
November	5,442	3,486	29	61	998	867	311	138	6,780	4,552

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	Nov. 1912		Nov. 1911.	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales	19	7,334.00	22	8,001.00
British Columbia Homesteads	14	2,159.00	16	2,096.10
British Columbia sales	2	95.30	6	232.22
Coal Lands sales	1	161.00	1	180.00
Homesteads	1 752	292,508.35	1,031	162,208,766
Hudson's Bay Co.			1	32.31
Leases			1	40.00
License of occupation			17	157.93
Military Bounty grants	2	320.00	1	160.00
Mineral rights (1,200.40 acres) ..	5		12	
North West half-breed grants	6	772.34	10	1,285.85
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.			3	640.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.	2	800.00		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants			4	19.54
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds ..	1	3.06		
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.			7	46.80
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.	14	1,782.72	8	1,286.00
Sales	79	8,915.66	46	5,015.71
School land sales	59	9,873.79	34	3,805.725
Special grants	15	921.03	24	840.582
Yukon Territory sales			5	261.45
Total	1,971	325,646.25	1,249	186,309.57

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1911.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford			154	147				
Brandon	1	3						
Calgary					237	262		
Dauphin	71	75						
Edmonton					426	492		
Estevan			57	60				
Grand Prairie					38	50		
Humboldt			99	150			31	20
Kamloops								
Lethbridge					30	36		
Medicine Hat			164	107	109	130		
Moose Jaw			266	271				
New Westminster							1	1
Ponca River					29	13		
Prince Albert			171	143				
Regina			30	29				
Red Deer					103	94		
Saskatoon			162	170				
Swift Current			316	252				
Winnipeg	189	153						
Yorkton			94	93				
Total	261	231	1513	1492	972	976	35	21

Number of entries for Nov. 1911

2650

Number of entries for Nov. 1912

2781

Net decrease for Nov., 1912

131

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January.....	196	144	803	642	678	568	8	6
February.....	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March.....	264	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
April.....	475	305	2263	2483	1684	1785	29	37
May.....	318	333	1948	2328	1534	1612	36	35
June.....	239	356	2243	2516	1479	1771	28	37
July.....	347	289	2269	2446	1535	1593	46	33
August.....	239	295	1726	2196	1167	1477	29	37
September.....	213	214	1275	1679	955	1299	20	55
October.....	190	216	1213	1499	877	1167	35	27
November.....	261	231	1513	1422	972	976	35	21
Total.....	2960	2704	17336	19651	12842	14097	289	311

From Jan., 1911.....36,761
 " " 1912.....33,427

Net decrease.....3,334

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	6	114	68	2	190
" " Quebec.....	3	31	26	1	61
" " Nova Scotia.....	2	4	3	.....	9
" " New Brunswick.....	.....	5	5	.....	10
" " Prince Edward Island.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
" " Manitoba.....	31	22	15	.....	68
" " Saskatchewan.....	.....	189	50	.....	239
" " Alberta.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
" " British Columbia.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
Persons who had previous entry.....	29	172	129	4	344
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	12	1	.....	13
Americans.....	29	371	253	6	659
English.....	46	237	122	10	415
Scotch.....	12	27	39	.....	78
Irish.....	1	10	13	1	25
French.....	7	9	3	.....	19
Belgians.....	2	9	3	.....	14
Swiss.....	.....	4	4	1	9
Italians.....	.....	6	5	.....	11
Roumanians.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Syrians.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Germans.....	7	42	21	.....	70
Austro-Hungarians.....	61	79	62	3	203
Hollanders.....	1	9	9	1	19
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	14	17	.....	31
Icelanders.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
Swedes.....	2	32	38	2	74
Norwegians.....	5	40	39	.....	84
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	14	56	38	.....	108
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doukhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turks.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Servians.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cuban.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
African.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hindoo.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	216	1513	972	35	2781

Number of souls represented by above entries—5924

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 454 individual work people in Canada during the month of December, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 97 were fatal and 357 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were 114 fatal and 359 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 473, and in December, 1911, there were 84 fatal and 193 non-fatal accidents, a total of 277. The number of fatal accidents recorded in December, 1912, was, therefore, 17 less than in the preceding month and 13 more than in December, 1911. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in December, 1912, was two less than in the preceding month and 164 more than in December, 1911. Altogether there were 19 less industrial accidents recorded in December, 1912, than in the preceding month and 177 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912, BY IN-
DUSTRIES AND GROUPS
OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	5	15	20
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	3	8	11
Mining.....	17	18	35
Railway construction.....	1	4	5
Building Trades.....	8	17	25
Metal Trades.....	7	75	82
Woodworking Trades.....	1	8	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	2	2
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textiles.....	1	2	3
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	.....	4	4
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	20	131	151
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	1	1
Navigation.....	12	5	17
Miscellaneous.....	7	20	27
Public Employees.....	2	8	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	6	19	25
Unskilled Labour.....	6	20	26
Total.....	97	357	454

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The accidents occurring during the month of December involving the death of more than one workman were:—a mountain snow slide at Fernie, B.C., on the 30th, by which six employees of a coal mine were killed and eight injured; an explosion in a pulp mill at Grand Mere, Que., on the 22nd, by which four men were killed; a mountain snow slide at Sandon, B.C., on the 30th, by which three men were killed and three injured; the death of four sailors by drowning, after being washed overboard, on December 23rd, near Yarmouth, N.S., and the death by drowning of four sailors, on December 2nd, in the Bay of Fundy, near Waterside, N.B.

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were five fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1912, as compared with three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in November, and five fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in December, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, two were caused by machinery, and one each by live stock, explosion of powder, and the overturning of a wagon. Of the non-fatal accidents, four each were caused by machinery, and flying material; two each by falling material and falls; and one each by the overturning of a wagon, and by being struck by a street car.

Fishing. — There was one fatal accident recorded during December, as compared with one in November and one fatal and one non-fatal accident in December, 1911. The fatality was caused by upsetting of a boat.

Lumbering. — There were three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during December, as compared with eight fatal and nine non-fatal during November and four fatal and eight non-fatal accidents during November, 1911. Of the fatal accidents two were caused by falling trees; and one by machinery. Of the non-fatal accidents, six were caused by falling trees and logs; and two by being struck by an axe.

Mining. — There were seventeen fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents recorded during December, as compared with five fatal and four non-fatal accidents in November, and sixteen fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in December, 1911. Of the fatal accidents: nine men were killed as the result of being buried in two mountain snow slides, six in one, and three in the other; three by being crushed and run over by mine cars; two each by falling material and falls; and one each by a premature explosion of dynamite. Of the non-fatal accidents, eleven were injured as the result of two mountain snow slides, eight in one and three in the other; three by being crushed by mine cars; two by falling material; and one by a fall.

Railway construction. — There were one fatal and four non-fatal accidents recorded during December, as compared with one fatal and two non-fatal accidents in November, and one fatal and one non-fatal accident in December, 1911. The fatal accident was caused by an explosion of dynamite. Of the non-fatal accidents, two were caused by a premature explosion of dynamite; one by a fall of rock; and one by scalding as the result of the bursting of a steam drill.

Building trades. — There were eight fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents recorded during December as compared with thirteen fatal and thirty-three non-fatal accidents in November, and nine fatal and thirty-one non-fatal during December, 1911. Of the fatal accidents four were caused by falls; two by falling material; one each by asphyxiation and electrocution. Of the non-fatal accidents ten were caused by falls; five by falling material; and one by an explosion of gas.

Metal trades. — There were seven fatal and seventy-five non-fatal accidents recorded during December as compared with nine fatal and seventy-nine non-fatal accidents during November, and five fatal and forty-two non-fatal accidents in December, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by falling material; two by falls, and one each by electrocution and by being struck by an ore car. Of the non-fatal accidents, twenty-three were caused by machinery; fifteen by falling material; eleven by hot metal; ten by falls; six by flying material; two each by tools, and by being strained as the result of lifting heavy material; one each by electricity; burning by fire; by being crushed by an elevator; explosion of an electric light globe, and by being crushed by cars.

Woodworking trades. — There were one fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during December, as compared with twelve non-fatal accidents during November, and one fatal and five non-fatal accidents during November, 1911. The fatality was caused by being struck by a piece of wood flying from a ma-

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date.	Num-ber	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer	Skipka, Ont.....	Dec. 5	1	Struck by flying circular saw
"	Orangeville	" 6	1	Mangled on threshing machine
"	Yammouth, N.S.....	" 19	1	Gored by a bull
"	Sidney, B.C.....	" 12	1	Explosion of powder
Rancher.....	Myncaster, B.C.....	" 2	1	Crushed under overturned wagon
<i>Fishing and Hunting :</i>				
Fisherman	Lord's Cove, N.B.....	" 19	1	Drowned, boat upset
<i>Lumbering :—</i>				
Logger	Arnprior, Ont	" —	1	Falling tree
"	La Tuque, Que.....	" 21	1	"
Sawmill Employee..	Gerrard, B.C.....	" 12	1	Caught in machinery
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Miner	Taber, B.C.....	" 5	1	Fall of rock
"	Springhill, N.S.....	" 18	1	Struck by mine cars
"	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 5	1	Fell down shaft of mine
"	Michipicoten, Ont.....	" 3	1	"
Smelter employee..	Trail, B.C.....	" 18	1	Crushed by ore cars
Employees (coal mine)	Fernie, B.C.....	" 30	6	Building in which men were working struck by a mountain snow slide
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 19	1	Premature explosion of a blast
"	Stellarton	" 24	1	Fell under ore car
"	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" —	1	Struck by a piece of ore
"	Sandon, B.C.....	" 30	3	Buried in a mountain snow slide
<i>Railway Construction :</i>				
Labourer	Port Rouge, Que.....	" —	1	Explosion of dynamite
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Carpenter	Riverside, N.B.....	" 6	1	Fell from roof of house
Gasfitter	Sault Ste Marie	" 18	1	Asphyxiated
Labourer	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	1	Struck by a falling plank
"	"	" 19	1	Electrocuted
"	St. Jacques L'Achigan, Que.....	" 22	1	Fell from a building
"	Montmorency Falls, Que.....	" 12	1	Struck by a falling plank
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	" —	1	Fall—defective rope
"	LaColle, Alta	" —	1	Fall—gin pole broke
<i>Metal Trades :</i>				
Steel worker.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 19	1	Run over by ore car
"	Welland, Ont.....	" 11	1	Struck by falling metal
Implement worker..	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	1	Crushed by a falling grindstone
Iron worker	Quebec, Que.....	" 23	1	Fall
Electrician	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Electrocuted
Roofer	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 8	1	"
Shipbuilder.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck by a derrick boom
<i>Woodworking Trades :</i>				
Planing mill employee	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck by a piece of flying wood
<i>Textile—</i>				
Woollen mill employ.	Eureka, N.S.....	" 24	1	Died of blood poisoning resulting from injuries received—hand caught in machine

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Conductor.....	St. Lambert, Que.....	Dec. 19	1	Struck by a yard engine
Fireman	Nelles Corners, Ont.....	" 14	1	Head-on collision
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	Head struck box car while leaning out of cab window
"	Ivanhoe, Ont.....	" 18	1	Head-on collision
"	St. Ste Charles.....	" 10	1	Train "side-swiped" by a yard engine
"	Warbanshene, Ont.....	" 11	1	Rear-end collision
"	Fort William, Ont.....	" 31	1	Scalded—boiler tubes burst
Brakeman.....	Gravel, Ont.....	" 20	1	Rear-end collision
"	Kenora, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell under moving train
"	Moncton, N.B.....	" 20	1	Struck by a yard engine
"	Byng Inlet, Ont.....	" 18	1	Derailement
"	Midland, Ont.....	" 14	1	Crushed between cars
Yard master.....	Lorette, Que.....	" 12	1	Rear-end collision
Yardman	Hamilton	" 27	1	Crushed between cars
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Foot caught in a frog—struck by engine
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	By a fall
"	"	" 19	1	Struck by a train
"	Biggar, Sask.....	" 16	1	Run over by cars
Dining car chef.....	Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 10	1	Fell from a train
" waiter	St. Boniface	" 19	1	Fell under train
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Captain and 3 men...	Waterside (Bay of Fundy), N.B.	" 2	4	Schooner wrecked during a heavy gale
Steward	St. John, N.B.....	" 21	1	Fell down companion-way of steamer
Deckhands	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" 23	4	Washed overboard
"	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 12	1	Fell into hold of vessel
"	Victoria, B.C.....	" 4	1	Crushed in coal bunkers
Longshoreman	Fort William, Ont.....	" 27	1	Caught in shafting of vessel
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Teamster	Arnprior, Ont.....	" 12	1	Crushed by falling lumber
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	Crushed between two wagons
"	"	" 2	1	Struck by a street car
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 2	1	Kicked by a horse
"	Victoria, B.C.....	" 2	1	Thrown from vehicle
"	Montreal, Que.....	" —	1	" " "
"	"	" —	1	" " "
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	Thrown from wagon
Civic labourer.....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	" 10	1	Fell from cable tower
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Clerk	London, Ont.....	" —	1	Crushed by an elevator
Engineer	"	" —	1	Scalded by steam
Pulpmill employees..	Grand Mere, Que.....	" 22	4	Explosion of a digester
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Tod Inlet, B.C.....	" 1	1	Falling piece of rock
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	1	Fall
"	Jordan River, B.C.....	" 5	1	Struck by a derrick
"	Tod Inlet.....	" 6	1	Mangled by machinery
"	St. John, N.B.....	" 2	1	Falling gravel
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Fell from a ladder

chine. Of the non-fatal accidents, six were caused by contact with machinery, and two by a piece of flying wood.

Printing and allied trades. — There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during December, as compared with one non-fatal accident during November, and two non-fatal accidents in December, 1911. The accidents were caused by contact with machinery.

Clothing. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded during December, as compared with one non-fatal during November and two non-fatal accidents in December, 1911. The accident was caused by contact with machinery.

Textile. — There were one fatal and two non-fatal accidents during December, compared with one fatal accident during November, and one fatal and two non-fatal accidents during November, 1911. The fatal accident was caused by machinery. One of the non-fatal accidents was caused by machinery and the other by electricity.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were four non-fatal accidents recorded during December as compared with four non-fatal accidents during November, and two fatal and two non-fatal accidents during December, 1911. Two of the accidents were caused by machinery; one by a fall and one by broken glass.

Steam railway service. — There were twenty fatal and one hundred and thirty-one non-fatal accidents recorded during December, 1912, as compared with twenty-eight fatal and one hundred and twenty-five non-fatal accidents in November and eleven fatal and twenty-six non-fatal accidents in December, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, six were caused by collisions, four by being run over, three by being struck by engines and trains, two each by falling from moving trains, and being crushed between cars, and one each by a derailment, striking object when passing same, and by being scalded. Of the non-fatal accidents, thirty-one were caused by falls, twenty-two were caused by falling material, fifteen by collisions,

ten each by being struck by engines and cars, and by being run over, eight by being crushed by and between cars and engines, seven by derailments, six each by machinery and flying material, five by striking object when passing same, four each by being scalded and in the handling of tools, and one by hot metal and one by getting hand frozen.

Electric railway service. — There was one non-fatal accident during December compared with two fatal and two non-fatal accidents during November and three non-fatal accidents during December, 1911. The accident was caused by falling into a vat of boiling water.

Navigation. — There were twelve fatal and five non-fatal accidents compared with twenty-four fatal and five non-fatal accidents during November, and four fatal and seven non-fatal accidents during December, 1911. Four sailors met death by drowning as the result of the sinking of a schooner; four were washed overboard during a storm; two were killed by falls; one each by being crushed in the coal bunkers of a vessel, and the other by being mangled in shafting of vessel. Of the non-fatal accidents two were caused by falls; one by being mangled by machinery; one by falling material; one by being burned as the result of gasoline explosion.

Miscellaneous. — There were seven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents recorded during December, compared with three fatal and sixteen non-fatal in November, and four fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents during December, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, three were caused by being thrown from vehicles, and one each by being kicked by a horse, falling material, crushed by a wagon, and by being struck by a street car. Of the non-fatal accidents, ten were caused by being struck by trains and street cars; five by being thrown from vehicles; three by runaways; and one each by the overturning of a wagon, and a fall.

Public employees. — There were two fatal and eight non-fatal accidents recorded during December, as compared

with sixteen non-fatal accidents in November, and two fatal and one non-fatal accident in December, 1911. Of the fatal accidents, one was caused by being thrown from a fire wagon, and the other by a fall. Of the non-fatal accidents, three men were injured as the result of the overturning of a fire wagon; one each by being burned, collision with telegraph post, collision with a street car, and by being overcome by fumes of burning rubber.

Miscellaneous skilled trades. — There were six fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents recorded during December, as compared with ten fatal and twenty-five non-fatal accidents in November; and ten fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in December, 1911. Four men were killed as the result of an explosion of chemicals in a sulphite factory, one by being crushed by an elevator, and one was scalded by steam. Of the non-

fatal accidents, four were caused by machinery, three by falls, two each by falling material, explosion of gas, and chemicals, and by burning as the result of the ignition of gas, and one each by the explosion of a syphon, by being scalded, and by coming in contact with a knife lying on a counter.

Unskilled labour. — There were six fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents recorded during December, as compared with six fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in November, and five fatal and three non-fatal accidents in December, 1911. Of the fatal accidents two were caused by falling material, two by falls, and two by machinery. Of the non-fatal accidents, nine were caused by falling material, four by falls, two each by scalding by steam, by being crushed by cars, and one each by a premature explosion of dynamite, machinery, and by being crushed by an elevator.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, NORTH HEAD, GRAND MANAN, N.B.

Extension to breakwater, North Head (Grand Manan, N.B.). Name of contractor, C. A. Huntley, Parrsboro, N.S. Date of contract, November 28th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$30,888.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenters.	\$2.50 per day of 10 hour
Carpenters.	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.	1.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart. .	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon. .	4.00 " 10 "

PIER HEAD TO PUBLIC WHARF, FAIRHAVEN, DEER ISLAND, N.B.

Pier head to public wharf, Fairhaven (Deer Island, N.B.). Name of contractor, C. A. Huntley, Parrsboro, N.S. Date of contract, November 28th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,750.

ELECTRIC WIRING, PUBLIC BUILDING,
THETFORD MINES, QUE.

Electric wiring in public building, Thetford Mines, Que. Name of contractor, The Sayer Electric Company, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, November 29th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,022.65.

SORTING CASES FOR POST OFFICES.

Sorting cases for post offices generally. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, December 18th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$2,991.

POST OFFICE, CUSTOMS, AND INLAND
REVENUE FITTINGS IN PUBLIC
BUILDING, TILBURY, ONT.

Post office, customs, and inland revenue fitting in public building, Tilbury, Ont. Name of contractor, The S. Hadley Lumber Company, Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, December 23rd, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,250.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, PUBLIC BUILD-
ING, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Post office fittings in public building, Peterborough, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, December 26th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$4,201.

General Clauses.

This contract made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other per-

sons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decisions shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any merchants, labourers or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

BREAKWATER, GODERICH, ONT.

Breakwater, Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. Bermingham, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, December 4th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$26,000.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the five immediately preceding contracts.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
" mixing concrete.....	2.50 " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	2.50 " 10 "
" stone crushers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
" helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Dredge captain.....	125.00 per mon. & board
" engineer.....	120.00 " "
" fireman.....	45.00 " "
Tug captain.....	75.00 " "
" engineer.....	75.00 " "
" fireman.....	40.00 " "
Deckhand.....	40.00 " "
Scowmen.....	40.00 " "
Cook (male).....	60.00 " "
" (female).....	35.00 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 per day of 10 hrs.
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " "

T. C. Moffat, Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, December 9th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$10,935.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate
Foreman carpenters.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	3.25 " 10 "
Hoist runners.....	3.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.75 " 10 "
Labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MINNEDOSA, MAN.
BREAKWATER, SEAFORTH, N.S.

WHARF, FRANKLYN POINT, NORTH RIVER, P.E.I.
Wharf, Franklyn Point (North River, P.E.I.). Names of contractors, McEwen, Coffin & Webster, Morell, P.E.I. Date of contract, December 5th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$24,990.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages : Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	1.75 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon..	3.50 " 10 "

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	\$0.50 p. hr., 10 hrs. p. dy.
Bricklayers.....	0.60 " 10 " "
Masons.....	0.60 " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	0.30 " 10 " "
Joiners.....	0.35 " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	0.50 " 10 " "
Lathers.....	0.04 1/2 yard.
Painters and glaziers.....	0.30 p. hr., 10 hrs. p. dy.
Plumbers and steamfitters....	0.40 " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.35 " 10 " "
Electrical workers.....	0.32 1/2 " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	0.25 " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20 " 10 " "
Drivers with horse & cart....	0.35 " 10 " "
Drivers with 2 horses & wagon	0.50 " 10 " "

PUBLIC WHARF, NEW LISKEARD, ONT.
Public wharf, New Liskeard, Ont. Names of contractors, C. L. McCool &

BREAKWATER, SEAFORTH, N.S.

Breakwater, Seaforth, N.S. Name of contractor, The Halifax Dredging Company, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 13th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$17,300.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.75 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

DREDGING, KAMINISTIQUE RIVER,
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Dredging, Fort William, Ont. (Kaministiquia River). Name of contractor, The Great Lakes Dredging Company, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, December 16th, 1912. Contract price: Class "B," 25 cents per cu. yd.

Proviso.—The said contractors further agree and hereby binds themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

DREDGING, LONGUEUIL, QUE.

Dredging: Longueuil, Que. Name of contractor, W. J. Poupore Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, December 18th, 1912. Contract price: Class "A," \$5 per cu. yd. and Class "B," 22½ cents per cu. yd.

Proviso.—The said contractors further agree and hereby binds themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

IMPROVEMENTS OF WHARF ON PART OF
TUNNEL BAY DOCK, BROCKVILLE, ONT.
WHARF, HOLBERG, B.C.

Improvements of wharf on part of Tunnel Bay dock, Brockville, Ont. Names of contractors, C. L. McCool & T. C. Moffat, Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, November 18th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$15,382.50.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$ 4.00 per day of 9 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.70 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " 9 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	2.50 " 9 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.50 " 9 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	2.50 " 9 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Dredge captain.....	115.00 per mon. & b'rd.
Dredge engineer.....	85.00 " "
Dredge fireman.....	45.00 " "
Tug captain.....	90.00 " "
Tug engineer.....	80.00 " "
Tug fireman.....	45.00 " "
Cook (male).....	60.00 " "
Cook (female).....	50.00 " "
Timekeeper.....	30.00 " "
Quarrymen.....	50.00 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.80 per day of 9 hrs.
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, HOLBERG, B.C.

Wharf, Holberg, B.C. Name of contractor, R. H. Wood, Port Alberni, B.C. Date of contract, December 19th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$12,657.

Fair Wages Clauses.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.25 " 10 "
Engineman for piledriver.....	4.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart	5.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 10 "

BREAKWATER, VICTORIA HARBOUR, B.C.

Breakwater, Victoria Harbour, B.C.
Name of contractor, Sir John Jackson
(Canada), Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date
of contract, December 20th, 1912.
Amount of contract, \$1,797,801.88.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trades or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foremen carpenter.....	\$ 4.75 per day of 8 hrs.
" mixing concrete.....	4.00 " 8 "
" laying concrete.....	4.00 " 8 "
" stone crusher.....	4.00 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 8 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.00 " 8 "
" helpers.....	3.25 " 8 "
Steam derrick engineer.....	4.00 " 8 "
" fireman.....	3.00 " 8 "
Steam drillers.....	3.50 " 8 "
Hand drillers.....	3.00 " 8 "
Powderman.....	3.50 " 8 "
Quarrymen.....	3.00 " 8 "
Tug captain.....	100.00 per mon. & b'rd.
" engineer.....	90.00 " "
" fireman.....	60.00 " "
Deckhands.....	45.00 " "
Scowmen.....	45.00 " "
Timekeeper.....	65.00 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 per day of 8 hrs.
Diver (with outfit).....	15.00 " 8 "
Diver (without outfit).....	10.00 " 8 "
Diver with 1 horse and cart...	5.00 " 8 "
Diver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 8 "

HOUSES FOR BOATMEN AND CARETAKER,
QUARANTINE STATION, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Two houses for boatman and caretaker, Quarantine Station, St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, John A. Adams, West St. John, N.B. Date of contract,

December 21st, 1912. Amount of contract, \$8,450.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate
Carpenters & joiners.....	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Stonecutters.....	4.05 " 9 "
Bricklayers.....	4.05 " 9 "
Masons.....	4.05 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	4.05 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Electricians.....	2.25 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Common labourers.....	2.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 9 "

RESIDENCE FOR BACTERIOLOGIST, ST.
JOHN, N.B. (QUARANTINE STATION).

Residence for bacteriologist (Quarantine Station), St. John, N.B. Names of contractors, J. E. Kane and W. T. Ring. Date of contract, December 21st, 1912. Amount of contract, \$8,392.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Stonecutters.....	4.05 " 9 "
Bricklayers.....	4.05 " 9 "
Masons.....	4.05 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	4.05 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Electricians.....	2.25 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Common labourers.....	2.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 9 "

LABORATORY BUILDING, ST. JOHN, N.B.
(QUARANTINE STATION).

Laboratory building (Quarantine Station), St. John, N.B. Names of contractors, J. E. Kane and W. T. Ring, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, December 21st, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,950.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :		
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours.		
Stonecutters.....	4.05	"	9 "
Bricklayers.....	4.05	"	9 "
Masons.....	4.05	"	9 "
Painters & Glaziers.....	3.00	"	9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	3.00	"	9 "
Plasterers.....	4.05	"	9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50	"	9 "
Electricians.....	2.25	"	9 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.50	"	9 "
Common Labourers.....	2.00	"	9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00	"	9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00	"	9 "

EXTENSION TO WHARF, CAP-A-L'AIGLE,
QUE.

Extension to wharf, Cap-a-l'Aigle, Que. Name of contractor, Nap. Trudel, St. Irénée, Que. Date of contract, December 26th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$29,330.85.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates		
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours		
" mixing concrete.....	2.25	"	10 "
" laying concrete.....	2.25	"	10 "
" stone crushers.....	2.25	"	10 "
Carpenters.....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	"	10 "
helpers.....	1.75	"	10 "
Timekeeper.....	2.00	"	10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	"	10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of December, 1912, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engag-

ed upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Construction of the section of the Hudson Bay Railway from Split Lake Junction to Port Nelson, approximately 165 miles. Date of contract, December 17th, 1912. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. D. McArthur, of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

General Clauses.

Erection of a brick and stone passenger station at Point Tupper, Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, December 14th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$12,300.00. Contractor, D. H. McLean, of New Waterford, County of Cape Breton, N.S.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	\$5.00
Masons.....	3.60
Stonecutters.....	3.60
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Concretemen.....	1.75
Carpenters and joiners.....	2.50
Builder's labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Plasterers.....	3.60
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Watchman.....	1.50
Plumbers and steamfitters....	3.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Roofers (slate).....	3.00
Roofers (metal).....	2.50
Driver with 1 horse & cart....	2.25
Driver with 2 horses & wagon..	3.50
Steam derrick engineer.....	3.00
fireman.....	1.75
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Water boy.....	0.75

Sandblasting and painting Intercolonial Railway bridge at Grand Narrows, in County of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, December 18th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,150.00. Contractors, Canadian Sand Blast Company, Limited, of Montreal, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wage. Per day of 10 hours.
Stationary engineer	\$2.25
" fireman.....	1.75
Painters.....	2.50
Bridgeman	2.50
Common labourers.....	1.50
Skilled labourers.....	1.75

Erection of an addition to the Inter-colonial Railway freight shed at Rimouski, in County of Rimouski, Quebec. Date of contract, December 18th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$1,100.00. Contractor, Godfroid Boulay, of Rimouski, in County of Rimouski, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00
Carpenters.....	2.00
Painters.....	2.00
Labourers.....	1.50

**Supply and erection of the steel superstructure of the proposed addition to the Port Colborne elevator, on the Welland Canal, etc. Date of contract, November 14th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$201,000.00. Contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Structural steel workers	\$0.35 p. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Hoisting engine runners.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Carpenters.....	0.30 " 10 " "
Labourers	0.20 " 10 " "

Construction of a line of railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, northerly, towards the National Transcontinental Railway, not exceeding 50 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, December 28th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway company, The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Construction of a line of railway from a point 50 miles northerly from the junction of its line of railway with the Canadian Pacific Railway, northerly to a junction with the National Transcontinental Railway, not exceeding 65 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, December 28th, 1912. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway company, The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Department of Militia and Defence.

CONSTRUCTION OF DRILL HALL, MINNE-DOSA, MAN.

Construction of drill hall at Minnedosa, Man. Name of contractor, Messrs. Snyder Bros., Portage La Prairie, Man. Date of contract, September 21st, 1912. Amount of contract, \$17,400.

**Not included in last month's Report.
December 30th, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Stonecutters	50c p. hr., 10 hrs p. day.
Masons	60c " 9 "
Carpenters	30c " 10 "
Joiners	35c " 10 "
Stairbuilders	35c " 10 "
Plasterers	50c " 10 "
Lathers	4½c per yard
Painters and glaziers	30c p. pr., 10 hrs. p. day
Plumbers and steamfitters	40c " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	35c " 10 "
Structural iron workers	40c " 10 "
Electrical workers	32½c " 10 "
Builders' labourers	25c " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	20c " 10 "
Driver with horse and cart	35c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c " 10 "
Drivers with 2 horses & scraper	50c " 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF DRILL HALL, LINDSAY,
ONT.

Construction of drill hall, Lindsay, Ont. Name of contractor, James Bogue, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, October 18th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$30,777.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rates:
Stonecutters	\$4.50 p. day, 10 hs. p. day
Masons	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.50 " 10 "
Plasterers	4.00 " 10 "
Lathers	2.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	3.00 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2.50 " 10 "
Structural iron workers	2.50 " 10 "
Electrical workers	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & scraper	4.50 " 10 "

Full day's pay for nine hours on Saturdays.

CONSTRUCTION OF MODEL AND GUN
SHED, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
KINGSTON, ONT.

Construction of model and gun shed, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, M. Sullivan, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, December 2nd, 1912. Amount of contract, \$22,949.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Stonecutters	50c p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers	50c " 8 "
Masons	50c " 8 "
Carpenters	\$2.80 p. day, 8 "
Plasterers	50c p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Lathers (wood)	\$2.00 per thousand
Painters and glaziers	2.25 p. day, 8 hrs. p. day
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.75 " 8 "
Sheet metal workers	2.55 " 8 "
Structural iron workers	2.75 " 8 "
Electrical workers	2.25 " 8 "
Builders' labourers	2.25 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers	2.00 " 8 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart	2.75 " 8 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	4.50 " 8 "
Driver with 2 horses & scraper	4.50 " 8 "

CONSTRUCTION OF RIFLE RANGE, LONG
BRANCH, ONT.

Construction rifle range, Long Branch, Ont. Name of contractor, A. T. C. McMaster, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 4th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$13,400.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Stonecutters	52½c p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers	52½c " 8 " "
Masons	52½c " 8 " "
Carpenters	40c " 8 " "
Concrete workers	28c " 8 " "
Builders' labourers	28c " 8 " "
Ordinary labourers	25c " 9 " "
Driver with 1 horse & cart	53.00 per day of 9 hours
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	5.00 " 9 " "

CONSTRUCTION OF RIFLE RANGE,
COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

Construction of rifle range, Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractor, John Lockton, Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, December 4th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,512.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters.....	22½c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. dy
Painters.....	22½c " 10 " "
Bu'lders' labourers.....	22c " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c " 10 " "
Concrete labourers.....	22½c " 10 " "
Electricians.....	22½c " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse & cart....	30c " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	40c " 10 " "

Post Office Department.

During the month of November, 1912, orders were given by the Post Office

Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 473 75
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	7 15
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	3 05
Supplying mail bags	17,260 10
Repairing mail bags	3,016 13
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	7,596 13
Supplying Street Letter Boxes and repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel receptacles, Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes	656 60
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	232 80
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	837 90

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during December, 1912:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Fisheries.

Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1911-12. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

DURING the year ended March 31st, 1912, the total marketed value of all kinds of fish products and marine animals taken by Canadian fishermen in both the sea and inland fisheries amounted to \$34,667,872, of which total the sea fisheries contributed \$30,842,875, and the inland fisheries \$3,824,997. This total shows a great advance over the value for 1911, which was \$29,965,433—pre-

viously the highest ever recorded. The following table shows the values produced from the fisheries of each province in its respective order of rank with the increase or decrease as compared with the year 1910-11:—

Province.	Value produced	Increase	Decrease
British Columbia	\$13,677,125	4,513,890	.....
Nova Scotia.....	9,367,550	.....	751,693
New Brunswick.....	4,886,157	752,013	.....
Ontario	2,205,436	179,315	.....
Quebec	1,868,136	175,661	.....
Prince Edward Island ..	1,196,396	42,688	.....
Manitoba.....	1,113,486	.....	189,293
Saskatchewan	139,436	.....	33,467
Yukon.....	111,825	.....	6,540
Alberta.....	102,325	19,865	.....
Totals.....	\$34,667,872	5,683,432	980,993
Net increase.....	.....	4,702,439	.....

The prominent features disclosed by reference to this table are the phenomenal increase in the case of the value of British Columbia fishery products and the substantial increase contributed by New Brunswick. This latter increase is largely due to the successful sardine fishing season of 1911. The total recorded for Nova Scotia shows a falling off as compared with that of the previous year, but the fact may be noted that the total value of the fisheries of this province during the year under review is considerably in advance of the years to 1911.

A table giving the catch of the chief kinds of fish landed in the whole of Canada for 1911-12 shows the amount of increase or decrease compared with the landings for 1910-11. By a reference to this table it will be seen that the cod fishery is the only one that shows an important falling off, the decrease amounting to more than one million cwt. In regard to the halibut catch for the year under review, Nova Scotia alone produced an increase of 31,884 cwt. over the figures of the previous year. This increase, however, was largely offset by a falling off of more than 22,000 cwt. in the catch of British Columbia, which is the chief halibut producing province in the Dominion. The lobster fisheries in each of the Eastern Provinces produced a greater pack than in the preceding year, the reason assigned for this being the increasing use of motor boats, by means of which fishermen are enabled to fish more steadily and at greater distances from the shore.

During the year 1911-12 there were employed in the actual work of fishing, in the whole of Canada, 9,056 men on board of vessels and tugs, and 56,870 in boats. In canneries and fish houses on shore there were employed in the work of cleaning the fish and preparing it for market, 25,206 persons, making a grand total of 91,132 persons directly engaged in the work of the fisheries. This shows an increase of 535 men in vessels, a decrease of 3,219 men in boats, and an increase of 228 workers on shore. In addition to the foregoing there were

many persons employed in a more indirect way, such as coopers, teamsters, boat builders, rope makers, etc., who were not taken into account in making up the returns.

The estimated total capital invested in the fisheries amounted to \$20,932,904. Of this sum \$19,154,716 was invested in connection with the inland fisheries. Of the total, \$6,198,578 represents the value of vessels and boats, while \$14,734,326 stands for the value of fishing gear, canneries, fish-houses and other fixtures necessary to the carrying on of the industry.

Department of Mines.

A General Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada during the Canada year 1911. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

A general summary of the mineral production of Canada in 1911 has just been issued by the Department of Mines, in which it is shown that the output for the year was less by more than three million dollars than that of the previous year. The value of the production for 1911 was \$103,220,994, which represents an average output per capita of \$14.42. Statistics showing the value of the mineral production of the Dominion since 1886 indicate that the year under review saw the biggest output of any year except that immediately preceding it.

The production of metalliferous products in 1911 was valued at \$46,105,423, being 44.67 per cent. of the total mineral output, and a decrease in value from the previous year of more than three million dollars. Non-metalliferous products accounted for a value of \$34,405,960, which also is a falling off of more than three million dollars.

The decrease in products in 1911, while quite general among the metals, is due in a large part to the strike of coal miners in the province of Alberta and the Crow's Nest district of British Columbia. The scarcity of coal and coke in these provinces seriously interfered with the smelting industry of British Columbia, and resulted in a smaller pro-

duction of copper, silver and gold than would have otherwise been made.

A large proportion of the mineral production of Canada is exported for consumption or refining outside of Canada. Considerable quantities of mineral produce, however, chiefly those which have been refined or subjected to partial treatment or are in the form of manufactured goods ready for consumption are imported. The total value of the export of products of the mine including direct mine products and manufactures thereof in 1911 was \$52,546,593 as compared with \$51,856,862 in 1910. Practically the whole of the Canadian production of copper, nickel and silver is exported, also a very large proportion of the production of gold, asbestos and mica. There are also considerable exports of coal. United States is the chief destination of Canada's mine exports, about 77.4 per cent. having been exported to that country during the fiscal year 1910-1911. The total value of mineral products imported either in manufactured or semi-manufactured condition during the Canada year 1911 was \$181,839,077 as compared with imports valued at \$147,305,012 in 1910. The great excess of imports over exports would seem to indicate the existence of large opportunities for the advancement not only of Canada's mineral productions but also many of Canada's manufacturing industries.

From a summary of the mineral production by provinces in 1910 and 1911 it is seen that the largest production during each year has been from the province of Ontario, British Columbia occupying second place. These two provinces contribute about sixty-two per cent. of the total production in 1911.

Statistics covering the years 1910 and 1911 are shown in tabular form in the report under review. The number of metalliferous mines shipping in 1911 was about 160, employing 9,622 men, who were paid \$7,857,580 in wages. 3,195,330 tons of ore were produced in these mines, and in non-metalliferous

mining there were employed an average of 34,952 men who earned in wages \$19,382,816. These figures are exclusive of stone quarries, and clay pits. The total tonnage mined, chiefly coal, was 13,890,468, of which 12,247,348 tons having a net value of \$34,405,960 were shipped. This gives the total number of men engaged in mining industry as over 63,000 and wages paid over \$36,000,000.

Department of the Interior.

Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

The statements submitted in the Report of the Department of the Interior show that there has been a large increase in the number of arrivals, a large increase also in the total revenue from all sources, but more especially from the disposal and administration of Dominion lands, while there was a falling off in the number of free homestead entries granted during the year as corresponding with the previous twelve months. More than 39,000 settlers, representing 91,372 people, settled upon the arable lands within surveyed areas of the Western Provinces during the year under review. While this number is less than what it was in the previous year, it is large enough to clearly attest the permanency of the number of agriculturalists towards the western wheat fields.

The number of immigrants arriving from Great Britain and Ireland shows a still further increase, the arrivals being 133,121 as compared with 123,013 in the previous year and 59,790 in the year before that. An increase also is known in the number of immigrant arrivals from foreign countries overseas, the records for 1911-12 showing 82,406 continental European immigrants, as compared with 66,620 during the year before. In regard to American immigration a continued increase is seen by reference to the figures submitted. For the year under review the number of new arrivals was 133,710 as compared with 121,451 for the year before.

Public Works.

Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1912. Vol. I. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

The report of the Minister of Public Works, besides dealing with the particular operations which have taken the attention of the Department during the year under review, gives interesting general information relating to the Department and statistics which show its rapid and steady growth, concurrently with that of the country as a whole. The following figures are interesting as illustrative of the growth of the country and the extension of the operations of the Department of Public Works for the last ten years:—

	1902.	1912.
Population	5,371,315	7,204,527
Total revenue	58,052,333	136,108,217
Expenditure	63,970,799	129,960,416
Imports	212,270,153	559,320,544
Exports	211,640,286	315,317,250
Miles of railway in operation	18,714	26,200

During the year 1902, the expenditure made by the Department of Public Works was \$6,786,799, while in 1912 these figures had increased to \$13,928,666. The number of public buildings and harbour works under its control in 1902 was 285 and 563 respectively, while in 1912 the Department controlled 328 buildings and 1,244 harbour works. The following table shows the directions of the total expenditure for the fiscal year 1911-12:—

Harbour and river works	\$ 3,168,987 28
Dredging, plant, etc.	5,029,147 43
Slides and booms	174,833 78
Roads and bridges	197,627 64
Public buildings	4,141,326 94
Telegraphs	641,758 78
Miscellaneous	574,985 02
Total	\$13,928,666 87

The revenue which amounted to \$418,630.79 was made up from the following sources:—

Slides and booms	\$ 87,789 73
Graving docks	50,614 84
Rents	33,354 76
Telegraph lines	200,330 20
Casual revenue	46,541 26
Total	\$418,630 79

There was a marked increase in the telegraph revenue, as compared with former years, resulting from a general increase of business on all the government telegraph lines throughout the Dominion.

Post Office Department.

Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31st, 1912.

The report of the Deputy Postmaster General for the year ended March 31st, 1912, contains statements showing that there was a very considerable expansion both in the service and in the transactions of the Post Office during the year. The main points of increase are as follows:—

	Increase.
In the number of post offices	535
“ “ postal note offices	569
“ “ money order offices	172
“ “ savings bank offices	21

There has been an increase of 1,336 miles in the extent of the system over which mails are carried by railway. The number of miles which mails have been carried by railway and water routes and ordinary land routes is greater by 1,869,467 than it was for the year before. The estimated increase in the number of letters and post-cards sent during the year is 67,321,000, which is over 12,000 more than the figures for the previous year. The net revenue for the year under review, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of \$1,335,302. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year was \$1,310,219.92.

The Department of the Secretary of State.

Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31st, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

The number of charters, including supplementary charters, issued under the Companies' Act during the fiscal year 1911-12 was 658 as compared with 544 in the previous year. The total capitalization of new companies was \$447,626,999 and the capitalization of existing companies was increased by \$42,939,000, the whole amounting to \$490,565,999, as compared with \$483,131,400 in 1910-11.

During the year 1911 there were returned under the Naturalization Act the names of \$24,128 persons who were granted certificates of naturalization and of re-admission to British nationality.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports. — Forest Conditions of Nova Scotia. Conservation Commission.

Department of Mines, Report on Reduction of Cement, Lime, Clay products, etc., 1911.

Annual Report of Railway and Canals, 1911 to 1912.

Report of Inland Revenue, Part III, Adulteration of Food, 1912.

Report of Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries, 1912.

Report of Department of Naval Service, 1912.

Eighth Annual Report of Commissioners of Transcontinental Railway, 1912.

Report of Secretary of State for External Affairs, 1912.

Ontario. — Births, marriages and deaths for the year 1911.

Department of Agriculture, Dairy Schools Bulletin, Part II, Dairying on Farm; Farmers' Institutes, Part II, Meetings and Statistics; Women's Institutes, 1912, Part I.

Quebec. — Mines Branch, Geology and Natural Resources of the Basins of Harrieanaw and Nottaway Rivers.

Great Britain. — Further memorandum re Housing. Town Planning Act, 1909.

National Insurance Act, Memoranda, etc.

Pauperism, Statement for September and October, 1912.

Return showing for every year from 1800 to 1910 the current price of wheat and the current price of bread in London; Supplement to Volumes II and III.

Annual Statement of Trade of United Kingdom, 1911.

Report of Departmental Committee on the Night Employment of Male Young Persons in Factories and Workshops.

Australia. — 14th Annual Report of the Superintendent Western Australia State Labour Bureau, 1912.

Others. — New South Wales Statistical Register, Parts I, II and III.

Queensland Report of the Director of Labour, 1912.

Sweden, Statens Ferlikningsmans förmedling i arbetstviater Venksamhet under år 1911.

Italy, Dati statistici sui laverateri delle risaie del Vercellese.

Argentine, Contribucion al Estudio de los Sueles.

Austria, Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen 1911.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Damages for injuries.

AN interesting decision was rendered by Mr. Justice Lafontaine in the Montreal Superior Court recently, when an action was brought against the Canada Cement Company by an employee for injuries received on account of frozen feet.

The plaintiff was working for the defendant company last January, and though several of his companions left work, being unable to bear the excessive cold, he continued throughout the day, and sustained such injury to his foot that amputation was found to be necessary. A claim was entered against the defendant company under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The company in opposing the action based their contention on the grounds that fires had been made to protect the men from the cold, but the evidence submitted showed that the fires were made on the initiative of the men themselves and not on that of the company. The Court held that the company showed negligence in causing their employees to work out of doors in excessively cold weather without taking proper precautions to see that they were afforded shelter or means of keeping themselves warm. The result of the finding was that the company were ordered to pay a deposit with some insurance company so as to guarantee the plaintiff a life pension of \$100 per year. (*Paolo Pozuk vs. The Canada Cement Company*.)

Employers fined for charging workman with theft.

An employee of the Canada Auto and Taxi Company of Montreal was arrested by the employing company under sus-

picion of having stolen certain articles belonging to the company. Damages were sought on account of injury to reputation, objectionable publicity, etc., resulting from the levelling of the accusation of theft at the suspected employee. The man was honourably acquitted in the trial action for theft and brought the subsequent action as a result of which the defendant company were ordered to pay \$100 damages, besides all the costs of the case.

Pension for loss of eye.

D. T. Davies, an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been awarded a life pension of \$82 and a lump sum of \$65 for the loss of his right eye. Plaintiff was at work in the machine shops of the company when a piece of steel pierced his eye, subsequent developments necessitating the removal of the organ. He entered suit for \$67 damages, and a pension of \$137, under the Workman's Compensation Act, representing that his earning power was permanently reduced and that he was suffering from a permanent and perpetual disability. Mr. Justice Lafontaine awarded the amounts above stated.

ONTARIO CASES.

Strikers fined for assault.

At Porcupine on December 4 three Italians, two of them foremen of mines in which a strike was in progress, were fined for assaulting an Austrian. The assault was made on account of his threatening with a revolver a crowd of strikers during a dispute on the railway station platform.

Damages for injured arm.

A judgment for \$2,000 in favour of an employee of the Glen Woollen Mills was recently given by Mr. Justice Latchford. The employee in question was

trying to adjust a belt on a shaft when the ladder on which he was standing slipped and he was thrown against the shafting, his left arm being torn out at the shoulder.

In awarding the judgment above mentioned, the Judge found that the shaft was not guarded and that it was defectively hung. He also found that negotiations regarding a settlement were entered into and protracted—deliberately, in his opinion,—until six months had expired and an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act was barred. (*Gower v. Glen Woollen Mills.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act.— Definition of "Workman."

The following is the judgment of His Honour Judge McInnes, of the County Court, Vancouver, in the case of an action brought by a sub-contractor employed on construction work on the Canadian Northern Railway.

Having duly considered the matters referred to me herein, I hereby find and award as follows:—

1. There is no dispute as to the nature of the accident, and time and place of happening, and the incapacity resulting to the applicant. The only question to be decided, in order to determine the liability of the respondents to pay the applicant compensation under the said Act, is whether or not the applicant was a workman within the meaning of the said Act.

As to this the facts are that the respondents had a contract to construct a section of the Canadian Northern Railway and gave a sub-contract to the applicant and his associates to perform a part of their work. I cannot find, upon the evidence, that there existed between the respondents and the applicant the relation of master and servant. Accordingly, I must hold that the applicant was not "a workman" within the meaning of the said Act and is not entitled to compensation thereunder.

2. I order that the applicant pay to the respondents the costs of and incident to this arbitration. (*Andrew Rodich vs. Burns, Jordan & Welch.*)

Death of Employee.—Heavy damages awarded by Jury.

In an action for damages for the death of her husband, the jury in the Supreme Court brought in a verdict for \$5,000 in favour of the widow of the deceased. The latter was working on the top of a pole which fell down and caused his death. The widow brought an action against the construction company on the ground that the pole was insecurely placed and that negligence was shown by them. The case for the defence was a denial of negligence and an allegation of contributory negligence, but the jury gave their verdict as mentioned above. The case was before Mr. Justice Morrison, who reserved judgment on certain points of law in connection with the verdict returned by the jury. (*Slater vs. Waugh, Millburn Construction Co.*)

ENGLISH CASES.

Trade Disputes' Act. — Liability of Trade Union in Action for Libel or Other Tort.

It is provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, that an action against a trade union, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and of other members of the trade union, in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union shall not be entertained by any Court.

An action was brought against a trade union for conspiracy and libel. It was alleged in the statement of claim that the defendants had conspired to represent, and had, in fact, untruly represented, the plaintiffs as a firm that dealt unfairly by their workmen. Without delivering any defence to this claim, the defendants took proceedings for an order that they should be dismissed from

the action on the ground that the Act forbade the Court to entertain any such action against a trade union. Such order was made and upheld by the Court of Appeal. The plaintiffs appealed to the House of Lords. It was contended, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the provisions of the Act in question only applied where the alleged tortious act was committed in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

The House of Lords held, however, that the provisions are not limited as suggested, but are comprehensive in their effect; and that no action against a trade union can be entertained for any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the union, whether such an act be alleged to have been committed in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, or otherwise. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed. (*Vacher and Sons, Ltd., vs. The London Society of Compositors; House of Lords, Nov. 18, 1912.*)

Coal Mine Act. — Use of Cage for Purpose of Ascending Refused. — Unlawful Detention in Pit.

Under the powers of the Coal Mines' Regulation Act, 1887, special rules, which are subject to approval by the Home Secretary, must be made for every coal mine in order to secure the safety, convenience, and proper discipline of the persons employed in or about the mine. To act in contravention of, or fail to comply with, any of such special rules is an offence punishable summarily.

A miner descended the pit on a morning in May, 1911, in a shift which, in the ordinary course, would have ended at 4 p.m. He was ordered to do certain work, which he refused to do contending that the work would have involved a breach of certain agreements made be-

tween his union and the colliery manager. He then, accompanied by other miners who sympathized with him, asked to be allowed to return to the surface. Permission to ascend was refused, and he was detained at the bottom of the shaft for two hours. Subsequently proceedings were taken against the man for breach of contract, and he was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. He then brought an action against the colliery owners for damages for wrongful imprisonment.

For the defence it was contended that by the special rules the plaintiff was bound to remain in the pit until relieved by the next shift, and to obey lawful orders; and that the employers were bound to provide a cage for ascent until the end of the shift.

The Judge held that there had been a bona fide dispute in the pit as to whether the plaintiff was bound to do the work he was ordered to do, though the magistrates had decided that, in fact, he was in the wrong. A miner is not entitled to leave the mine, or to demand the use of the cage, at any time he pleases. Here, however, the cage was there in which the plaintiff might have used it, but the defendants claimed the right to detain him in the mine till the end of the shift. The employers, therefore, claimed to be entitled to enforce their contract with their workman by confining him in the mine. That claim could not be upheld. Even if a miner wrongfully refused to do the work he had contracted to do, the employers were not entitled to detain him in the pit against his will, when the cage was ascending, and in ordinary circumstances he might have used it.

Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff for nominal damages. (*Herd vs. Wardale Steel, Coal and Coke Co., Ltd.; King's Bench Division, November 8th and 30th, 1912.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

FEBRUARY, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
JANUARY, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

A feature of January, 1913, was the unusually mild weather which prevailed in most parts of the country. Conditions in this respect were the reverse of those during the corresponding period of 1912. The lumbering industry was adversely affected by the open weather, not enough snow having fallen to make good roads for hauling the logs to the streams; in some localities the men were being taken away from the camps. Building operations were more extensively carried on than is usual at this time, and inside workers were generally busy. Agriculturists had a quiet month, doing little besides feeding stock and cutting wood. Slow progress was made with ice-cutting owing to the mild weather. Stormy weather interfered considerably with the fishing industry, the lobster catch being rendered almost a failure on the Nova Scotia coast, though haddock were taken in good quantities. The coal mining industry was active, the mild weather and lack of snow enabling the Nova Scotia collieries to maintain extensive outputs and shipments. The other coal mines were busily engaged, with the exception of those on Vancouver Island, where the labour dispute still continued. The metalliferous mines in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were working steadily. Transportation experienced a good month, freight traffic on the railways being particularly heavy. Reports

from all parts indicated an exceptionally busy time in most of the factories, which were working to full capacity with many orders on hand. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed, civic construction work and the demolition of buildings in anticipation of the coming season providing a good amount of work for this class. Wholesale and retail trade was good, especially towards the latter end of the month. On the whole the outlook is for a prosperous year in all departments.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices fell slightly during January, standing at 136.2 as compared with 136.8 in December, and 133.1 in January, 1912. Grain and fodder, dairy products and vegetables were lower, while animals and meats and fresh fish increased in price.

Interruptions to Industry.

A further improvement was noted in regard to the disturbance of industrial conditions through trade disputes. At the end of the year 1912 there were seven disputes in existence affecting industrial conditions in their respective localities, three of which were terminated during the month under review. Five disputes occurred during January, none of which were of serious importance as affecting a large number of employees. The number of employees (268) involved in the

disputes which occurred during January fell short of those affected by disputes commencing during the corresponding month of last year by 429.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during January, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia. — Restaurant and tailor shop at Amherst; business block at New Glasgow; store at Sydney, loss \$3,500; and business block at Truro, loss \$4,000.

New Brunswick. — Plant of the "Times" newspaper at Moncton, loss \$5,000; laundry, upholstering establishment; roofing material factory, and tire factory at St. John, loss \$28,000.

Quebec. — Store at Chicoutimi, loss \$4,000; railway station of the Q. & L. St. John Railway at Lake Edward; at Montreal the following fires occurred: factory of the Hughes, Owen Co.; lantern manufacturing establishment, loss \$18,000; biscuit factory, loss \$2,000; fur manufacturing factory, loss \$60,000.

Ontario. — Cordage manufacturing plant at Brantford, loss \$100,000; basket factory at Burlington, loss \$15,000; fertilizer plant at Cayuga, loss \$5,000; flax mill at Dashwood, loss \$5,000; drug store at Deseronto, loss \$4,000; business block at Ft. William, loss \$12,000; hardware establishment at Galt, loss \$40,000; business block at Halleybury, loss \$7,000; restaurant, cigar factory and a millinery shop at Hamilton, \$3,000; main building of the Can. Refining & Smelting Co.; hotel at Palmerston; pumping plant at Petrolia; foundry and theatre at Smith's Falls, loss \$3,000; at Toronto, the following fires occurred: millinery store, loss \$2,500; hat frame factory, loss \$10,000; hotel (Clarke House), loss \$3,500; novelty manufacturing works at Wiarton, loss \$4,000.

Manitoba. — Nine Canadian Northern Railway cars at Brandon, loss \$8,000; Hudson Bay Company's store at Portage la Prairie, loss \$90,000; rolling mills at St. Boniface, loss \$200,000; store at Souris, loss \$4,000; club-house at Stonewall, loss \$12,000; drug store at Winnipeg, loss \$18,000.

Saskatchewan. — Three stores at Allan, loss \$30,000; hardware store, furniture store and aerated water plant at Arcola, loss \$30,000; post-office, store and garage, loss \$15,000; town hall at Estevan, loss \$3,500; portion of business section of Fort Saskatchewan, loss \$110,000; club-house at Laird, loss \$4,000; elevator at McLean, loss \$8,000; business block at Prince Albert, loss \$60,000; at Saskatoon: foundry and machine shop, loss \$25,000; business block and a bowling alley; building, containing hotel, theatre and pool-room at South Battleford; hotel (Clayton) at South Hill; hotel, jewellery store, drug store and oil warehouse at Wapella, loss \$150,000.

Alberta. — P. Burns meat packing plant at Calgary, loss \$1,000,000, also a woodworking factory, loss \$60,000; general store at Cayley; at Edmonton: Brown business block, loss \$30,000; rubber company's plant, loss \$200,000; two business blocks, a book store, loss \$12,000; threshing outfit at Leavitt; general store at Leslieville, loss \$12,000; Grand Trunk Pacific station at Ryley, loss \$6,000.

British Columbia. — Moving picture theatre at Fernie; Hudson Bay Company store at Hazelton, loss \$50,000; at Vancouver: bakery, restaurant and second-hand store, loss \$4,000; Earls court hotel, loss \$5,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Several important changes in wages and working hours were reported to the Department as having gone into existence during the first month of the year. The following is a statement of such, concerning which information was received at the Department during January:—

Lumbering Trades. — Scowmen (200) at St. John, N.B., were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day on January 8th, after a strike which commenced on December 30th, 1912.

Building Trades. — Plasterers (600) at Montreal were given an increase of two and a half cents an hour on January 1st, by an agreement which also provided for a further increase of two and a half cents to take effect on June 1st, and an increase of five cents to go into effect on September 1st, the total increase provided for in the agreement being ten cents; the same class (50) at Brandon were given an increase of five cents per hour on January 12th; granite cutters at Brownsburg, Que., had their working hours reduced by three per week on January 1st.

Metal Trades. — During May, 1912, the moulders of Ottawa struck for a reduction of working hours. A reduction was made affecting thirty-two moulders to the extent of five hours per week, the change going into effect on January 1st. Some moulders, pattern makers and blacksmiths were also voluntarily given a reduction in working hours. Sheet metal workers at Edmonton were given a reduction in working hours January 1st, forty-four being worked after that date in place of forty-eight as previously.

Printing and Allied Trades. — Job printers (65) in Hamilton were given an increase in wages on January 1st, by a new sliding scale which went into effect

on the expiration of the old agreement. Printers (40) at Medicine Hat, by an agreement made January 1st, 1911, providing for \$1.00 per week increase for each of the next three years, had their wages increased by \$1.00 per week on January 1st.

Textile Trades. — As the result of an Act passed during the 1912 session of the Quebec Legislature, employees in the cotton factories of the Dominion Textile Company at Montmorency Falls and the Paton Manufacturing Company at Sherbrooke had their hours reduced from fifty-eight to fifty-five per week, the change taking effect on January 1st.

General Transport. — Telegraphers (25) on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway were given an increase of ten per cent. in wages and a reduction in working hours on January 1st.

Marine Checkers. — (125) at St. John, N.B., in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Companies struck work on January 14th, and were given an increase in wages on the following day. Firemen at Charlottetown on the Government steamer "Earl Grey" had their working hours reduced by a rearrangement of shifts.

Civic Employees. — At the annual revision of a list of employees and salaries paid by the Niagara Falls City Council, an increase was granted to several city officials on January 1st.

Miscellaneous Trades. — At London a petition was presented by barbers to the City Council asking that a by-law be passed providing for the closing of shops at 7.30 p.m., instead of 8 p.m. for the first five days of the week, and at 10 o'clock on Saturday instead of eleven. The by-law was passed on January 13th and on January 15th all members of this trade in the city of London had their working hours reduced by three and a half per week.

Conditions in the Industries, Trades, Employment, etc.

Conditions of employment during January in the several industries and

groups of trade throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to *The Labour Gazette* and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

As is usual at this season of the year farmers did little besides looking after stock and marketing produce. Bad travelling conditions in the country, together with a good demand for agricultural produce, caused high prices to be realized. Many farmers were busy cutting and hauling wood for which a good market existed, also in ice cutting, though the unseasonable weather had an adverse influence on both these classes of work. Grain shipments were heavy, and showed substantial increase over the corresponding period of last year.

A number of meetings of representatives of the farming industry were held during January. One of the most important was the tenth annual gathering of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which was held at Brandon from January 8th to 11th. Several interesting addresses with reference to agricultural progress were delivered. Reference was made to a proposition to establish a Bureau of Labour for the purpose of supplying labour to farmers and to serve emigrants who come out on their own responsibility. A resolution was passed favouring the organization of the Grain Growers' Associations throughout the province for the purpose of co-operating in purchasing carload lots of the necessities of life. It was also resolved that the board of directors of the Association be asked to approach the Trades and Labour Councils of Manitoba with a view to having a joint committee from the two organizations inquire into the high cost of living in the province.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Dairymen's Association was held at Kingston during the month.*

*A further reference to this Convention will be found in the report of the Kingston correspondent of the *Labour Gazette*.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney	Active	Quiet		Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville	Active	Quiet		Quiet	Active			Active	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet			Active			Fair	Fair
4—Amherst	Active	Quiet						Quiet	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active		Active				Quiet	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton	Active			Active				Quiet	Fair
7—St. John				Fair				Fair	Fair
8—Fredericton								Quiet	Fair
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec	Active			Active		Quiet	Active	V quiet	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active			Active			Quiet	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers	Active			V active			Quiet	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active						Active	Quiet	Quiet
13—St. Johns & Iberville	Active			Active			Active	Active	Active
14—Sorel	Active			Active			Active	Fair	Fair
15—Montreal	Active			Active			Active	Fair	Fair
16—Hull	Active		Active	Active					
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa	Active		Active	Active			Active	Active	Active
18—Brockville	Quiet							Quiet	Active
19—Kingston	Active							Active	Active
20—Belleville								Active	Active
21—Peterborough	Active			Fair				Active	Active
22—Orillia	Active							Quiet	Quiet
23—Toronto	Active						Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls	Active							Quiet	Active
25—St. Catharines	Active						Active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton	Active							Active	Active
27—Brantford	Active							Quiet	Fair
28—Guelph	Active							Quiet	Active
29—Berlin								Quiet	Active
30—Woodstock	Active							Fair	V active
31—Stratford	Active			Active				Active	Fair
32—London	Active							Fair	Fair
33—St. Thomas	Active							Fair	Active
34—Chatham	Active							Quiet	Active
35—Windsor	V active							Active	Quiet
36—Owen Sound	Active		Active	Active				Quiet	Active
37—Cobalt						Active		Active	Active
38—Sault Ste. Marie	Quiet			Active			Active	Active	Active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William	Active						Active	Fair	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg	Active						Active	Fair	Active
41—Brandon	Active						Active	Quiet	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina	Active							Quiet	Fair
43—Moosejaw								Quiet	Fair
44—Saskatoon	Active							Quiet	Quiet
45—Prince Albert	Active							Fair	Fair
<i>Alberta—</i>									
46—Medicine Hat								Active	Active
47—Calgary									
48—Edmonton	Active			Active	Active		Quiet	V quiet	Fair
49—Lethbridge	Active			Active	Active			V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
50—Nelson	Active					Active	Active	Active	V active
51—New Westminster	Active	Fair		Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet
52—Vancouver				Active			Active	Active	Active
53—Victoria				Active			Active	Quiet	Active
54—Nanaimo	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active
55—Prince Rupert	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather	Trades.
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
4—Amherst.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
7—St. John.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
13—St. John and Ierville.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
14—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
15—Montreal.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16—Hull.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18—Brookville.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair
19—Kingston.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active
20—Belleville.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
21—Peterborough.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
22—Orillia.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
23—Toronto.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active
28—Guelph.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active
29—Berlin.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active
30—Woodstock.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
31—Stratford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
32—London.....	Active	Active	V active	Fair	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Fair	V active	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
34—Chatham.....	V quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	.....
35— Windsor.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
36—Owen Sound.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active
37—Cobalt.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
38—Sault Ste Marie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39—P't Arthur & Fort William.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
43—Moosejaw.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
44—Saskatoon.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
45—Prince Albert.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
<i>Alberta—</i>									
46—Medicine Hat.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
47—Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48—Edmonton.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
49—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
50—Nelson.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
51—New Westminster.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
52—Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53—Victoria.....	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
54—Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....
55—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi- quiet.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Un- killed labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
4—											
5— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
6— V active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
8— V active	V active				V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
9— Active	Active	Quiet	Active	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
10— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
11— Active	Active		Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
13— Active					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
14— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
15— Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
16— Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair	Active	V active	V active	Active	
17—							Active				Active
18— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
19— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Fair
20— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Quiet
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
22—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
23— Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
24— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active		Active	Active
25— Active		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
26— Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
27— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	Fair
28— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
29— Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Active		Active	Fair
30—					Active	Active				Active	Quiet
31— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
32— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
33— Active	Active	Fair	Quiet		Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
34— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
35— V active	V active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
36—	Active				Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair
37—					Active	Active	Active	Fair		Active	Active
38— Active					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
39— Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Quiet	Active
40— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
41— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
42— Active	Active	Active			V active	Fair	V active	Active		Active	Quiet
43— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
44— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
45—						Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
46—					Active	Active	Active	Active			
47—					Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
48— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
49— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
50— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
51— Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
52—					Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
53—					Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
54—					Active	Active	Active	Active			Quiet
55— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active		Active	Active

The report of the directors of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario for the season just closed showed it to have been one of unusual prosperity for dairymen. The butter market was active, and a strong demand from the growing home market for this commodity caused a good price to be realized. High prices were also received for cheese. Several new creameries and cheese factories were built during the season. It was reported that the work of dairy instruction, carried on by the Ontario Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Association, was resulting in a gradual improvement in the milk and cream supply, and also in the quality of the produce.

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show was held at Ottawa during the month. Both receipts and attendance were greater than ever before, making the most successful show on record.

A Bill was introduced in the Federal House by the Minister of Agriculture authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000,000 during the next ten years for the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry of Canada by instruction in agriculture, including the work carried on by veterinary colleges.

Fishing.

Fishermen on the whole had a poor month. Particularly was this true of the lobster fishermen on the Nova Scotia coast where the season was almost a failure. These conditions were mainly due to the severe weather experienced during the latter part of December and the first part of January. Large catches of haddock were made. The catches of tommy cod in the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers were greater than they have been for twenty years. The herring season at Nanaimo was in full progress though not on such a large scale as previously.

The falling off in the amount of the lobster catch for the first two weeks of the season now in progress may be

seen from the following figures published in the monthly bulletin of sea fishery statistics issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries:—From December 15th to December 31st, 1911, there were 20,618 cwts. taken; during the corresponding period of last year the catch was 12,093 cwts.

Lumbering.

Unfavourable conditions with regard to the lumber industry were reported. Unseasonably mild weather and the absence of snow made it impossible for the cut of logs to be handled and the industry was consequently greatly retarded. In the St. John Valley the cuts have been yarded and some of the operators were bringing their men out of the woods. In spite of the unsettled state of the market, due to freight and weather conditions, the lumber trade was in a fairly good condition. The planing mills were especially busy for this season of the year.

Mining.

The mining industry in all parts of the country was reported to have experienced an exceedingly busy month. This was due for the most part, in the East particularly, to absence of labour unrest and lack of forest and heavy snow falls, enabling steady outputs of coal to be maintained throughout the whole month. The Nova Scotia collieries continued the heavy output maintained during the latter part of 1912, and large shipments were made. The Cobalt mines were producing steadily. The strike of miners at Porcupine was still in existence and hindered operations slightly. The Alberta coal mines were busy with extensive outputs, as was also the case in the British Columbia coal mines. In regard to this Province, however, the strike of miners on Vancouver Island affected conditions to some extent. Metalliferous mines in British Columbia reported an active month. The asbestos mines in Thetford were in

operation. The Eustis copper mines were running full time and more men could have been employed.

A preliminary estimate of British Columbia's mineral production during 1912 has just been completed by the provincial mineralogist, and indicates a breaking of all records for this industry in British Columbia, both as to output, quantity and value.

As to the former, the figures prepared show totals for the past twelve months of 240,000 ounces gold (including both lode and placer productions). Silver production shows a gain of 1,007,363 ounces in the quantity and \$717,907 in money value; the lead product is increased by 11,127,603 pounds, representing \$450,479; the copper output has gone up from 36,927,656 to 51,000,000 pounds (a gain of 14,072,408 in value; the zinc production of last year exceeded that of 1911 by 5,865,456 pounds in quantity and \$372,408 in value; both having more than trebled within the twelve month; and coal and coke, despite industrial troubles, which have materially reduced the output of Vancouver Island collieries, gained in quantity 654,933 long tons and \$1,990,708 in value. The total worth of British Columbia's mineral production for 1912, both precious and economic, is placed at \$32,606,000 as contrasted with \$23,499,072 for the last preceding year—a clear gain of \$9,106,828, or more than thirty-eight per cent.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments were busy in all parts of the country. The anticipation of a busy building season caused heavy orders to be placed for products necessary for the interior of houses, and there was a great demand for skilled operatives. In general the factories were working to full capacity and in many cases were working over time.

The fifth census of Canada shows that there were 19,218 manufacturing establishments in existence in 1910 with a total capital of \$1,347,583,609.

The number of employees on wages in such establishments was 471,126 and the amount of wages paid to these employees was \$197,228,701.

Railway Construction.

There was not much done in the way of actual construction during January. operations in the West particularly being interfered with by the snow falls. It was announced, however, that there were more than two thousand men in the construction camps on the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

It is expected that the year just commenced will show a considerable advance over previous years in the way of railway construction, as under present arrangements the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways will build considerably more miles of railway than they did last year. It is announced that the Canadian Pacific will undertake the double tracking of the main line between Brandon and Calgary and during the year will altogether build more than 800 miles of additional trackage. Other large works proposed by the company during 1913 are the completion of the Vancouver terminal, the Ogden Shops at Calgary, and additions to the Winnipeg station, and also new offices, etc., at Victoria.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, at the opening of the 13th Legislature of the province, on January 9, stated that it was the intention of the Government at as early a date as possible, to secure connection by the extension of one of the railway systems of the province, with the main line of the Hudson Bay Railway being constructed by the Dominion Government.

Transportation.

Transportation workers were not so busily employed as during the previous month. The closing of naviga-

tion caused a number of men to be thrown out of employment at the various ports. These, however, were in many cases able to find work in other directions. Grain shipments were heavy and freight traffic on all the railroads showed an increase in volume over that of last year. Particularly was this the case on the Intercolonial Railway, where the freight traffic was the heaviest within the history of the railway. The large railway companies operating in the country showed large increases over last year.

An unusual feature was that navigation was open at Montreal on the 3rd of January.

An electric street car service was commenced in Saskatoon in January.

For the year 1912 the gross earnings of the Winnipeg Electric Railway were \$2,114,947.93.

The Trades.

Building. — Building operations were carried on more extensively than is usual at this period of the year. This was partly due to the prevalence of mild weather. Fewer building permits were issued than has been the case during the last few months; it is expected, however, that the advent of spring will see a marked impetus given to this branch of industry. The indoor trades were actively employed.

Metal and woodworking. — These trades were well employed.

Printing and allied. — There was little unemployment in these trades and the month compared favourably with that of the preceding year.

Clothing. — Tailors and garment workers had a good month, boot and shoe workers were well employed, with conditions better than in the preceding month.

Textile. — Textile workers were steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers and confectioners were well employed. Ice cutters were badly hinder-

ed by the mild weather and in some parts the cut so far has been an almost complete failure. Cigar makers were not so well employed as at the corresponding period of last year.

Leather. — Tanners, etc., had a fairly good month.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers, hotel workers and laundry workers were well employed. Retail clerks were fairly active.

Unskilled labour. — Unskilled labour was well employed in some localities. The demolition of old buildings in preparation for new erections gave employment to a good number, though there was little demand for this class in the factories. In the west a heavy fall of snow gave employment to a good number, the absence of it in the east was a notable feature of the month.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade. — During December, 1912, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1911, the amounts being \$51,750,060 and \$44,700,782 respectively. For the nine months ending December 31st, 1912, the value of imports show an increase of \$21,642,234 over the corresponding period of 1911. The total value of domestic exports during December, 1912, amounted to \$38,658,625, an increase of \$7,769,215 over the same month of the previous year when the total stood at \$30,889,410. The value of domestic exports for the nine months ending December 31st, 1912, was \$278,652,157, as compared with the value of \$226,895,132 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During December there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, forests, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, while a decrease was shown in the exports of the produce of fisheries, and animals and their produce. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, December, 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of December		9 Months ending December	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Dutiable goods.....	28,254,141	33,098,706	243,601,056	326,417,953
Free goods.....	15,170,318	18,043,803	138,850,867	170,274,850
Total.....	43,424,459	51,142,509	382,451,923	496,692,803
Coin and Bullion.....	1,276,323	607,551	20,318,408	4,242,098
Grand Total.....	44,700,782	51,750,060	402,770,331	500,934,901
Duty collected	7,433,605	8,839,921	63,469,407	85,111,641

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of December				9 Months ending December			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	3,091,631	13,538	4,390,514	7,392	29,562,761	177,806	42,587,885	104,766
The Fisheries.....	1,826,601	7,177	1,680,469	3,215	12,534,827	86,936	12,180,323	87,460
The Forest.....	2,650,017	2,399	3,124,477	30,408	34,005,065	197,699	30,699,244	406,808
Animals and their produce.....	3,231,048	16,698	2,791,550	40,490	41,456,779	933,346	36,740,883	764,488
Agriculture.....	17,147,454	268,184	22,859,325	185,821	84,047,270	7,964,292	119,809,170	8,722,817
Manufactures.....	2,941,567	399,259	3,800,805	646,698	25,197,653	4,874,074	31,160,289	6,620,970
Miscellaneous.....	1,092	71,426	11,455	77,855	90,777	766,047	74,363	1,778,295
Total merchandise.....	30,889,410	778,681	38,658,625	997,909	226,895,132	14,990,200	278,652,157	18,482,604
Coin and Bullion.....		536,054		3,439,119		2,863,696		10,391,007
Grand Total Exports.....	30,889,410	1,314,735	38,658,625	4,437,028	226,895,132	17,853,896	278,652,157	28,873,611

From the weekly reports of trade commissioners and commercial agents to the Department of Trade and Commerce, it is learned that New Zealand importers of Canadian apples were particularly pleased with the fruit received and regretted inability to secure larger supplies. It is stated that British Columbia apples are firmly established in this market and the next season will see a large expansion in this business. There is

also a large demand for canned salmon and the attention of the new canneries at Prince Rupert is called to the fact that it is difficult to get regular supplies. On the whole it is evident, according to the report of the New Zealand Trade Commissioner, that the increase in New Zealand's exports to Canada has created an additional desire to trade with Canada.

The bank statement for December,

1912, shows an increase of \$337,439 in paid-up capital compared with the previous month, the total at the end of December being \$114,881,914. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$110,048,357 as compared with \$115,473,098 in November. Deposits in Canada payable on demand amounted to \$379,777,219, as compared with \$376,829,372 in November, an increase of \$2,947,847. Current loans in Canada amounted to \$881,331,981 during December as compared with \$874,721,593 during the previous month.

The annual reports of several important banks were issued during January. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, which took over the Eastern Townships Bank, with its branches, during March, 1912, ended the year 1912 with net profits of \$2,811,806.42. The profits of the Dominion Bank for the year ended December 31, 1912, amounted to \$901,529.44. The fifty-seventh annual report of the Bank of Toronto showed net profits for the same period of \$835,787.04. The Bank of Nova Scotia enjoyed the most prosperous year in its history, concluding the year with net profits of \$970,544.38, or 23.28 per cent. on the average paid-up capital for the year. The net profits of the Royal Bank of Canada for the year just ended amounted to more than \$1,500,000.

The twelfth annual report of the People's Bank of Lévis, Que., (Co-operative) shows a paid-up capital of \$114,345.00, or an increase of nearly \$26,000 over the previous year. The profits of the year amounted to \$8,593, as against \$7,811 in 1911. The general movement of funds was increased from \$1,233,752 to \$1,505,599, or an increase of about \$272,000. The number of loans was \$59, representing a total of \$192,526.00.

According to statistics published in Canadian Finance, the following table shows the bank clearings in Canadian cities in 1912 with comparison with 1911:—

	1912	1911
Halifax	106,467,672	87,994,038
St. John	88,969,218	77,328,182
Québec	158,760,185	133,319,176
Montréal	1,844,368,426	2,368,491,239
Ottawa	244,173,451	213,952,292
Toronto	2,159,230,376	1,852,397,605
Hamilton	167,551,697	125,250,982
Brantford	30,749,317	27,206,985
London	84,526,961	71,554,221
Winnipeg	1,537,817,524	1,172,762,142
Brandon	32,875,875	29,439,274
Regina	115,727,617	73,032,088
Moose Jaw	65,136,326	39,872,743
Saskatoon	115,898,467	63,557,142
Calgary	275,492,303	218,681,921
Edmonton	220,727,617	121,438,391
Lethbridge	33,488,947	28,818,693
Vancouver	645,118,877	543,484,354
Victoria	183,544,238	134,929,816
Total	\$9,104,622,124	\$3,502,284

Domestic trade. — Wholesale trade was quiet after the holiday season, but revived towards the end of the month, and the outlook is good for the future. Factories were in many parts overcrowded with orders, and the call for fall goods was considerably greater than that of last year. The unseasonable weather had an adverse influence upon retail trade. Collections were reported as good in Ontario and Quebec; in the west they were only fair.

According to R. G. Dun and Company the total number of failures in Canada for the year 1912 was 1,357 as compared with 1,332 in the previous year, an increase of five. The total liabilities for 1912 were 12,316,936, as compared with \$13,491,196 in 1911, the decrease being \$1,175,260.

Canadian revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of December, 1912, amounted to \$14,142,180.59, as compared with \$11,596,099.29 in December, 1911. The total revenue from April 1st to December 31st, 1912, amounted to \$124,577.37, as compared with \$99,482,947.96 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total expenditure on capital account from the end of the fiscal year 1911 to the end of December, 1912, was \$22,670,103.55, compared with \$18,983,354.25 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure during December, 1912, comprised \$2,865,972.01 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$1,337,560.88 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE following statement is based on a report supplied by the Free Employment Bureau, which was established by the Provincial Government of Quebec, and relates to the operations of the Bureau during the month of January, 1913:—

	Male	Female	Total
No. of positions offered..	378	23	401
No. of applicants for situations	479	26	505
No. per cent of persons placed.....	80	80	80

The number of boys for whom positions were offered was fifty. Thirty-one trade unionists were applying for positions.

Dominion Coal Company Employees' Benefit Society.

The third annual report of the Dominion Coal Company Employees' Society for the year ended December 31st, 1912, has been recently issued and shows the number of members of the society to have increased during the year by 1,075, the figures now standing at 11,120. Receipts for the year amounted to \$144,364.76 of which \$63,485.62 were received from members, \$63,175.57 from the company, \$11,455.71 from the Government, and \$6,244.86 from interest. The expenditure for the year amounted to \$98,629.05 leaving a surplus of \$45,735.71. During the year liabilities amounting to \$48,595 were undertaken by the Society and \$24,353.23 was paid on account of accrued liabilities. The number of deaths during the year was seventy, placing on the funds forty widows and eighty-nine children. At the end of the period for which the report is issued there were eighty-seven widows and 238 children on the funds which gives an increase of twenty-three widows and fifty-five children as compared with the year 1911 when

there were fifty-four widows and 238 children on the fund. During the year ended December 31st, 1912, 6,747 claims were paid, the number of persons paid indemnities being 2,076. The number of widows and children paid amounted to ninety-four and 327 respectively.

Opening of Manitoba Legislature.

The third session of the twelfth parliament of the Province of Manitoba was opened on January 9th. In the speech from the throne reference was made to the addition to the territories of Manitoba and the excellent financial position in which the terms incident to this settlement placed the province. The intention of the Manitoba Government to secure connection, by the extension of one of the railroad systems of the province, with the main line of the Hudson Bay Railway being constructed by the Dominion Government, announced by the Lieutenant Governor. Mention was made of the revision of the statutes of the province; the successful operation of the "Public Utilities Act," passed at the last session of the legislature, was stated to have given great satisfaction, and anticipation was expressed of the extension of the benefits to be derived by the public service corporations under the provisions of the Act. It was announced that plans had been selected for the construction of new parliament buildings and also that arrangements had been completed with the Dominion Government whereby the Fort Osborne Barracks property had been transferred to the province for the purpose of the new parliament buildings, and that tenders would be called for on these buildings at an early date. Attention was drawn to the necessity of good roads and the policy of the Government to continue developments in this direction. Amendments to various Acts were to be submitted during the coming session.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued much the same as in December. Mild weather greatly helped the industries, and no idle time occurred at the collieries or steel works owing to snow blockades or heavy frosts.

Sydney harbour was open and the ferry boats have been uninterrupted in their service. Railways and tramways were also favourably affected by the mild weather conditions.

The building trades were much the same as in December, and wholesale and retail business was good. Prospects for a good year are bright. There was no labour unrest, and little change in the cost of living.

REVIEW OF 1912.

The year 1912 was the most successful and satisfactory year through which the Sydney district has yet passed. Employment was good, business was brisk, and substantial progress was made in nearly every branch of labour.

The steady, healthy, unforced development of the steel and coal trades (the basic trades) gave a strong impetus to all other industries, which grew and expanded to meet the urgent needs of an increasing population within the cities and towns of the district and the outside demands.

The city of Sydney, the towns of Sydney Mines and New Waterford increased in population, which was due to industrial expansion. This increase favourably affected the building trade and mercantile business, and indirectly stimulated many other lines of trade.

The healthy state of business and the stability of the retail trade was reflected in the condition of the wholesale trade, which was satisfactory. Fewer failures were recorded than in 1911;

there were in fact less failures than for many years. All retail houses appear to be established on a stronger basis, and business undoubtedly is growing more solid as the boom period is left behind.

Farmers report an average year, while fishing in many parts fell behind that of 1911.

The Sydney steel works had a good year, with increased outputs. Much of the construction work was completed, which greatly added to the production of coke, pig-iron and steel ingots. Galvanized wire nails were added to the list of finished products. Of the work completed, mention may be made of one hundred and twenty coke ovens, a fifth blast furnace, a new nail mill, including a galvanized mill and cooperage plant, a large warehouse, a commodious general office, and a new factory for making sulphuric acid. The ore pier was lengthened by one hundred feet, and the railway tracks and ore bins extended three hundred and fifty feet, over which was placed a powerful ore-hoisting bridge. An addition of forty feet was built to the laboratory. Two great five hundred ton open-hearth furnaces were practically completed, and an eight million gallon circular cooling pond made.

A sixth blast furnace is well on the way to completion, as also are forty double houses for workingmen.

In the beginning of January, 1913, one of the new five hundred ton mixers was put into operation. The nail mill was put on double shift on the second of the month, and in one day of twenty-four hours sixteen hundred and fifty kegs of nails were produced. Additional machinery is to be put in, which will further increase the output of nails.

The Sydney Mines steel works had a good year, with outputs about the same as in 1911. Improvements were made by the installation of machinery for turning out steel without air flaws, which amounted to \$500,000.

Large gains were made in the coal trade. The complete output of the district was 5,355,085 tons, being an increase over 1911 of 587,868 tons. With the continued expansion of the coal trade it is estimated that this amount will be increased by 350,000 tons during the present year.

The city of Sydney reports a year of progress and advancement in civic matters. Two and one-third miles of concrete sidewalks were laid. Two new modern school houses are nearing completion and many substantial business buildings were erected, while others are in course of construction. An emergency extension of the water system was put in during the dry season and the city is now considering the final solution of the water problem. The building of a commodious hospital and of a new fire and police station are also under consideration.

The customs collections showed a marked increase over last year.

Chappell Bros., contractors and builders, had a large increase in business during the year, and have orders on hand to keep the manufacturing department running to its full capacity for the winter months. A new warehouse and office will be added to the present plant in the spring.

Rhodes, Curry & Company, contractors and builders, had a most successful year, their building business alone reaching to approximately one half million dollars.

The Sydney Tar and Chemical Company show a business increase of twenty-five per cent. Most of the product of this company is exported, going to the United States, Britain, Belgium and other European countries. The making of briquettes at some of the Nova Scotia collieries is creating a market for pitch, but until recently there was very little local demand for this product.

The Sydney Cement Company had a good year, and with the addition of new machinery turned out a splendid quality of cement, which is capable of being used for more varied purposes than the for-

mer product. There is a growing demand for Sydney cement.

The Cross Fertilizer Company began business on Jan. 2nd, 1912. During the first five months of operation, seven thousand tons of fertilizer were produced and sold. After the seeding season, when the demand naturally falls off, the company stocked largely and they have many thousand tons on hand for spring supply. By the creation of agencies in many of the other provinces, the business of the company is extending rapidly and improvements to the plant are to be made. The company have purchased a farm near Sydney, to be used as an experimental farm showing the results of the use of the Cross fertilizer when applied to crops.

The Sydney Foundry Company report an increased business amounting to forty per cent., and to meet the demand of the trade many improvements to the plant were made.

Shaw & Mason, stove and brass founders, report increased business during the year. Extensions were made to their plant and further additions and improvements will be added during the present year.

Lynch Bros., bread and biscuit manufacturers, report a good year. A business branch was established in Stellation and a large factory built. The Sydney factory is to be enlarged shortly.

The Cape Breton Electric Company and the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company report successful years. Many improvements were made, and both companies contemplate the extension of their systems during the present year.

The Sydney Pressed Brick Company have come to the front during the years since it was established, and the demand for pressed brick is growing. The durability of this brick is now established beyond all question, and the larger industries are using it in the construction of their buildings.

MacKay & Maxwell report an excellent year in carriage building.

Westville.

The general condition of labour during January was satisfactory; the exceptionally open weather permitted building operations to be actively carried on. This was most fortunate as the demand for dwellings in the towns in this district is great, despite the large number erected during 1912, which in New Glasgow alone amounted to over 300, and would have been more if skilled labour could have been procured. This district offers a good field of steady employment for first-class carpenters and masons. The lumber industry has been rather quiet owing to the lack of frost and snow.

The Atlantic Milling Company, whose entire plant was destroyed by fire some months ago, have almost completely rebuilt one of the most up-to-date flour and feed mills in the Maritime Provinces, which they have equipped with the most modern machinery that can be obtained, the whole being run by electricity.

The Stellarton Silver Black Fox Company, Ltd., has been organized in this district with a capital of \$100,000, and the outlook is that very shortly those valuable fur-bearing animals will be raised in this vicinity. This industry has been carried on successfully in Prince Edward Island, and as climatic conditions are practically the same here there is no reason why fox-raising should not prove successful.

Merchants report that trade is active, and a feeling of optimism prevails.

Halifax.

Labour conditions continued satisfactory. The mild weather prevailing permitted building operations to be carried on quite actively. In addition to a large amount of interior work, there are quite a number of dwellings being erected, giving employment to men engaged in the building trades.

An unusual number of steamers arrived in port during the first two weeks of January to take on coal, giving employment to a large number of men.

In 1912 sixty-two steamers, the net tonnage of which amounted to 260,000 tons, put into Halifax for repairs and bunker. It is expected that this year will see a substantial increase in the tonnage of the port as compared with 1912.

Temporary repairs are being made to the SS. Uranium, which went ashore on Chebucto Head, at the entrance to Halifax Harbour, and was later taken off by the Furness liner, "Rappahannock," assisted by some smaller craft. When she is made seaworthy, she will proceed to New York to be permanently repaired.

A large amount of repair work has been done in Halifax this winter, the dry dock handling the large steamers and the marine slip at Dartmouth the smaller craft. The men employed in this work have been kept very busy.

The contract for the erection of a terminal, on the Halifax side, for the ferry plying between Halifax and Dartmouth, has been awarded at a cost of about \$25,000. Men are now at work on a temporary dock to be used while the new terminal is being constructed.

Work on the new government pier at Deepwater is progressing favourably. The first concrete pile was placed in position on January 1st, it being thirty-seven feet long, weighing eleven tons.

While the open winter has been beneficial to those engaged in construction work, the lumbermen are practically at a standstill; the cut has been completed, and what is needed now is frost and snow.

The icemen are facing a famine. To date the ice has only reached a thickness of two or three inches. The dealers can do nothing, but hope for colder weather in February.

Work along the water front, as is usual at this time of year, is quite brisk. New settlers are arriving, and large quantities of freight, the volume of which promises to surpass that of any preceding year, are accountable for the activity.

The trade of the port of Halifax for 1912 increased over that of 1911 as follows:—

Bank clearings.....	\$ 12,472,629
Exports.....	3,311,251
Imports.....	1,675,572
Customs Receipts.....	342,623
Shipping Tonnage.....	632,505
Freight Tonnage (Railway).....	230,400
Immigration.....	14,815
Civic Assessment.....	728,200
Building Permits.....	55,884
West India Trade.....	422,674

The above was compiled by the secretary of the Halifax Board of Trade, and are all increases over 1911.

Amherst.

There has not been much change in industrial conditions since the previous month, and labour of nearly all kinds was fully employed. There is still some building work going on, but the bulk of the unskilled labour which was released at the close of the summer season has been absorbed by the factories and lumbering industries. One more industry has been secured in the way of a piano factory, which will be started as soon as spring opens. There has been no change in rates of wages or hours of labour.

Farmers were occupied mainly with the care of their stock. Lumbering interests have been seriously handicapped by the want of snow. It is expected the cut will be somewhat greater than last year. Usual activity prevails in the coal mines throughout the district. Owing to the open season masons and all outdoor workers in the building trades were fairly well employed. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were active. Manufacturers were all very active and working full time.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Every industry in the Province did an unusually heavy business in 1912. Labour of all branches connected with the industrial, mercantile and farming life was employed continuously. Exceptional activity was noted in the fox industry. The young fox crop due in April is already being bought up at from \$5,000 to \$6,000 each. Real estate is beginning to assume an activity not

known before in the history of the Province. Several transfers have already taken place, and others are in preparation.

It is of interest to note that Prince Edward Island has saving deposits — according to statement from the manager of the Bank of Commerce here — of about \$10,000,000, and is, per capita, the richest rural community in the Dominion.

The cost of living has advanced with the onward and upward march of every industry.

Wages have not decreased, and the probability is that with the coming of spring a greater demand for help of all kinds will be noted.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour as employed in all the manufacturing plants, machine shops, foundries, railway workshops, railway operating departments and business establishments has been exceptionally active and steady throughout the month, and fully up to preceding standards. The only possible exceptions are unskilled labour, for which at this particular season the demand is naturally little, and the lumbering industry which is most seriously handicapped by the unprecedented amount of soft and mild weather and the absence of snow roads. Building operations are also quiet, though considerable inside work is being done. Tenders amounting to \$65,000 have been received for the construction of a four-storey extension, and a wing (all stone work) to the College of St. Joseph at Memramcook. At Sussex, W. B. McKay Company are erecting a large concrete block for general store purposes. On January 4th a serious fire occurred in the office of the Daily Times, damaging the building to the amount of \$6,000.00 and the stock \$4,000.00. The loss was covered by insurance. The city fire department for 1912 report forty-three fire alarms, three only of which were of a serious character. The city board of

works department for 1912 report nine miles of concrete sidewalks laid within the city in 1912 at a cost of \$43,951.00. The board of school trustees report the total ordinary and special expenditures for 1912 as \$48,603.00. The total enrolment of pupils in the city schools for the year ending Dec. 31st was 2,110, number of teachers employed forty-eight. The school estimates brought down for the current year amount to \$46,058.00. The customs returns for the port of Moncton for December, 1912, show duty collected as \$6,890.00, as compared with \$8,657.00 in December, 1911. The total customs collections for the year 1912 amount to the sum of \$102,722.00, as compared with \$86,576.00 for 1911, being an increase of \$16,146.00 for the year.

The Government steamer Minto made the final trip on the Cape route from Tormentine to Summerside, P.E.I., on January 18th, being then transferred to the Pictou route.

Freight traffic upon the Intercolonial railway during the present month has been the heaviest within its history. All available engines and crews are in active and steady employment. On Jan. 26th forty freight trains passed in through or out from the Moncton yards.

Retail and wholesale trade has been good. Rents remain steady, and real estate firm with considerable movement. No changes in hours of labour or rates of wages were noted and no labour disputes.

Farmers have had a quiet month, the work being limited to the usual routine at this season of caring for stock and getting up of fuel. A considerable number of British agriculturists have come out and purchased farms in various parts of the Province. Courses of lectures on various farming topics are being given under the auspices of the local and federal agricultural departments. Beekeeping is now being presented in a series of discourses commencing at Sussex Jan. 27th.

Considerable lumbering operations are being carried on at Calhouns, Sackville and various parts of Albert county. The

almost entire absence of snow and the frequently recurring soft weather have militated very much against this work, and the cut will be below that of last season, while the problem of getting the lumber out has become very serious. Several large deals in lumber properties are reported.

St. John.

January was an ideal month for outdoor work, as the weather was mild with no snow. All the trades were well employed, but a number of unskilled labourers were laid off by some of the contractors, which was the means of glutting the market for this kind of labour.

T. S. Sims & Company, Limited, shipped their first carload of brooms from their new factory at Fairville on Jan. 15th. The Quebec Bank opened their branch here on January 14th. Messrs. B. Mooney & Sons had a crew of men at work tearing down a brick building at the corner of Dock street and Market Square, to make room for the new building, which the Bank of British North America intends to erect. The roof of the new armoury has been coppered, and work on the interior is well under way.

Up to January 18th there had been filed at the customs house cargoes for thirty-one steamships in connection with the winter port business. These steamships took away Canadian goods valued at \$5,171,303, and foreign goods valued at \$1,212,046, making a total valuation of \$6,383,348. The wheat shipments were 2,054,513 bushels. The South African Line steamer took away a cargo of Canadian products, valued at \$403,319. Among her shipments were 35,980 bushels of wheat, and 65,923 bags of flour. During the three months ending December goods to the value of \$718,895.99 were shipped from St. John to points in the United States, showing an increase of \$129,735.58 over the corresponding period in 1911, when the total exports were \$589,160.37. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending January 23rd were \$7,842,751, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,147,212,

being \$1,695,539 greater in 1913 than in 1912, and \$103,399 less than during the four weeks ending December 26th of last year. For the year 1912 the clearings totalled \$88,969,218, as against \$77,328,182 in 1911, a gain of \$11,641,026. The savings bank transactions for the month of December were: Deposits, \$77,825.04; withdrawals, \$81,311.03. The annual report of the Pilot Commissioners shows that 646 vessels paid pilotage, as follows:—

	British.	Foreign.
Steamships	344	11
Sailing vessels	98	193
	<hr/> 442	<hr/> 204

The total amount of pilotage fees paid was \$37,238.34, and the pensions paid out amounted to \$2,407.50.

The customs revenue for the year 1912 amounted to \$1,715,977.66, and for 1911 \$1,434,887.43, an increase of \$281,090.23 in favour of last year. The Inland revenue receipts for the month of December show a decrease of \$615.70, as compared with the same month last year. The receipts for 1911 were \$20,987.04, and for 1912 \$20,362.34. The receipts for the year were: 1911, \$209,716.39; 1912, \$221,200.11; showing an increase in favour of 1912 of \$11,483.72. About 200 scowmen received an increase of twenty-five cents per day, and 125 checkers received an increase of seven cents an hour. Two strikes occurred during the latter part of 1912 and first of 1913. The scowmen struck for an increase of pay and were successful. The marine warehouse checkers had a strike during the early part of January for an increase in pay, and after several consultations an increase was granted. The Common Council sold certain parts of the Mispic pulp mill to Frank H. Davis for \$15,250. The first session of the evening technical school was held January 13th with an enrolment of about twenty pupils. The Master Plumbers' Association of New Brunswick held a convention here January 7th and 8th. The election of officers was postponed till the July session. The Builders'

Exchange elected the following officers on January 8th: Hon. John E. Wilson, president; H. L. M. Gowan, first vice-president; J. Thomas, second vice-president; R. M. Thorne, secretary; J. Burley, treasurer; J. Bernard Holm, sergeant-at-arms; S. A. Thorne, W. A. Steiper, James Sproul and James Donald, trustees. The total value of buildings for which permits were issued last year amounted to \$645,200. This was covered by 172 permits, which was thirty-six more than during the previous year, and increase of \$72,500.

The sale of the harbour fisheries took place January 7th, and realized the sum of \$3,837.45, an increase of \$661.50 over last year.

The outlook for lumbermen is not good at present, as there is no snow in the woods for hauling purposes. The cuts have been yarded, and that is all that can be done at present. Some operators are bringing their men out of the woods.

Sackville. — It has been announced that the Moncton Tramways, Electric and Gas Company ask of the town council a franchise for forty years, gas to be provided for the first five years at a rate "not to exceed forty cents for each 1,000 cubic feet," and for the subsequent thirty-five years "at a rate not to exceed fifty cents for each 1,000 cubic feet."

Fredericton.

Fredericton commenced the new year under excellent conditions. There was less unemployment than for the same season for many years past. The St. John Valley Railway has employed many hundreds of men, who would otherwise have been idle, while business has been much better in factories and workshops than is usually the case at this time of the year. The Hartt Boot and Shoe Company especially did a large business, and increased their output. The Canadian Cottons, Ltd., have nearly completed the installation of new machinery and other improvements at their large cotton factory at Marysville, involving a total ex-

penditure of \$100,000, and expect soon to employ one hundred additional hands. Fraser, Ltd., have acquired the Scott lumber mills and lands, as well as those of the Oromocto Lumber Company, and have been granted a fixed valuation by the city council of Fredericton. They will operate on an extensive scale the Victoria mill here, the largest in the province. During the year two new larrigan factories have been erected here, and will soon be running to full capacity. The Smith foundry, which usually runs on short time during the winter months, has been running full time up to the present, with the prospect of orders now in hand keeping them running until the spring.

The conditions in the lumber woods have not been favourable in this vicinity on account of insufficient snowfall, and operations are likely to be somewhat curtailed.

The farmers as usual at this season of the year have had a quiet time, but many of those in the vicinity of the city engage in wood cutting, for which they find a profitable market. Ice cutting has commenced on the river, and gives considerable employment.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month was a fairly good one although the weather was changeable, with several rainy days and mild temperature. This seriously interfered with the ice harvest, and unless conditions change soon there will be a shortage for next summer. Work was commenced upon the demolition of stores and warehouses to make room for the newly designed harbour improvements, this work causing quite a demand for unskilled labour. The work of refitting boats for next season was commenced in the last week of January, and caused a good demand for machinists, boilermakers, fitters, etc. Work on the Drouin bridge was also commenced, and this structure over the St. Charles river with its approaches will soon be completed. There

have been no labour difficulties during the month, and no increase or decrease in wages to note.

Sherbrooke.

Labour was well employed. This applies to outside work as well as inside. The weather was very open and allowed operations to be carried on to a greater extent than has been done in any January for many years. The result was that there was no one out of employment during the month. The demand for labour continued, and the population is being increased by the influx of mechanics and others who secure employment in various industrial institutions. The new additional shops to the Rand Drill Company are finished, and as the machinery is installed more men are taken on. This concern now employs over 500 hands, and these will be increased in a very short time. The Jenckes Machine Company are also taking on more men, and when their new additions are running they will have one of the largest concerns of the kind in the Province of Quebec outside of Montreal. The Canadian Brake Shoe Company have started operations, and within a very short time this company and the Sherbrooke Iron Works will be in full operation. This will mean the addition of more men to the list of workmen in this city.

The retail trade was not so good so far as the country trade was concerned, as the weather conditions for travel have not been of the best. The wholesale trade was, however, good. Railway traffic was good.

The hours of labour have been reduced in the factories which come under the Act passed by the Provincial Legislature. In the Paton mill, which is the largest concern affected, the employees work ten hours for five days and five hours on Saturday. Previous to January 1st they worked 10¼ hours for five days and 5¾ hours on Saturday.

The cost of living remains about the same, although the rents of houses show an upward tendency from that of January of last year.

The open weather so far during the season has enabled the farmers to do work which they could not otherwise do at this season of the year, but at the same time many who depend upon the snow to do hauling of lumber have been kept from doing so owing to the roads not being in condition.

Lumbermen have suffered considerable loss owing to the mild weather. While the cut has been made under favourable conditions, they have been unable to get the same to the different points to be ready for the drives.

All manufacturing concerns were busy, and will be so for some time, with the orders that are ahead.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market during January was exceptionally good in Three Rivers and throughout the district. Construction was particularly active this month, comparing favourably with previous years.

Several new stock companies have been formed to do business in Three Rivers and surroundings, such as *La Compagnie Commerciale, Limitée*, *Three Rivers*; the *Sash, Door and Construction Company, Three Rivers*; *La Compagnie Immobilière des Trois-Rivières*; *La Compagnie Théâtrale des Trois-Rivières*.

This last company has already built the foundations for a building of over 125 ft. by seventy-five on Champhlorer street a few blocks from the Canadian Pacific Railway station.

Rates of wages and hours of labour have remained the same, and best of understanding prevailed between employers and employees.

There were no particular changes in the price of necessities, rentals, etc.

Farmers were busy bringing farm products to the city market, getting fair prices for them.

Tommy cod fishing was good this year in this district, in fact better than it has been for the last twenty years.

Saw mills are closed for the winter season, but the lumber firm have all their men in the bush cutting logs for the coming sawing season.

All factories were busy to their capacity except during the first week of January.

Sorel and Richelieu.

During January business was adversely affected by the absence of good crossing on the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu rivers, the ice not being sufficiently good to allow of the passage of vehicles, but, nevertheless trade has been satisfactory. After the holidays work was resumed with increased activity both at the various private undertakings and at the Government shipyard, where a considerable number of new hands have found employment.

The cost of living was reduced a little, certain articles, namely eggs and butter having been sold at smaller prices.

The condition of labour has been good, there being plenty of work for all who wanted it.

REVIEW OF 1912.

During the year just elapsed, Sorel and the District of Richelieu have seen many new industries started and old ones either reorganized or enlarged. As a consequence business has been maintained at a good level of activity, and the condition of labour has been generally good.

In Saint-Aimé, at Massueville, the Godbout firm, which operated a good manufacture of agricultural implements, was sold to a company comprising the principal business men of the locality, and a good start in the way of prosperity has been noticed.

In the City of Sorel thousands of dollars have been spent in the improvement of the sidewalks and streets, and many new industrial establishments have been opened and run in a most satisfactory manner. Those establishments, viz., the American Hay Company, *La Cie de Chauffage Economi-*

que, the Cie d'Entreprises Metallurgiques, the DeGuise Bros. machine shop, the Electro, limited, the S. Hart & Co. clothing manufacturers, the National Brewery Company, limited, the Popular Shirt Company, which have started during the year, have proved to be a success, and have been and are now employing several hundred men and young girls who had been hitherto without work.

The old firms like the Beauchemin & Cie, manufacturers of machineries; the Beauchemin & Fils, limited, founders and steel manufacturers; the Duhamel & Freres, tanners; the Pontbriand & Frere Company, the St. Lawrence Saw Company, have been either re-organized or enlarged, and have done quite a large amount of business. One firm, namely La Compagnie Pontbriand, limited, manufacturers of engines and other machineries, has had to cease its operations and has been sold over to parties who intend to start business again with good prospects of success.

As a whole the condition of business and labour during last year has been most satisfactory.

Some improvement was manifested in the building trades, and increased business was done in linen goods and the boot and shoe trade. In shipbuilding the yards have been kept in active operation and another period of activity is anticipated. A good outlook is promised for the business as well as for the labouring classes.

St-Hyacinthe.

The condition of the labour market during January was good, except among the building trades where, on account of the weather conditions, the supply of labour exceeded the demand. In all the other industries the situation on the whole was better than during the corresponding month of last year. Retail business was rather quiet on account of the lack of good country roads, and the wholesale trade had little activity. Banks reported a good month with easy collections.

The general cost of living has not changed, but rents are going up. All tenants have been notified of an increase of from fifty cents to a dollar and a half per month, and houses to let are very scarce.

There has been no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

Agriculture was greatly hampered by weather conditions, which prevented hauling wood and grain to the market on account of bad roads. Farmers were busy cutting wood and preparing for the maple sugar season as well as for spring work. The supply of farm labour exceeded the demand.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market during January was good in St. John's and the whole district. A large number of cottages are in course of construction in St. John's and Iberville. Work on the Iberville church progressed satisfactorily. All factories were working steadily with full staffs. Business, wholesale and retail, was good. Banks reported a satisfactory month. No change in the rates of wages or hours of labour was reported during the month.

The customs returns for the port of St. John's during December amounted to \$31,474.45, or an increase of \$7,-331.67 over the same month in 1911.

Good roads made it easy for the farmers to haul their hay to the railway station. Hay sold for \$12-\$13 per ton. Manufacturing was generally active.

Montreal.

The year 1913 commenced very satisfactorily in the city and district of Montreal, so far as the industrial situation was concerned, but the unseasonably mild weather and constant changes which characterized the greater part of January had an adverse effect on commerce. Manufacturing in general was active, and labour was well employed.

The mild weather permitted an unusual amount of outdoor work to be carried on, and full advantage of this was taken by the builders who were able to do far more than they usually are at this time of the year. The work of demolishing many old buildings was pushed in all parts of the city, and a notable feature was the amount of excavation work under way in preparation for the erection of many huge structures next summer.

Figures given out during the month show that 1912 was Montreal's biggest building year. The total value of the building operations of the year is estimated by the city building inspector at \$26,000,000 for Montreal proper, showing an increase over 1911 of \$5,000,000.

Among the large new buildings to be erected next season will be the Montreal high school, the plans for which show that it is to be one of the finest buildings for educational purposes in Canada: the new customs examining warehouse, for the construction of which the contract was let during the month; the new sub post office on St. Catherine street west, to cost \$300,000; two ten-storey apartment houses, the first of their kind in Montreal; and a number of ten-storey office and light manufacturing buildings. Announcement was also made that plans have been completed for the erection of a large gas plant at Cote St. Paul for the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, work upon which will start early in the spring. The plant will cost between two and three million dollars, and when completed will add 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas to the daily capacity of the company's plants.

The utmost activity prevailed in the big structural ironworks and all the locomotive and car building establishments were as busy as they could possibly be working on urgent orders for rolling stock for the big railway companies. The textile works in the district were also busy, while the pulp mills in the locality were all reported to be working as briskly as usual. Great activity also prevailed among the printers, en-

gravers, garment workers, boot and shoe workers, and cigar makers. Unskilled labour was also fully employed.

The unseasonably mild weather ruined the ice harvest so far as the month of January was concerned. Ice fields stacked out were carried away, and the month was most disappointing to all concerned in this line of activity. Lumber camps to the north of Montreal have been badly handicapped in their operations by lack of snow, and in consequence the demand for supplies from the city has fallen below that customary for at this time of the year. Grain and flour for instance showed a slackening of fifty per cent. in quantity taken.

The first mile of the heading for the Canadian Northern Railway tunnel through Mount Royal was completed by the end of January. Rapid progress is being made in the construction of two big bridges in the Montreal district for the Canadian Northern. One of these is over the Back River, near St. Genevieve, with eight spans and about fourteen hundred feet long, while the other will span the Mille Isles River at the upper end of Isle Jesus with thirteen spans in all. Concrete sub-structures for these bridges are being put in during the winter, while the steel superstructures will be placed in position next summer.

Despite the unfavourable weather which hampered commerce very considerably, the bank clearings and customs and inland revenue collections all showed heavy increases over the returns for January, 1912.

The bank clearings amounted to \$247,912,102 for January, 1913, while for January, 1912, they were \$204,216,549, showing an increase of \$43,695,553.

The customs collections for January, 1913, were \$2,097,189.22, against \$1,572,323.71 for January, 1912, an increase of \$524,865.51.

The inland revenue returns for January, 1913, were \$824,306.63, as against \$710,298.92 for January, 1912, showing an increase of \$114,004.71.

At a public meeting held at the City Hall on January 15th, presided over by

Dr. J. J. Guerin, former Mayor of Montreal, resolutions were adopted requesting the Dominion Government to present legislation to Parliament for the enactment of a system of old age pensions for workers. Representatives of various bodies were present, including the Montreal Women's Club, though the attendance was not large. Mr. John Faulkner, organizer of the meeting, was of the opinion that the pension age should be fixed at seventy, that not less than three dollars per week should be paid, and that tramps and criminals should be excluded from the benefits of the system. The main resolution adopted was proposed by the Rev. R. W. Dickie, pastor of Crescent street Presbyterian church, as follows:—"That this meeting respectfully asks the Government to frame a law granting under wise conditions old age pensions to the deserving poor whose age debars them from earning their living." The meeting constituted itself an executive to assist the Government in any way to give effect to the resolutions.

The big workshops of the Montreal Tramways Company, in the north end, were completed during the month, and 300 skilled men are now at work building and repairing street cars.

Outremont. — The Bell Telephone Company have let a contract for the erection of a new telephone exchange to cost \$42,000. Official figures show that the total building in Outremont for 1912 amounted to \$1,582,000.

Maisonneuve. — The erection of sheds and outbuildings at the dry dock is being pushed forward. A very busy season is predicted. Building operations were pushed forward actively all the month. Official figures show that building for 1912 totalled \$2,685,825.

Westmount. — It was announced that the building for 1912 totalled \$1,824,269. A new post office to cost \$75,000, and a handsome Methodist church are among the structures to be erected in Westmount next summer.

Pointe Claire. — The new waterworks plant was put in operation during January. The municipality has now first class service in lighting, water and sewerage, the whole scheme having cost \$125,000.

Mount Royal. — Plans are announced for seventy-five miles of macadamized streets, and for the erection of a handsome town hall in this new suburb, which at present has not a single inhabitant.

Lachine and Rockfield. — Exceptional activity prevailed throughout January at the big structural iron works and car building plants of Lachine and Rockfield.

St. Laurent. — A large structure for the Grey Nuns, to be used as a Girls' Orphanage, is under construction at St. Laurent. The building will cost half a million dollars, and form one in a chain of structures in the vicinity for the nuns, which when finished will have cost five million dollars.

Hull.

Since the closing down of the sawmills, labour conditions were not as good as during the corresponding month last year, there being little to be done in the way of street cleaning.

Great industrial activity prevailed, especially in the pulp mills. Trade in general, however, was rather slack during January, as compared with the same month in 1911. Dealers and commercial travellers attribute it to the soft and rainy weather. Hours of labour and rates of wages have come down since winter set in, but wages are as high as they were at the same time last year. The cost of living is about as high as last month.

Lumber operations were delayed by the weather conditions. There is hardly any ice on the lakes, which makes hauling very difficult. Conditions, however, were favourable to log cutting.

The year 1912 as a whole was one of the most active for industry and trade and compares favourably with 1911.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Owing to the prevailing comparative mild weather and general activity labour was well employed. The situation was a little better than last month and distinctly better than during January of last year. Employment was freely offered, outside work being carried on to a greater extent than is usually possible at this time of the year.

Progress has been made on a number of big works at present being carried on in the city. A large number of men were employed on the excavation for the new customs house on Sussex street, two large new business blocks on Sparks street, the new Presbyterian church on Cooper street, the new smallpox hospital on Porter's Island, the extension to St. Luke's hospital, a new business block on Dalhousie street, repair work along the Rideau canal and river, the Bank street bridge and civic waterworks plant extension. Tenders have been called for the new Ladies' College, to be built on First avenue at a cost of \$70,000.

The Bishopric wall board factory, built at a cost of \$50,000, was completed this month at Billings' Bridge, just outside of Ottawa. Some forty hands will be employed.

Trade locally received an impetus through the re-assembling of Parliament and the influx of several thousand visitors to attend the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, which was held for three days beginning January 14th. Conditions in this regard were less favourable, however, than this month last year.

In December, 1912, nineteen building permits were issued, valued at \$199,800, compared with thirty-five, valued at \$195,060 in December, 1911.

Bank clearings amounted to \$17,490,546.30, compared with \$20,904,284.66 in December, 1911.

The civic fire department reported the loss by fire in 1912 to have been \$163,478, a decrease of \$78,540 over 1911.

The labour situation was quite harmonious except for the trouble at the Ottawa Car Company's works.

As a result of the decrease in price of fresh eggs and several grocery articles, the cost of living problem was less pressing this month than last. Bad roads kept the city market from attaining its customary size. Coke, which was used quite a lot as fuel in place of coal in the mild weather, went up from \$6 to \$6.25 and from \$6.50 to \$6.75, owing to the heavy demand. A general increase in rents is predicted for next month, as \$20,000,000 has been added to the property valuation by the assessors who arranged the basis on which this year's taxes will be collected.

The city voted this year to extend the Ottawa Electric Railway lines to Ottawa South, which will give an impetus to the tendency towards growth in that direction which is already evident.

Market gardeners suffered a lot this month from the poor condition of the roads. The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show held in Ottawa was the most successful on record, the attendance being estimated at over 12,000.

Lumbering operations in the woods were seriously hampered by the lack of ice on the rivers and lakes, and a smaller cut of logs than usual is anticipated.

Railroad contractors are being forced by the scarcity of labourers to offer higher wages than are usually obtained in this locality by these workers.

Nearly every industry in the city will be affected by the rise in the price of men and teams which will be made on May first, according to notice already given by the Horse Team Owners' Association. Increased cost of feed and equipment is urged in justification.

Pembroke. — The board of trade is negotiating with the Electric Company of Canada regarding the company's proposal to locate here a plant costing \$150,000, to employ 250 hands. The scheme is progressing favourably, nearly \$50,000 worth of stock having been subscribed by residents of Pembroke.

Carleton Place. — The annual Poultry Show held here January 7-9, proved a record success and was largely attended. The condition of this important branch of the agricultural industry was shown to be excellent.

Renfrew. — The scheme for building a civic hotel here is well underway, citizens having contributed generally. The town has suffered in the past owing to inferior hotel accommodation, and it is expected that the new hotel, which will be built in all probability early this year, will do a great deal towards improving the commercial and industrial situation locally.

Brockville.

Labour conditions continued fair and there were few unemployed except in the building trades, and compared favourably with the preceding month and also with January, 1912.

The supply of labour was equal to the demand. Industrial activity prevailed in some of the local manufactures. Especially was this the case with the Brockville Atlas Motor Car Company, where night work was done to fill orders. This company during the month gave an exhibit at Montreal Auto Show consisting of one roadster, two five-passenger and one seven-passenger cars. They also shipped a carload of automobiles to Halifax on the 24th inst. The Canadian Northern Railway have the steel laid from Brockville to Chaffey's Locks.

A meeting of the directors of the Canada Foundries and Forgings, Limited, was held in Brockville on January 15th, when a dividend of seven per cent. was declared on preferred stock.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair, and railway traffic good. In connection with steamboat traffic a record has been established by the tug Queen making a trip from Alexandria Bay to Brockville on January 24th.

Local butchers were notified during the month of an increase in the wholesale price of beef of fifty cents per hundred pounds.

Eggs dropped in price at the end of the month.

Three building permits were issued during January. Their total value was \$1,300.00.

Smith's Falls. — The Ontario Government has granted the town the sum of \$492.00 towards the training department of the Collegiate Institute. The town council have adopted an assessment commission to consist of one commissioner, a valuator and the Mayor.

Prescott. — The Montreal syndicate which purchased the Smith farm just north of Prescott have surveyed and sub-divided the property into building lots and they are on the market.

Athens. — On Jan. 10th last a by-law was carried providing \$6,000.00 for the extension and improvement of the Athens High School.

Kingston.

The conditions of the labour market have been exceptionally good for this time of the year on account of the open weather. Dalton Bros. have finished the outside work on their new warehouse, the outer construction of the workingmen's houses is also completed, and the addition to the Notre Dame convent. The locomotive works are pushing their additions ahead, taking advantage of the weather to its fullest extent. The ice-men are getting a little impatient waiting for the ice harvest. Business men are also complaining a little that trade is not as brisk as it would be if there were more snow, but on the whole conditions are fair. The building permits for December were \$10,465, the total for the year being \$645,774. Customs returns for the month of December totalled \$27,345.28, an increase of \$3,480.83 over December of 1911. The inland revenue collection for December totalled \$7,856.71. The annual statement of exports from this district to the United States shows a total of \$637,090.98, as compared with \$408,490.42 of 1911, an increase of \$248,600.56. The Dominion Textile Company have increased the

wages of their employees five per cent. This will mean an increase in the Kingston mills of about \$150 every two weeks. The by-law for the purpose of buying a motor truck for the fire department was defeated. Citizens will shortly be asked to vote on a by-law to change the government of the civic utilities and water department from a committee to a commission. The first silver to be refined from ore in Kingston is now being turned out from the furnaces of the Buffalo-Ontario Smelting Company, and a good percentage is reported. The registration at the Kingston Dairy School shows a good increase over last year. Rural mail delivery No. 1 through Pittsburgh from Kingston was put into operation the first week in January.

The 36th annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was held in this city from the 8th to the 11th. The principal questions discussed were the shipping of cheese while too green and the unsatisfactory conditions of weighing facilities. The report of G. Publow, dairy instructor, shows an increase of 1,062,251 lbs. of cheese over the make of last year, also an increase in the output of the creameries. R. A. Pringle, chairman of the Royal Commission, dwelt on the things the commission had accomplished and what it intended to do; he also contrasted the Canadian system of exporting cheese with that of New Zealand, where cheese cannot be exported unless it bears the stamp of the official referee. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, stated that 6,694,722 lbs. of butter were imported in 1912; one hundred million dollars was the amount of the annual consumption of milk and milk products in Canada. Professor Walker of Queen's University gave a highly technical demonstration of the chemical analysis of milk. Many other subjects of interest were discussed by able speakers. The auditors' report showed a balance of \$855.25, which was very satisfactory. On the whole the convention was one of the best ever held in this district.

Belleville.

Owing to exceptionally mild weather considerable outside work was able to be performed during the month. Some buildings which are in course of erection were able to be proceeded with, the principal work being upon the new foundry plant which is being erected in the eastern part of the city by the Marsh & Henthorn Company. The Tivania Electric Company are erecting a building for the testing of ore by electricity and also for the manufacture of certain electrical appliances. During the month carpenters, plasterers and labourers in general have been kept busy.

The local industries are at present busy and the prospects are that the coming season will be one of activity. There are prospects that some new industries will be established here in the near future.

The harbour commissioners of this city in company with the mayor and the representatives of the district, waited upon the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in reference to harbour improvements and a new dock. Plans and specifications for the work show an outlay of about \$250,000 for dredging and the dock.

Peterborough.

The general condition of the labour market was considered favourable. All inside industries were working full time and the labouring classes were as well employed as in any previous year at this time. Outside employment in the building trades was active and so far as the weather was concerned no inconvenience resulted. It was possible to carry on outdoor construction almost continuously so far, which has been of great benefit to belated contractors. The following money by-laws were adopted by the ratepayers at the civic elections: to provide \$12,000 for purchase of site for Henry Hope & Sons; the company agrees to erect a building and invest at least \$60,000 in building and plant and to em-

ploy from the start at least fifty hands. A By-law to provide \$10,000 for the erection of a garbage incinerator. A by-law to provide \$120,000 for a distribution plant for street and house lighting by the Hydro Electric Commission. A significant feature in the financial statement of the city is that the charity department appropriation was \$600.00 less in 1912 than in 1909. The water commissioners' annual report shows that in the six years of the present water works system the volume of water pumped into the city has increased by 297,476,535 gallons. The customs receipts show an increase of \$18,722.42 for the month of December over the corresponding period of last year and nearly \$50,000 more than for the year of 1911.

The annual meeting of the Dummer and Douro Agricultural Society was held on January 20th. This society is purely a stock society, not holding any exhibitions, and is the means of introducing pure-bred sires in this locality.

The annual meeting of the Warsaw Cheese and Butter Company was held on January 15th. The value of product for past season, not including whey or whey butter, was \$23,583.74; the average milk per pound of cheese was 11.07; average price 13.05c. The Central Smith Dairy Company reported a very successful year. The figures for the year amounted to \$22,200.00 in cheese and butter manufactured, the cheese business being particularly good.

The manufacturing concerns enjoyed active conditions. The Canadian General Electric Company has been awarded the contract for machinery for the power plant in connection with the street railway system for Brandon, Man.

Lindsay. — Another storey is being added to the mill of the Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills. This, together with the general overhauling of the structure and the installation of new and modern machinery, will greatly enlarge the capacity of the plant. The National Concrete Manufacturing Company was organized with increased capital stock for the manufacture of all lines of cement and con-

crete\$ articles. The capital stock is \$75,000.

Orillia.

The factories have been busy during the month, but outside work has, as usual at this season, been slack.

The destruction by fire of the Canada Refining and Smelting Company's smelter threw about eighty men out of work, temporarily. Some found other employment, and some have been given work by the company, in making preparations for rebuilding.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, Mr. J. C. Miller, the retiring president, reported that at the close of 1912, the Orillia factories were giving employment to 1488 employees, that during the year they had paid in wages \$802,650, and turned out products to the value of \$4,692,200. This was an increase in each case of between twenty-five and thirty per cent. over the previous year. Mr. M. T. Mulcahy was elected president of the board for 1913, and has already begun a vigorous campaign for new industries.

On January 10th instant, the Board of Trade held a banquet to mark the advent into Orillia of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Besides half a dozen representatives of the company the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario and other public men were present. The town looks for improved railway service as a result of the visit of the C. P. R. officials.

Representatives of the Central Railway of Canada held a meeting here on January 13th and resolutions were passed endorsing the company's proposal to build a line from Montreal to Midland through Orillia, with branch lines from Fenelon Falls to Port Stanley, and from Orillia to Goderich; also endorsing the company's application for the usual Parliamentary grants, and the suggestion that the Intercolonial should secure running rights over the line.

The Railway Commission has issued an order for interswitching between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Commission has also approved the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway's route plan, for its line from here to Hamlet.

The ice harvest has begun here. The ice is thirteen to fifteen inches thick, with six to eight inches of clear blue ice. As there is little ice south of this, it is anticipated that outside firms will be cutting here before long.

Owing to the mild winter, the price of butter and eggs has not gone up as usual at this season. The tendency is rather downwards.

Tenders were invited by the Department of Militia and Defence for the erection of an armoury. It is understood that the tenders exceeded the estimates, and no action on them has yet been announced.

Work has been begun on the erection of a large brick block on the main street, opposite the market square.

Midland. — The ratepayers passed a by-law granting a bonus of \$25,000 for a floating dry dock here. Also one for \$15,000 for electric light extension.

Barrie. — A by-law for \$50,000 for additions to the Collegiate Institute was passed by the ratepayers; also one for \$25,000 for paving, and another for \$7,000 for hydro-electric connections.

Toronto

Labour conditions during January were generally satisfactory. Skilled labour in most lines was well employed, and the unusual mildness of the season was favourable to outdoor work, so that there were fewer unskilled labourers out of employment than is generally the case at this season. The building trade was more active than during the corresponding period of last year, and the large number of unfinished contracts furnished work for a considerable percentage of the indoor trades. The total approximate value of buildings erected in 1912 was \$27,401,761, as against \$24,374,539

in 1911. Many large contracts are being given out pointing to great activity early in the spring. Apartment houses to the number of eighty, costing in the aggregate \$2,205,500, were erected last year. A new twenty-storey office building will be erected by the Toronto Investment Company on the northeast corner of King and Yonge streets, at a cost of \$2,400,000, a portion of which will be occupied by the Royal Bank. The Dominion Bank will erect a new building of ten storeys, 190 ft. in height, on the site of their present building on the southwest corner of King and Yonge streets. The Temple-Pattison Company, manufacturers of dental supplies, will erect a five-storey warehouse at 243 College street. The Eastern Rubber Company, Ltd., have secured a site on Eastern avenue for the erection of a modern factory and warehouse, employing upwards of 400 men. The Heintzman Piano Company will put up a brick and steel addition to their factory four storeys in height at a cost of \$30,000. Samuel May Company are erecting a four-storey brick and concrete factory for the manufacture of billiard tables, to cost \$50,000.

At the civic elections on January 1st the electors carried by large majorities the eight money by-laws submitted to them involving expenditures to the amount of \$13,000,000. At the meeting of the city council on January 27th six of the by-laws received a third reading. The by-laws to raise \$6,677,000 for a duplicate water works system and \$1,378,000 for an addition to the filtration plant were held over for further consideration, recent developments having cast doubts on both projects. The plebiscite vote taken at the civic election on the question of assessing improvements and business incomes on a power basis than land values was in favour of the change by a large majority.

The Toronto Housing Company's project for the building of one hundred houses for workmen in the east end has been blocked by a legal decision preventing the closing of Sparkdale and Bain avenues, which interferes with the

company's plans. A new location may be sought for.

The receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for December were \$484,601, as against \$427,629 in December, 1911, the city receiving \$56,835 as against \$47,184. The receipts of the Gerrard street car line up to January 2nd were \$1,347, and the deficit \$1,495. It is expected that the first year of operation will show a deficit of \$35,880.

The Toronto District Labour Council elected the following officials on January 16th. President C. F. Holl; vice-president, James Watt; corresponding secretary, J. H. Ballantyne; treasurer, W. J. Storey. Executive committee, M. C. Clark, C. Donovan, J. T. Richardson and P. C. Young.

On January 22nd a deputation of representatives of organized labour, headed by Allan Studholme, M.P.P., held a conference with Sir James Whitney and presented a series of twenty-one resolutions asking for reforms in existing legislation affecting labour, including provincial control of telegraph and telephone systems, increased taxation of land values, measures for the prevention of accidents on street railways, and an eight-hour day for women, children and miners.

A report presented at the board meeting of the House of Industry on January 21st showed that 431 new families, including 770 children, had received outdoor relief during the month, bringing the total number of families on the books up to 804. The number of casuals sheltered was 312 and there were 170 inmates in the Home.

The report of the Imperial Home Reunion Association, presented at the annual meeting on the 15th, showed that during the year 1,304 persons had been brought to Toronto. The amount expended was \$36,937, of which \$14,394 had been repaid in instalments.

The bakers have advanced the price of the 24 oz. loaf of "home-made" bread from five to six cents.

The metal and engineering trades were active most of the month, though many

of the plants closed down temporarily at the beginning of the year for stock-taking. Wood workers, furniture makers, upholsterers and piano workers were well employed. Custom tailors were not so busy as last month, but had a fair amount of work. Garment workers, boot and shoe workers and furriers were active. Printers and bookbinders had plenty of work. Photo-engravers employed by four firms to the number of about one hundred went on strike on January 27th, the principal grievance being the refusal of the employers to recognize the union or make a collective agreement as to the rate of wages. The by-law requiring barber shops to close at eight o'clock every night except Saturday was quashed by the court on January 10th on the ground that the number of signatures to the petition for the by-law was less than required by the statute. The city council has decided to pass another by-law to the same effect.

Lansing and Willowdale. — The Toronto & York Radial Railway Company has begun supplying electric light to private customers in the villages of Lansing and Willowdale, having secured the right to erect poles along Yonge street.

Hamilton.

The demand for labour during January was fairly good and compared favourably with the corresponding month a year ago. The open weather has enabled building operations to be carried on more extensively than is customary at this season of the year. The Tuckett Tobacco factory, which has been closed down for three weeks, resumed operations. The National Steel Car Company of this city has received an order from the Canadian Northern Railway for 600 box and 200 flat cars; this together with other large orders lately received will keep a large staff of workmen fully employed for several months.

The Deering Company have 2,500 men on their pay list at present, the largest number of hands employed at

any time since the company commenced operations here. Several of the departments were working overtime. The work on the extension of the revetment wall will be commenced shortly. The contract calls for the expenditure of \$25,000.

Plans are out for the erection of the Griffin Amusement Company's large theatre on James street and work will be begun as soon as the weather condition will permit.

Large extensions which will give employment to hundreds of labourers will be undertaken by the Hamilton Street Railway as soon as the spring opens.

The work of erecting Hydro-Electric poles in East Hamilton is progressing rapidly.

A Provincial charter has been granted to the National Cannery, Limited, of this city. The share capital is \$40,000.

The Elk Fire Brick Company has also been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000.

The Eversharp Pencil Company has decided to locate here and will occupy the factory formerly used by the Egg-O Baking Powder Company for the present. About forty boys and girls will be employed at the start.

During 1912 twelve new industries located here with a total authorized capital of over nine million dollars and an invested capital of over two million dollars. When these plants are completed they will employ over 26,000 hands.

Permits for new factory buildings totalled \$1,226,100, while 1,507 permits valued at \$5,491,800 show an increase of \$1,236,070 over those of 1911. The coming spring and summer are expected to eclipse any previous years in the history of the city in increased building operations.

Several large factories will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the increased number of workmen, which the factories will bring to the city will necessitate the erection of hundreds of houses.

The Separate School Board has decided to erect three new schools during the present year.

Bank clearings for January amounted to \$15,936,304, an increase of \$3,265,362 over the corresponding month of last year.

Building permits issued during January numbered thirty-four, valued at \$151,500, being an increase of \$112,250 over January of last year.

Hamilton Stereotypers, who were formerly members of the Toronto Union have formed a local union here.

Steps are being taken by the local Printers', Pressmen's, Stereotypers' and Bookbinders' Unions to form an Allied Trades Council here.

The cutting and trimming branches of the clothing trades have taken steps toward the formation of a local union here.

Job printers have signed a new five-year agreement at an increased rate of wages.

The immigration authorities have made arrangements for the arrival of about 200 immigrants who will be available for farmers, who require help in this locality.

The year just closed was the record year in the city's history as far as manufacturing was concerned, and travellers representing local firms report largely increased orders for goods and say that the future outlook for big business was never so promising as it is at the present time.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has started work on its Toronto-Hamilton branch and has a large gang of workmen employed at Clarkson's grading and laying ties and rails.

Waterdown. — The Wentworth Orchard Society Company has been doing a good business during the fall and early part of the winter season in the apple trade in connection with their evaporator business, not only buying a large quantity of apples which would have been a loss to the owners, but giving employment to a large number of boys, girls and women who would have

been out of employment were it not for this new line of work in the village.

Niagara Falls.

January was mild, rainy and stormy, causing many interruptions to outdoor employment, but, on the whole, conditions were quite satisfactory. Few men of any trade were idle except for short periods owing to weather conditions.

Trade suffered from the unfavourable weather and the usual January dullness, but the depression was of normal proportions.

The Auburn Nurseries Company purchased additional land at Queenston. Orchards throughout the district suffered to some extent from sleet storms.

Manufacturing industries reported busy included the shredded wheat, corrugated paper, chain and trap, corset, hat, suspender, neckwear, small metal-wares, shoe fittings and chemical fertilizer factories. Among those less busy than in December were cutlery and silver-plating and metal can factories and canneries.

The American Cyanamid Company, manufacturers of chemical fertilizers, had 350 men employed and paid out \$15,000 per month in wages. The enlarged works will require 250 more men.

Welland. — To establish the municipal electric light system, the town council purchased the local plant of the Ontario Power Company for \$26,250 and contracted with that company for a supply of power at \$14 per h.p. per annum. By-laws to aid the Empire Cotton Mills Company and to raise \$9,750 for water-works improvements were carried. Two hundred men were employed in the erection of the cotton mills.

Thorold township. — By-laws were passed granting concessions to the Beaver Board Company, a glass factory, a gas company and an electric railway.

Port Colborne. — The first train over the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg to Cochrane carried 20,000 bushels of wheat for the Maple Leaf Milling Company's mill here. It was ground.

producing 9,000 barrels of flour, and re-shipped, en route to South Africa, within twenty-four hours. Contracts for the duplication of the present mill require the work to be completed in June. The staff will then be increased from one hundred to 240 men. Vessels passing through the Welland canal during 1912 numbered 2,889, exceeding all previous records. A large staff of engineers are still engaged in surveying for the enlargement of the canal.

Fort Erie. — The Langdon factory which has been idle, was running again.

St. Catharines.

The labour market continued active, and labour generally was well employed. Although only six building permits were filed at the city buildings, they amounted to \$10,500. The extensive building operations being carried on in this city have made such a demand for building brick that the local brick plants have not been able to supply enough. To meet this demand, Paton and Bray, the local brick manufacturers, have decided to install new machinery and a complete up-to-date drying plant, which will increase their output to about three times as much as it is at present.

Canning factories have all closed down for the winter season.

Ice cutting and driving were quiet on account of mild weather.

Masons and bricklayers were exceptionally busy. All factories were running full time, and some overtime.

Port Dalhousie. — Labour was well employed.

Merriton. — Favourable conditions prevailed during the month.

Thorold. — The labour market was active to busy with conditions of employment good.

Brantford.

Labour was well employed, and conditions compared very favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Nearly all the factories were working

full time, and the men employed in the engine-works were very busy. The textile workers were busy and advertisements for more help appeared in the press. Boot and shoe workers were busy, as were also the garment workers. Outside work has had but little hindrance during the month, and quite a large number of men have been employed on the corporation's sewer work. In building operations the bricklayers were quieter, but a number of men have secured other employment. The trades engaged in the interior work of building operations were fairly well employed. A fire at the cordage works destroyed a warehouse and contents valued at \$125,000.00, but luckily it was prevented doing damage to the factory. Tenders have been invited for the erection of a new Government building, which is to be erected here. No great changes have taken place during this month in conditions of labour or living. Little was done in agriculture, and but a few men have sought farm employment at the Bureau of Labour.

The manufactures have mostly been active. The textile trades continued busy, and the firms are constantly advertising for a further supply of help. The clothing trades were fairly busy, especially garment workers and boot and shoe workers.

The metal trades were well employed, the workers in the machinery, engine and radiator works being extremely busy. Two of the plow works were not very busy and have not a full complement of men on, but the men who were laid off have secured other employment.

Wood workers were generally busy, whether in the heavy or lighter trades. The building industry is yet in an active state, but few permits have been taken out so far this year.

Paris. — Workmen were well employed. The factories were all busy, and there were vacancies in the textile trades. The building operations are all completed. The work on the Hydro Electric transforming station, between here and Brantford, will be commenced as soon as possible.

Guelph.

The labour market during January was fair. Outside work became quieter as compared with the preceding month, in other lines of industry, however, the busy conditions reported last month were maintained. Some of the factories were closed down during the earlier part of the month for stock-taking and repairs but work has been resumed with full staffs.

The International Sand, Lime, Brick and Machinery Company will erect a \$90,000 plant here as early in the spring as possible, and will begin the manufacture of sand lime bricks and artificial stone on an extensive scale. They will employ fifty hands to begin with, working night and day shifts the year round.

Another industry for the manufacture of musical furniture goods, such as piano stools, gramophone record cabinets and other similar lines will locate in a flat of the Burr factory. The machinery is already being installed.

The report of the Industrial Commissioner for Guelph shows that a total of \$388,784 was expended in building in Guelph during the past year. In addition \$200,000 was expended in new buildings on the outskirts of the city. These include the Dominion Linen Mills, the buildings at the Prison Farm and at the Ontario Agricultural college, the erection of which gave employment to a large number of Guelph mechanics and labourers.

A house building society is being formed in the city, the object being to erect houses wherever there is the greatest demand for them. It is hoped the scheme will considerably relieve the demand for workingmen's houses.

On January 16th the Industrial School, under control of the Board of Education was opened, and over 250 students enrolled in the different classes. The number of applications far outnumbered expectations, and extra accommodation will have to be provided for. The Board are highly gratified

with the interest being taken in these night classes.

Customs returns for the month of December, 1912 were \$22,039.56 an increase of \$6,122.16 over the corresponding month of 1911.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair for the month.

The Guelph Musical Society Band have organized and formed a local union of the American Federation of Musicians, thirty-two being enrolled.

Work on the farms consisted mainly of caring for stock and marketing produce.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was held early in the month when delegates to the number of 150 were present, composed of representative farmers and many ex-students of the college. Encouraging reports were read and keen interest taken in all the sessions.

The Short Term Courses at the Ontario Agricultural College also opened early in the month with a large attendance. Much interest is being taken in these courses by those interested in stock and seed judging poultry raising, bee keeping, dairying, etc.

Berlin.

Labour conditions were not quite as favourable as during January of last year, but were a little better than those of last month. The Kaufman Rubber Company and the Merchants' Rubber Company, employing about six hundred hands, which were laid off the latter part of December, resumed operations. Work on the new rubber tire factory progressed favourably, a double shift, day and night gang, ninety men to shift, was worked the greater part of the month. The W. E. Wollfe Shoe Company, Ltd., factory will soon be ready for business in the new, modernly equipped, sanitary factory building on Wilmot street. The building is two storeys high one hundred by forty-five feet. This firm will manufacture ladies' fine shoes. The most successful season of

the Dominion Sugar Company closed during the month, the amount of beets handled being 39,000 tons and the amount of sugar made was 9,090,000 pounds, about 300 men being steadily employed. Furniture, boot and shoe factories and tanners were all running full time, while shirt and collar and white-wear factories are still short of female help. Retail as well as wholesale trade was fair, while customs returns show an increase over Dec., 1911, of \$31,957.11 for 1912 against \$27,666.68 for Dec., 1911. There were only five building permits issued during December. These were for dwellings and amounted to \$5,195.00. There were no strikes or no material changes in rate of wages and the cost of living remained practically the same during the month.

Of the five by-laws submitted to the ratepayers only two were carried, namely, to build a new fire hall and equip same (\$18,800) in North Ward, and the one to spend \$6,000 for municipal barns for garbage horses and dwelling for caretaker in West Ward. The Lippert, Hackborn and public abattoir by-laws were defeated. The superintendent of the Berlin Street Railway Company reports receipts for December \$4,283.07, expenditures \$3,178.17, showing a profit of \$1,104.90 for last month. The number of passengers carried was 93,474. The contract for painting and decorating St. Mary's church has been given out and work has been started. This will amount to \$10,000.00.

Farmers are not very busy at present, and the outlook for fall wheat is not bright. The ice crop so far has been a failure, caused by rain and mild weather.

Over forty furniture firms exhibited in Berlin during the second week in January. There were eighteen firms from Berlin, five from Waterloo, and eighteen from other cities of Ontario. The exhibit was a success in every way.

Galt. — Factories were all running full time, with no labour unrest. The Galt board of trade will aid workingmen to bring their families to town.

Elmira. — Elmira ratepayers by a sweeping majority carried the Hydro Electric by-law, also the by-law to grant a loan of \$10,000 to the Elmira Furniture Company. Factories were all working full time, and the outlook for 1913 is bright.

Woodstock.

Labour conditions were good, the various manufacturing plants all working steadily. Furniture manufacturers were busy, and expect to be busy. The wagonmakers say that the stocks of wagons are nearly cleared out, and they expect a good demand to follow. Manufacturers of organs and pianos say they expect fully as good a year as last, which was above the average. Manufacturers of stoves and furnaces look forward to a busy season. The extensive building in all parts of the country is likely to cause a good demand for stoves and furnaces. Altogether Woodstock manufacturers are facing the future with confidence.

There is little unsupplied demand for labour of any kind. What demand there is is for skilled men, moulders, pipe-organ workers, cabinet makers and bench hands. Some of the factories report a good many enquiries for work by unskilled hands. Probably a good many of the applicants are transients, passing through. The police say it is very difficult to get work for men who drift in from other places. On the other hand there has been seldom a winter season when there was less complaint from residents of the town of want of work.

The past season was an unusually good one in the building trade, and there is still some building going on. A system of issuing building permits went into force with the beginning of this year.

So far four building permits have been issued, representing a total value of \$36400.

Stratford.

Labour conditions continued satisfactory all branches of labour being

employed. Weather conditions were favourable for outside operations with the result that the building trades were busy for this time of year.

The building permits for the month of December amounted to \$70,000, while the total permits for the year 1912 amounted to \$367,233 being an increase of \$264,233 over 1911. The prospects are bright for the building trades in the year 1913.

The two by-laws voted on at the municipal elections were carried; one was for street railway, the other for park improvements. The railroads were busy. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good. The excise returns for the port of Stratford amounted to \$5,444.41 for December.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market.

The farmers were engaged in feeding their cattle and teaming which is the usual work at this time of year. All manufacturing industries continued active with orders ahead and the outlook good for an active season's work.

Tavistock. — The Tavistock Felt Boot Company which the ratepayers of the village agreed to bonus to the extent of \$10,000 will start building operations at once and expect to be running by January 1914. The company will employ fifty hands at the start.

London.

Mild to open weather prevailed and outdoor work continued throughout the month. Bricklayers were able to lay brick on all buildings under construction, though not working full time. A number of sewers are being constructed, and tree trimming continued throughout the city.

At the municipal elections a by-law was carried by the ratepayers to buy a whole city block, on which the armouries stand, and tear down all the other buildings on the property, including the large McCormick biscuit and candy factory. The city will erect a city hall on the west end, and turn the remainder into

a Federal Square, with the armouries on the east end.

The McCormick Company have purchased land in the east end to build a \$250,000.00 factory on the property, and will occupy same by April 1st 1914.

A by-law was also passed to loan the Dennis Wire and Iron Works \$25,000, and they have secured land on which they will build another factory to make metallic fireproof window frames.

The Corn Flake factory have their large new premises nearly completed, and will soon vacate their old factory.

A new firm commenced business during the month manufacturing patent mouthpieces and other appliances for the telephone.

A by-law passed the council providing for the closing of barber shops at 7.30 p.m. on the first five days of week, and at 10 p.m. on Saturdays. This is one-half hour earlier than formerly.

The scarcity of female labour is greatly embarrassing those firms that use this class of labour, and the demand continues to grow stronger. Buildings for factory purposes are almost impossible to obtain in this city, and in consequence those having buildings are holding them at greatly increased values.

Chatham.

Labour conditions did not vary much from the previous month, the continued mild weather being favourable for outside workmen in the building trades. There were only six permits issued amounting to \$6,650 which were all for tenement houses. A number of builders' labourers were unable to obtain steady employment. Bricklayers were idle, while plasterers were employed only part of the time.

The fire chief presented his annual report for the building permits at the first meeting of the city council. During the year there were 166 permits, 106 for new frame buildings, twenty-seven remodelled frame buildings, thirty-two new brick buildings, three remodelled brick buildings and cement block, total cost \$201,591. The 1911 permits were

eighty-six in number amounting to \$195,147.

At the municipal elections, by-laws were carried authorizing the expenditure of \$14,000 for bridges.

All factories were working full time, planing mills and carriage factories being especially active. There were no reports of unrest among any branch of tradesmen.

Farmers have finished all work except looking after stock-farm; produce still commands good prices, hay \$12.00 a ton, which is slightly lower than 1912; live hogs remain firm in prices at \$8.25 to \$8.50, good beef is very scarce.

Windsor.

Labour conditions in this district have not changed to any extent from last month. Factories, mills and manufactures were running full time and retail stores reported a busy month. Building trades were not as active owing to the weather, but so far the men have lost little time.

Building permits for 1912 numbered 448 valued at \$1,098,063.

Real estate transactions were brisk, especially in Sandwich, caused through the proposed \$20,000,000 steel plant. Windsor has secured the Tudhope Automobile Manufacturing Company covering ten acres, value of building \$75,000.

St. Thomas.

There was a slight falling off in the demand for labour, but notwithstanding this, all classes were well employed. Weather conditions were favourable for those engaged in the building trades and considerable outside work was done during the month. The falling off in the demand for unskilled labour was due to the scarcity of work usually provided at this time of year, such as handling snow, keeping the railroads clear for traffic, and harvesting the ice. So far, no attempt has been made to harvest the summer supply of ice.

Local industries report an active month. The Canadian Iron Corporation has closed a deal for the purchase of property adjoining their plant, with a view to enlarging the foundry. The business of this company has shown remarkable development during the past few years and additional space is necessary to handle the increased volume of business.

The St. Thomas Packing Company have just concluded a most successful year, one of the best in its history. During the year 20,000 hogs were handled. The hog killing capacity of the plant is stated to be 200 hogs daily. In addition to the output of meat, the factory does a large business in butter and cheese. About \$150,000 were paid out for butter and cheese and \$230,000 for hogs during the year just closed. The company employ forty-two hands, the pay-roll amounting to about \$25,000 annually.

The cold storage plant being erected in this city is nearing completion. It is expected to be ready for business in a few months. The main building will be twenty by seventy-eight feet and four stories in height. Special provision will be made for the storage of fish and it is likely that the Port Stanley fish shippers will avail themselves of the opportunity offered them to place their shipments pending negotiations.

Work on the erection of the E. T. Wright Shoe Company's factory will be commenced at an early date. The Victoria block site has been cleared of the old buildings, and with the erection of the new factory the west end section of the city will take on new life. Fifty-six hands are employed in the temporary quarters of the factory. With the factory in first-class running order the number of workers will be considerably increased.

Information has been given out that the Michigan Central Railway will commence the erection of box cars in this city within a few months. It is

reported that the company will erect new shops, the site of the old round house being mentioned as the location of the new building. The building of box cars will necessitate an increased staff of car workers. With the round house, recently completed, and new machine shops to be erected, the Michigan Central plant will compare favourably with any railway plant in Ontario.

Two by-laws were submitted to the ratepayers and carried on January 27th. The first concerned the bringing to the city of the Sedicoe & Hathaway Shoe Company of Detroit. This company asked that the expense of moving their equipment from Detroit and installing it in St. Thomas might be borne by the city of St. Thomas, the expense not to exceed \$8,000. In consideration, the company agreed to employ eighty hands the first year and not less than one hundred thereafter, for a period of ten years. It is estimated that the wages to be paid out by the new company will be between \$40,000 and \$50,000 annually. The second by-law concerned the Thomas Brothers factory. This company requested the city to guarantee bonds to the extent of \$30,000, for ten years, the company to pay interest and principal on the bonds. It was desired to increase the factory and the company wanted the city to back the loan. In consideration the company agreed to erect a modern brick building, three stories high, fifty by two hundred feet and to give employment to one hundred additional hands.

Survey parties are working north of this city. One party represents the Canadian Northern Railway, the other the Hydro-Electric Line to Windsor.

The by-law to reduce the number of liquor licenses in this city was defeated by a majority of 617.

No building permits were entered during January.

Peaceful conditions prevail in labour circles in this city and district.

Owen Sound.

There was a good demand for labour and an improvement was shown over last year's conditions for the same period. Factories and mills were running full time. All lines of trade, including the retail trade, and shipping were busy for the season. Wages remained the same as last month but higher than for the month last year.

No building permits have been issued this month. For building this is the quiet season, only those engaged in inside work being employed to any extent.

Work has been suspended for a time on the match factory building. The other new factories are being pushed to completion.

On the 6th January \$50,000 was voted to extend the electric light plant \$5,000 to build new factory sites, and it was decided to guarantee the bonds of the Owen Sound Rolling Mills Company to the extent of \$75,000.

Saw mills were busy. While a considerable number of logs are still available in this locality most of the timber is rafted in the summer time from timber limits on other parts, where workmen are now busy getting ready for next year's cut.

Cobalt.

Conditions in labour were unchanged during the month and very little unrest, apart from that caused by the Porcupine miners' strike, was evinced. At Porcupine the mines affected by the dispute seem to be progressing rapidly despite the fact that the men are still out. Work was started on the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company's plant at Iroquois Falls and it is expected that the plant will be working by March, 1914. At present flooded lands where the dam is built are being cleared and the seven mile spur line to the Abitibi river from the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway is under contract. The Elk Lake branch of the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway will open early in the coming month.

Sault Ste. Marie.

On account of this part of the country becoming somewhat isolated at the close of navigation and remaining so until the ice breaks up in the spring and the industries being confined to the steel plant and the paper mill and their belongings, there is but little to report during the winter months when nothing unusual occurs at these large industries. The building trades had an active summer and fall, but with the exception of inside finishing in a number of buildings for which there appears to be ample help, there will now be a slackening off until spring. There are three or four trap rock plants for the purpose of making building material for good roads going in this winter that promise to add to the industrial activity in the early spring. It is also understood that a large dry dock will be commenced about the beginning of April. An assured building boom and increased mercantile activity through the extension of the Algoma Central Railway, is assured and next summer is likely to be the most active season in the history of the place and its surroundings.

Fort William and Port Arthur.

Labour was generally well employed for the month of January. With the close of navigation at these ports naturally a great deal of the work falls off and the closing of freight sheds and coal docks throws hundreds of men out of that class of work. Many of these go out into the bush to the many tie and lumber camps in the vicinity, some go to railway construction work and some go back and live on their homesteads, cutting and bringing in cord wood for sale, a few always remain in town to obtain any casual work that may be found.

The industries already here have been carrying on work during the month except the Port Arthur Waggon Works which company is undergoing a complete reorganization, and in the

meantime all operations at the factory have ceased.

The new car works at Fort William are busy constructing their shops and employing many men. The western dry docks have been busy all the month. The extension of the Canadian Northern Railroad elevator have kept many men busy.

There has practically been no change in the cost of living from that of the last two months of 1912.

The homesteaders were busy with their winter harvest of cord wood, ties, piles and posts. There is a ready market in these two cities for cord wood, and there are always contracts ready to take all the ties the settlers can provide, in addition there have been a great number of tamarac piles brought in which are being used for dock extensions on the Port Arthur water front.

Labourers for railway construction work are in constant demand by the labour agencies with offers of from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars a day, but no direct report has so far come to hand from the men themselves as to how much they are getting on the work.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Labour, necessary to finish the interiors of large buildings, has been constantly employed during the month. The city council is considering the question of the high cost of living. Fresh eggs have risen in price from 45 cents to 50 cents per dozen since last month. There has been a good freight movement both East and West. The reopening of the Transcona Railway shops, operated by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, was welcomed in labour circles. The strikers are expected to return to work at an early date. A city contractor was fined \$50 and costs for erecting unsafe scaffolding.

Dairy men report a good month for the season of the year. Lumber mills

were busy. Manufacturers report a good month.

St. Boniface. — The Gamewell Fire Alarm System is being installed throughout the city. A by-law for the union of the municipality of St. Vital with the city of St. Boniface, will be submitted to the vote of the electors of the places named, early in February. The city will unite with the city of Winnipeg and neighbouring municipalities, in the working out of an adequate water scheme.

Brandon.

Considering the season of the year, labour was well employed during the past month and conditions were as good as during the preceding month, and slightly better than during the corresponding month of last year. Work is still being carried on at the asylum, and on the Winter Fair Arena. The Canadian Northern Railway have commenced the construction of a large addition to their freight sheds here. Advertising appeared in the local papers for carpenters, labourers and steam-fitters for the winter fair building.

Work on the street railway is still being carried on, so that the car service will be enabled to commence immediately upon receipt of cars.

The contract has been let for the two bridges that are necessary before the Grand Trunk Railway can enter the city. It is expected that the railway will be in operation before the Dominion fair in July.

An increase in the price of eggs was the only change in the cost of living.

During the month a convention of the Grain Growers' Association was held in the city, nearly five hundred delegates attending.

The City Council has decided to open a market, at which farmers will be able to bring their produce and sell direct to the consumer. A market commissioner has been appointed and space is being prepared in the city's portion of the winter fair buildings.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have let the contract for its two bridges on the spur line to Brandon.

Dauphin

The Board of Trade held its annual meeting on January 10, when a large number of members attended. The balance sheet of accounts and the various reports all showed steady progress had been made during the year. A great amount of work was laid before the committee for the coming year. An extensive and progressive publicity campaign is to be prosecuted. Investigations will also be made with a view to erecting and operating cold storage and abattoir and open market as this district is fast becoming settled with dairy farmers. It was shown that at no time in the history of the town were the prospects so bright as at the present.

The new branch of the Bank of Montreal was opened for business during the month.

The roads in from the surrounding country having been in good shape for several weeks now have given the farmers an opportunity to ship their grain. Many loads have been brought into the elevators and mills. Over 300,000 bushels have been shipped from this point to the East.

The annual seed fair of the Dauphin Agricultural Society took place on January 15th to 17th. Lectures were given free by the staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Subjects appertaining to the grading of grain, identification of seeds and the care of cattle, horses and stock were discussed.

Contracts are being let for the building of two new stores and a bank on the corner of Main and Burrows Ave. Plans are in preparation for two stores on the north side which will be commenced as soon as the weather opens.

Structural alterations are being rushed on the basements of the three stores in the Malcolm block which were slightly damaged a few weeks ago.

They are expected to be opened again shortly.

Another firm has located in the town. The Canadian Oil Company have purchased property and will make Dauphin their head quarters for this district.

The annual general meeting of the Eagle Scrub Cutting Manufacturing Company was held on Thursday last in the offices of the Company. The Directors' report and the balance sheet show a very successful eight months' trading. This company has only been in business since May 1st and have already had to double their staff, their cutter being one of the best implements devised for cutting scrub. Their business has extended as far as British Columbia and far south in the States.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

During the early part of the month, a decided change took place in regard to the employment of labour. Previous to January exceptionally mild weather prevailed, so much so, that building operations were carried on to a large extent, but the beginning of the year saw a sudden change which rendered outside work difficult, and the contractors decided to close down for the winter.

As a result of the foregoing change there was a large amount of unemployment among the building trades and conditions compared unfavourably with the preceding month.

Much satisfaction was expressed in both wholesale and retail trades.

Building permits, total for 1912, \$8,047,309; 1911, \$5,089,070.

Street railway earnings, total for 1912, \$98,844.26; 1911, \$24,547.40.

Bank clearings, total for 1912, \$115,727,648; 1911, \$73,032,088.

Customs returns, total for 1912, \$1,088,008.84; 1911, \$790,435.41.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Labour have formulated a scheme whereby a num-

ber (about 500) of farm labourers will be assisted to this country and to be allocated to different points throughout the province.

It is hoped by the authorities that in this way, labour shortage will be minimized.

Moosejaw.

The continued cold weather during January had a deterrent effect on the employment of labour as a great many buildings were closed down. There are several large buildings, however, under construction and some houses on which work has been continued all through the winter.

Carpenters were probably in greater demand than any other tradesmen. Freight shipments were heavier this year than in any previous year but this is largely accounted for by the increased population.

Agriculture is of course at its slackest period and the only work being done is caring for the stock. The Grand Trunk Pacific are doing some cut and fill work and also some bridge work within the city limits but other construction gangs have been paid off.

Saskatoon.

There was a general falling off in the amount of labour employed occasioned by the cold weather. On the whole the number of skilled mechanics employed exceeded the number employed in January of last year, there was, however, an excess of labour over the demand for some.

Work was commenced on a new hotel at Factoria near the city, employing some of the labour available. The new street railway has been running since the first of the month and employs many men on the tracks, etc., in addition to the regular employees.

Labour was generally well employed and the demand exceeded the supply.

The erection of the works of the Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company, the largest of their kind

west of Montreal, has been proceeding apace, and used up all available labour in the building and allied trades.

Appended are the complete statistics for the year 1912 which will show the commercial activity during the past twelve months:—

POPULATION.	
1911—8,000	1912—12,000
ASSESSMENT.	
1911	\$12,000,000
1912	\$17,866,112
RATE OF TAXATION.	
1911—13.33m	1912—13m
CUSTOMS RETURNS.	
Value of Imports, April to December.	
1911—\$181,291	1912—\$371,203
DUTIES COLLECTED.	
1911—\$50,690	1912—\$102,543
HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.	
1911—2,099	1912—2,263
BUILDING PERMITS.	
1911—\$921,595	1912—\$2,008,000
WATER MAINS.	
1911—15 miles	1912—19½ miles
SIDEWALKS.	
1911—12 miles	1912—15 miles
SEWERAGE.	
1911—13 miles	1912—17 miles
BANKS.	
1911—7	1912—10
HOTELS.	
1911—7	1912—10

Quiet conditions prevailed in agriculture. There was a good demand for horses. Large quantities of white fish, etc., are arriving from the north.

There are about 7,000 men now employed in the lumber camps around Prince Albert. A new industry is springing up in Prince Albert and competent potters are being engaged in the manufacture of earthenware.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions remained much the same. Employment was good with the exception of the outside building trades which were adversely affected by the cold weather. Inside workers were busy.

Edmonton.

The labour market was less active than during the previous month, owing to very cold weather, which caused the closing down of all outside work. As might have been expected, the first part of the month was very quiet for business in general, but towards the end the situation seemed to have improved. The returns for the month of December were as follows:—

	Dec. 1911	Dec. 1912	In-crease
Bank Clearings.....	\$14,138,712	21,649,209	53 %
Customs Returns.....	78,710	125,249	59 %
Building Permits.....	74,735 }	680,532	676 %
(Strathcona)	12,925 }		
Post Office (Stamps o'ly)	15,352 }	23,126	40 %
(Strathcona)	1,150 }		
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.	660,768	1,128,372	71 %
Revenue.....	27,329	45,577	67 %
Homestead Entries....	427	393	—

TOTAL FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

	1910	1911	1912	Increase 1912 over 1911.
Bank Clearing+	\$ 71,633,115	\$121,438,304	\$220,727,622	89 %
Customs Returns	363,736	705,236	1,504,756	113 %
Building Permits	2,159,106	3,672,260	14,446,819	250 %
(Strathcona)		457,128 }		
Post Office (Stamps only)	83,411 }	114,565 }	175,489	40 %
(Strathcona)		10,821 }		
Street Railways:—				
Passengers Carried	3,688,859	6,296,824	11,250,404	78 %
Revenue	\$157,511	\$261,559	\$457,426	74 ½ %
Homestead Entries	4,987	6,150	5,791	

Farmers were engaged in usual winter work such as the care of stock and the marketing of produce.

Lumbermen were active, having been delayed during the previous month owing to lack of snow. Manufacturers were active, as also was the coal mining industry. Railroad construction was quiet.

Two men were seriously injured, one slightly and several others were bruised as a result of the embankment at the foot of Fifth street falling on them Saturday afternoon. The men were completely covered with the earth, and it was at least fifteen minutes before they were got out by fellow workmen.

Lethbridge.

The labour market continued dull and there was little work going on. The coal mines were busy. A temporary saw mill has been set up to cut up the heavy timbers from the trestle work of the abandoned part of Crow's Nest (Canadian Pacific Railroad between Lethbridge and Macleod). A crew of about twenty men found employment at this work. The recent snowstorm blocking up the street railway and the Canadian Pacific Railroad gave employment to some who otherwise would have been idle. An employment agent says that there are few labouring men in the city, and in a month's time it will be hard to find the number that will be wanted.

An estimate of \$300,000 to be expended in the Canadian Pacific Railway yards and in a joint subway by

the city, and the company has been agreed upon.

Lumbering—A crew of men are assembling about 6,000,000 feet of lumber taken from the old bridges on the Canadian Pacific Railway between here and Macleod to be sawn into board and scantling for house building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Labour conditions were slack, owing to the dull season. Men in nearly all trades were out of work.

John Burns & Son have been awarded the contract for the Silver King

mine to build the ore bins, and will employ a large staff of workmen for a short time. The mines are employing a number of men putting in a tram and preparing for the spring opening. The mines in general in and around Nelson are well up to the average, with the exception of the Molly Gibson, which has closed down, on account of snow. The new Nelson fire hall is nearly completed.

New Westminster.

Weather conditions during January were almost unprecedented as snow began falling early in the month and a total fall of nearly four feet in this district has brought all outside work to a standstill, with no hope of relief until it disappears. Clearing the streets has afforded employment for a number of men, but there are many who are unable to find work just now. Inside workers have not been much affected except through lack of material which has thrown some of them out. Business on the whole has been fair, although showing the effect of the adverse industrial conditions.

Lumbering is being carried on as usual, though the excessive snowfall has hindered work considerably. The factories are running full time, except a number of lumber and shingle mills which have been forced to shut down for a short time. Railway construction is practically at a standstill, all efforts having been directed to keeping lines clear. The local can factory, owned by Cliff & Sons, has been sold to a merger which purposes erecting a large plant in Vancouver, and as a consequence a number of men are out of employment. From forty to one hundred men were employed in this establishment.

Victoria.

The demand for labour during January was only moderate, with the supply in many trades greater than the demand. Owing to weather conditions, and to some extent an over-crowded labour market, a considerable number

of carpenters, and to a somewhat lesser extent, men employed in other branches of the building trades, have had unsteady employment during the month. Unskilled labourers have many unemployed among their ranks. Among other trades work has been up to the average for this season of the year.

From statistics just made public, the year 1912 was the best in the history of the city, in every branch of industry. The following table shows the civic work carried out during the year:

	Miles.	Cost.
Pavements.....	24	\$1,160,825
Sidewalks.....	20.5	191,690
Sewers.....	13	354,565
Sewer laterals and surface drains.....	33	115,119
Boulevards.....	..	..
Cluster lights.....	2.5	250,000
Street arc lights (number).....	250	30,000
Water mains.....	13	85,810
Water connections (number).....	..	1,621
Average daily number of employees.....	..	1,331

During the year 1912 the total number of building permits issued was 1,763, compared with 1,201 in 1911. The following table gives the figures for 1912 and comparison with two preceding years:—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Jan.	\$ 319,885	\$151,445	\$128,985
Feb.	1,671,070	182,940	151,760
Mar.	801,770	279,945	244,760
April	514,850	280,110	192,440
May	662,165	287,335	257,250
June	617,860	250,800	227,600
July	702,840	335,375	297,290
August	430,815	429,960	212,814
Sept.	374,195	406,295	199,686
Oct.	387,215	563,125	124,375
Nov.	788,500	616,625	104,295
Dec.	725,855	242,350	131,750

Total	\$8,060,170	4,026,315	2,273,045
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In every line the building activity has been pronounced. The feature of the year's returns is the great increase in the number of dwellings erected, nearly \$3,500,000 being spent in erecting 1,300 homes. For churches there was an expenditure of \$200,000; apartment houses, \$300,000; factories, \$50,000; warehouses, \$60,000; garages, \$77,000; schools, \$530,000; modern office buildings, \$3,000,000; legislative

building, \$1,000,000. Building was also actively carried on in the municipalities adjoining Victoria. In Oak Bay the value of the permits issued during 1912 amounted to \$1,138,051; Esquimalt, \$361,000; Saanick, \$985,000.

The customs collections for the year 1912 amounted to \$2,519,253, compared with \$1,898,494 for 1911.

The local lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway carried 10,976,690 passengers during 1912, an increase of more than 2,700,000 over the previous year.

At the municipal elections held on January 16th the following money by-laws were carried: Sewers, \$700,000; schools, \$290,000; waterworks, \$50,000; police quarters, \$50,000; park, \$85,000; a by-law to raise \$125,000 for swimming baths was defeated.

The First Baptist Church has commenced the erection of a new church to cost \$100,000. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company have decided to erect a ten-story office and suburban terminal building.

Agricultural commissioners held their first sittings here recently for the purpose of hearing the evidence of all who desired to appear before them.

Vancouver.

January was a comparatively quiet month owing to the bad weather which was responsible for the closing down of a great deal of work. Large numbers of building trades mechanics were idle, and many hundreds of men have come into the city from outlying logging camps and industrial activities of various kinds in the interior of the Province. This condition of things is usual at this time of the year, and tends to aggravate the unemployed problem which is a permanent characteristic of the winter season in Vancouver. A certain amount of relief work is being done by the city, and at its last meeting the local Trades Council appointed a deputation to come before the Board of Works to protest against the employ-

ment of men on relief work at the wage of \$2.00 per day.

The Canadian Northern Railway is still negotiating with the city for the purpose of obtaining False Creek as a site for a union station, and if the proposal goes through it will give employment to several thousand labourers filling in the creek bed.

Whilst organization in the building trades is active, many men are idle. This applies particularly to carpenters and those engaged on outside work. There is, however, every sign of a good deal of building activity when the season opens.

Plans are afoot for the construction of a Government dock to cost \$500,000.00, and for the building of a similar dock at North Vancouver at the same figure.

The local branches of the banks announce that after February 22nd they will discontinue their practice of opening for business on Saturday nights. This will cause considerable inconvenience to mechanics, many thousands of whom are paid by cheque on Saturdays.

The building statistics for 1912 show a great increase of building over 1911. The total for the year was \$19,137,297.00. The total for 1911 was \$17,659,460.00, which gives an increase for 1912 of \$1,477,837. The total number of building permits for 1912 was 3,199, which is 433 more than 1911.

During December, the strike of marble workers and their helpers was settled. The helpers secured the raise in wages from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day of 8 hours, which was the object of the strike.

The outside electrical workers successfully negotiated an agreement with the Western Canada Power Company, which embraces all grades of men engaged in outside electrical work. They are now endeavouring to come to an agreement with the British Columbia Telephone Company.

The convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour opened at Victoria on January 13th, when delegates were present from all parts of the Province and representing 12,000 affiliated workers from all branches of industry.

The Provincial Government has abolished the \$3.00 poll tax which up to January 1st this year has been collected from all adult males.

Nanaimo.

The situation in regard to labour in this district has been quiet during the month, weather conditions being unfavourable to all kinds of outside work and there being a large number of unemployed men in the district.

The wholesale and retail merchants report business as quiet, but good for the season of the year, with good outlook.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

There was little change in the strike situation during the month; the mines

at Cumberland are working on a small scale, but shipping very little coal, and at Extension mines there is nothing being done except repair work.

There has been little change in the cost of living in this district during the month.

There has been little work among the farmers during the month.

The sawmills of the district are working steadily, but operations among the logging camps were not active. The coal mines in this city have been working to their full capacity, as have also the other mines in the district outside of those affected by the dispute. Railroad construction and clearing right of way have been almost at a standstill during the month. There has been very little work done by the city and the brickyards, owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING JANUARY, 1913.

THE unanimous report was received on January 17th of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Ot-

tawa Car Company and machinists, blacksmiths and helpers in its employ.

The application in this matter was received on January 9th, and is referred to hereunder.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE OTTAWA CAR COMPANY AND MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS IN ITS EMPLOY.

THE Minister of Labour received on January 17th the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the Ottawa Car Company and machinists, blacksmiths and helpers in its employ.

The application in this matter was received in the Department on January 9th, and was made on behalf of the above mentioned employees, said to be members of Lodge 412, International Asso-

ciation of Machinists, and Local 446, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, respectively, the number affected being given as 69. The dispute grew out of the alleged refusal of the Company to grant a nine hour day with ten hours' pay, and related also to the employees' demand for a readjustment of salaries.

The industry affected was not one of the public utilities class to which the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act primarily applies and, under section 63 of

the Act, could only be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for adjustment by mutual agreement of both parties concerned. In the employees' application it was stated that the same had been made "by mutual consent of both parties to the dispute." This was confirmed by the Company, and a Board was accordingly established by the Minister on January 9th, being constituted as follows: Hamnett P. Hill, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, and Messrs. George F. Henderson, K.C., and James Cameron Waters, also of Ottawa, Ont., nominated by the Company and the employees respectively.

The report of the Board embodied an agreement signed by both parties concerned, which disposed of all points at issue. It had been deemed advisable to make parties to the agreement other trades than those mentioned in the application. The agreement provides for a ten hour day up to the end of October, 1913, or until the discontinuance of the Saturday half holiday, the working day from November to April inclusive, to be from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., except on Saturdays when the working day is to end at 5 p.m. From May to October, inclusive, work on Saturdays will cease at 12 o'clock noon. The agreement further provides that any work done outside of the regular working hours is to be counted as overtime and is to be paid for at a rate of time and a half; that wages are to be increased 10%; and that so long as the men continue to work ten hours each day they shall be paid at a rate per hour as shall total the equivalent of a 10½ hour day at the increased rate of wages. When the hours are reduced to nine the men are to be paid at the hourly rate which they had been receiving while working ten hours per day. The agreement is to remain in force for one year from January 17th, and thereafter until terminated by 60 days' notice given by either party.

Word was received in the Department from the Company and the employees, respectively, confirming their acceptance of the terms of the above mentioned agreement.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Car Company, Limited, (Employer), and its Machinists, Blacksmiths and Helpers, (Employees).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, and composed of James Cameron Waters, of the City of Ottawa, recommended by the employees; George Frederick Henderson, of the same place, recommended by the Company, and Hamnett Pinhey Hill, of the same place, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board by the Minister of Labour as chairman of the Board, have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met on the 15th day of January, 1913, and having subscribed and taken the oaths of office, it immediately procured a conference between representatives of the men and the manager of the Company, looking to a settlement of the matters in dispute.

The Board met further on the 16th and 17th days of January, 1913, continuing the negotiations in the direction of settlement to a successful result, a written agreement being eventually entered into between the Company and certain representatives of the men, whom the Board understand to have been appointed by the men at meetings held for that purpose. During the course of the discussion it was deemed advisable that

an effort should be made to make parties to the agreement other trades engaged in the Company's works not formal parties to the investigation, and it would be seen that the agreement, a copy of which the Board has the honour to submit herewith, is so signed by representatives of such other trades. The members of the Board are unanimously of the opinion that the agreement is fair and reasonable and in the mutual interests of the parties concerned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HAMNETT P. HILL,
Chairman.

J. C. WATTERS.
GEO. F. HENDERSON.

Ottawa, Ont., January 17th, 1913.

THIS AGREEMENT made (in triplicate) the seventeenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, between The Ottawa Car Company, Limited, hereinafter called the "Company,"

Of the First Part;

— and —

The Machinists, Blacksmiths and Helpers employed by the said Company, together with such other employees of the said Company as may be their representatives sign this agreement, hereinafter called the "Men,"

Of the Second Part.

Whereas, the works of the Company have heretofore been operated on the basis of a ten-hour day and the men have requested the Company to operate such works on the basis of a nine-hour day and to increase the wages heretofore paid to such an amount that the amount payable for a day of nine hours shall be equivalent to the amount heretofore paid for a day of ten hours.

And, whereas, the Company has agreed to accede to the said request, subject, however, to the agreement of

the men to continue to work for ten hours each day (subject to Saturday half holidays as hereinafter set out) until the end of the month of October, A.D. 1913.

Now therefore this agreement witnesseth, that the parties hereto have agreed in manner following, that is to say:—

1. From and after the date of this agreement, the principle of a nine-hour day shall be considered as the working principle of the Company's works.

2. Up to and until the last day of the month of October, A.D. 1913, or until the discontinuance by mutual agreement of the Saturday half holiday, should it be discontinued before that date, the men agree to work for ten hours each day.

3. The regular working hours up to the last day of October, A.D. 1913, or the discontinuance of the Saturday half holiday as in the last preceding paragraph mentioned, shall be from 7 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock a.m. and from 1 o'clock p.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. for the first five days of the week and from 7 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock a.m. and from 1 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. on Saturdays during the months from November to April, both inclusive, and from 7 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock a.m. and from 1 o'clock p.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. for the first five days of the week and from 7 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock noon, on Saturdays during the months from May to October, both inclusive.

4. From and after the last day of October, A.D. 1913, or the discontinuance of the Saturday half holiday as in the second paragraph hereof mentioned, work shall be discontinued at 5 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock on each of the first five days of the week, the other hours remaining as in the third paragraph hereof mentioned.

5. Any work done by day employees outside of the regular working hours as hereinafter set out will be called over-time and will be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

6. Wages now paid to the men shall be increased ten per cent. from and after the date of this agreement, so that the next ensuing pay list will be on the new basis.

7. From and after the date of this agreement and so long as the men continue to work ten hours each day, as hereinbefore set out, they shall be paid at a rate per hour as shall total per day the equivalent of a ten and a half-hour day at the increased rate of wage as set forth in section five of this agreement. When the hours of working are actually reduced to nine hours, the men shall continue to be paid at the hourly rate which they shall have been receiving while working ten hours each day under this agreement.

This agreement shall remain in force for one year from date and therefore after until it is terminated on sixty-days' notice to be given by either party

to the other, a notice to be effectively given to the men by posting in a conspicuous place on the Company's works.

As witness the signatures of the properly appointed representatives of the parties hereto.

For the Men:

WM. MACPHERSON.
W. J. CROFT.
J. L. BROWNRIGG.
A. SCOTT.
WM. FORTIN.
W. C. FARLEY.
H. HODGES.
L. MORRISON.

For the Company:

THE OTTAWA CAR
Co., LIMITED.
W. K. JEFFREY,
Manager.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JANUARY, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

INDEX NUMBER.

January, 1912	136.2
December, 1912.....	136.8
January, 1912.....	133.1

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number was slightly lower in January as compared with the preceding month as a result of declines in grains and fodders, dairy products, fruits and vegetables,

and in spite of advances in animals and meat and fresh fish. Winter wheat and barley were upward and hog products were easier. Iron and iron products showed some slight advances.

Comparing the month with the corresponding period of 1912, the chief advances appear in the groups, Animals and Meats, Fish, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting and Furs. Important decreases are seen in Grains and Fodders, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for January, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY, 1913,
DECEMBER, 1912, AND JANUARY, 1912.

	Number of Commodities	Index Numbers		
		Jan. 1913.	Dec. 1912.	Jan. 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	145.2	152.5	173.5
Western.....	4	102.3	111.3	158.9
Fodder.....	5	157.4	162.5	170.8
All.....	15	187.8	144.8	168.5
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	173.8	172.6	162.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	169.9	171.4	135.2
Sheep and mutton.....	3	132.7	115.4	113.9
Poultry.....	2	194.2	173.1	167.2
All.....	17	167.5	162.2	144.6
III. Dairy products.....	9	166.4	174.0	176.3
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	160.5	160.5	163.5
Fresh fish.....	3	130.8	170.3	151.3
All.....	9	167.8	163.7	159.4
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	125.7	115.2	157.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	92.7	97.2	86.8
Dried fruits.....	4	113.2	113.2	124.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	123.4	162.6	209.8
Canned vegetables.....	3	125.2	125.2	144.2
All.....	16	116.2	128.0	149.9
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	123.5	124.3	126.0
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	118.2	118.2	118.9
Sugar, etc.....	6	110.9	111.3	118.7
Condiments.....	5	101.8	101.3	102.0
All.....	25	113.1	115.7	118.3
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	126.7	126.7	117.9
Cottons.....	4	145.0	143.8	127.8
Silks.....	3	86.1	86.1	83.5
Jutes.....	2	193.2	193.2	146.1
Flax products.....	4	118.8	118.8	110.4
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	128.9	126.8	114.7
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	187.8	192.1	168.5
Leather.....	4	162.6	162.6	124.7
Boots & shoes.....	3	146.5	146.5	136.4
All.....	11	163.7	165.3	143.8
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	114.8	105.1	98.3
Other metals.....	13	137.9	133.2	125.6
Implements.....	10	107.5	105.1	104.7
All.....	34	118.5	117.8	110.7
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	149.8	149.8	118.3
Lighting.....	4	89.6	89.6	87.8
All.....	10	125.6	125.6	106.0
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	170.9	170.9	165.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	114.0	112.9	102.6
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	144.3	146.1	148.4
All.....	48	139.4	139.5	134.2
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	138.9	138.9	127.7
Crockery and glassware.....	4	119.5	107.4	99.2
Table cutlery.....	2	72.6	72.5	70.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.8	120.5	123.5
All.....	16	121.2	118.1	112.4
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	117.2	117.2	114.0
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	353.0	358.0	290.6
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	135.0	135.0	167.7
Sundries.....	7	111.4	109.5	100.2
All.....	17	177.8	177.0	163.5
All commodities.....	63	136.2	136.8	133.1

* Nine commodities off the market, summer fruits, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during January is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat was firmer with better demand from Europe, and Ontario winter wheat rose from 90-91c to 93-94c, the demand from millers being good and the supply limited. Barley was higher at Winnipeg and Toronto. Oats were higher at Winnipeg and steady at Toronto. Flax fell from \$1.05 to \$1.33, but afterwards rose to \$1.08. Corn and peas strengthened, but rye was lower. Hay was 50c lower at Montreal and Toronto, supplies being heavy. Bran eased off 50c and shorts \$1.00-\$1.50, but demand improved later. Straw was also 50c lower.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle were up from \$6.00-\$6.25 to \$6.25-\$6.75, and at Toronto choice butchers were 25c higher at the middle of the month, but weakened later. Mild weather caused a tendency towards easiness. Large numbers of calves and heifers were reported to be on the markets. Beef, hindquarters, were steady, but forequarters rose from \$7.25-\$8.25 to \$8.00-\$9.00. Hogs rose from \$8.00 to \$8.50, but fell to \$8.25-\$8.35. Dressed hogs were unchanged. Breakfast bacon, thick, and hams, medium, fell $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and salt pork fell 50c per barrel. Lard fell to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but rose to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sheep rose from \$4.00-\$4.75 to \$4.75-\$5.50, and mutton from \$7.00-\$9.00 to \$8.00-\$10.00. Turkeys maintained the rise to 22-23c in December.

Dairy products.—Butter strengthened at Montreal, but weakened again, and creamery butter was unchanged at Toronto, while dairy prints fell 1c. Cheese also weakened slightly. Fresh eggs at Montreal fell from 55-60c to 30-35c, and at Toronto new laid fell from 40c to 32-33c, while storage eggs were down from 25-28c to 24-25c. Mild weather and importations from the United States were the weakening influences.

Fish.—Dried and salt fish were steady, but halibut rose from 10c to 12c

at Canso. "Bank" fish were reported quite plentiful, but "shore" fish scarce.

Fruits and vegetables.—The apple market was still weak, with little demand for export and retail dealers not handling as much as might be expected in view of the low prices. Bananas were 25c higher, but oranges and lemons were easier. Beans fell from \$3.10 to \$2.85 as the new crop was marketed, and onions were lower. Potatoes were easier at Montreal and throughout Ontario, as supplies were good and were keeping better than was expected.

Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.—Bread was raised at Toronto from 4c to 5c per loaf of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. wholesale, on account of high cost of production and distribution. Flour was steady but slightly firmer and oatmeal was 10c per bag lower. Glucose was also down 10c, while honey advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c on account of scarcity.

Textiles.—The world's supplies of wool were still reported small and mills closely sold up. Manufacturers were cancelling their price lists and announcing advances. Raw cotton was higher as less was coming into sight than for the same period a year before. Japan silk was lower. Jute was still high.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes.—Hides. No. 1, inspected steers and cows were easier at Toronto, leathers, boots and shoes were firm and maintained their high levels.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron, Canadian foundry advanced 50c per ton again, steel billets also were up 50c. Coil chain, axes and other iron products were also up in sympathy with iron. Grindstones advanced from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per cwt.; aluminum and quicksilver were easier.

Fuel and lighting.—Coal was still higher throughout the country but supplies were larger except on the Pacific Coast, where the miners' strike on Vancouver Island caused some scarcity.

Coke for prompt delivery was no lower at Connellsville but contracts for future delivery were easier. Gasoline was reported upward, demand being heavy.

Building materials. — Lumber was reported likely to be scarce during the coming year on account of the great demand throughout 1912 and the small cut as many mills have suspended operations. Shortage is greatest in hemlock and spruce so that firmness is expected in the middle grades of pine. Hardwood was reported unchanged and firm. British markets were firm and upward. Builders' hardware was upward in some lines, nails, pipe, wire, etc. Linseed oil and turpentine were lower again but putty advanced 5c.

House furnishings. — Furniture was firm and it was reported that some lines of wooden furniture would advance. Iron beds were higher. Sad irons were also up 10c. Crockery was advanced by the English manufacturers from ten to twenty-five per cent. Knives and forks were also firm. Wooden pails and similar goods were advanced.

Drugs and chemicals were steady.

Miscellaneous. — Ground wood pulp and sulphite were easier, demand from the United States being light as streams continue full. Rope was up to 17c and rubber was up slightly.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	91.6
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6.8220	81.5
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	....
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	91.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.2
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	109.9
1908	120.3	2,310*	73	8.2949	105.6
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	111.9
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	115.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	109.1
1912					
JAN.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	112.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	112.2
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	115.7
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	120.5
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	122.5
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.4
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	116.9
Aug.	133.3	2,722	86.5	9.1335	115.7
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2537	116.1
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9.4515	115.8
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5462	
1913					
Jan.	136.2			9.5050	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912: May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January, 1862: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906: 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911: March, 1907: 9.1293.

In Great Britain prices were slightly upward as shown by the index numbers of the *Economist* and Mr. Sauerbeck. Corn, meat, coffee, metals, wool, jute, hemp, flax, hides, leather, petroleum, timber, were higher while linseed oil and sugar were lower.

Bradstreet's index number for the United States shows prices slightly lower for the first time since June. Provisions, fruits, textiles and oils were lower, though petroleum touched the highest level since 1877. Breadstuffs, livestock, hides and leathers, metals, building materials and miscellaneous articles were higher. The most important change was a steep decline in eggs.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.		Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.		Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.		Lard, pure leaf, per lb.		Eggs		Milk, per quart		Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family per lb.		Rolled oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.									New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.			Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.				
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Sydney.....	22	14	10	16	18	16	22	6	20	40	35	10	35	40	20	..	1	5	3½	4								
Westville.....	18	12	12	8	15	15	22	7-15	20	35	35	8	35	35	20	20	3	4½	3½	5								
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	35	32	7	32	35	18	18	1½	4½	3½	4								
Halifax.....	24	15	10	17	15	15	20	5-7	15	35	32	9	35	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	6								
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																												
Charlottetown..	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	6	18	30	28	6	25	30	18	18	2	3½	3½	4								
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																												
Moncton.....	20	12	..	..	16	16	23	6	20	35	32	7-8	32	35	..	20	2	4	3½	4								
St. John.....	24	12	12	16	16	16	22	6-16	20	40	32	8	34	37	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4								
Fredericton..	25	12	8	14	14	16	24	7-16	20	40	35	8	28	35	25	20	2	4	4	4								
<i>Quebec—</i>																												
Quebec.....	16	14	14	12	16	17	19	8	21	60	35	10	28	35	16	..	6	3½	3½	5								
Three Rivers..	17	15	15	14	16	21	20	8-15	17	50	35	9	33	35	20	20	1½-6	3½	3	4								
Sherbrooke...	22	15	10	18	17	17	18	8-10	20	46	35	7	32	37	20	20	1	5	3½	5								
Sorel.....	18	12½	..	15	15	16	20	10	18	50	35	8	30	35	20	18	6	3½	3	4								
St. Hyacinthe.	12	8	10	15	16	15	25	6-12	18	35	.....	7	32	32	20	20	6	3	3	5								
St. Johns.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	45	38	9	36	38	20	18	2	3½	3½	6								
Montreal.....	20	15	18	16	16	19	22	15	17	50	35	9	31	34	22	20	1½	4	4	4								
Hull.....	15	12½	12	17	16	15	20	8-15	18	45	35	9	32	35	18	17	3	3½	3	5								

1. Company houses \$6.00, private houses \$8.00.

2. \$1.60-\$1.80 per 160 lbs.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JANUARY, 1913.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 37

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JANUARY, 1913.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	6	10	12	7	6	30-40	60	40	0.90	10	10	10.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	16.00
5	7	13	13	6	6	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	19	14.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6½	6	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	10.50	4.75	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
6	6	.....	10-15	17	19	30	50	40-60	1.50	10	10	9.00	6.00	5.50	3.50	22	15.00	10.00
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	22	6.00	5.00
																	8.00	7.00
5	6	10	10	5½	5	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	....	5.25	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00
6	6	12	12	5½	5½	40	50	40	0.95	10	12	8.75	5.10	8.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00
6	6	11	12	6	6	35	50	40	0.85	10	10	9.00	6.50	9.00	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.90	20	10	10.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	18	16.00	.....
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	1.00	15	8	12.00	5.50	7.00	5.50	18	18.00	10.00
												7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	10.00	6.00
5	6	12½	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	1.28	10	9	8.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	20	12.00	8.00
5	6	12	10	5½	5	30	30	40	0.80	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	20	15.00	11.00
																	8.00	8.00
4-5	6	12	13	6	5	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	5-7	8	10.50	7.00	7.50	6.00	18	9.00	7.00
5-6	5	13	13	6	5½	30	35	30	1.10	15	10	8.25	6.50	8.00	6.50	22	10.00	8.00
																	12.00	9.00
7	6	13	12½	5½	6	35	35	40	1.00	18	7	8.50	6.50	8.35	4.85	23	16.00	13.00
												10.00						
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5	35-40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	6.00	4.50	20	15.00	10.00
												8.25						

3. \$1.50 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
Ottawa	18	12½	11	14	12	12½	20	8	20	40	25	9	28	35	20	18	3	3½	4	5
Brockville	20	12½	10	15	16	17	22	10	18	45	28	7	32	33	18	18	1½	3½	3	3½
Kingston	18	15	10	15	17	15	20	12½	17	40	33	7	32	35	20	20	3	4	3½	5
Bellefille	20	12½	13	15	15	...	25	...	18	33	30	...	33	35	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
Peterborough.	20	12½	12½	18	16	15	25	18	20	40	30	7	28	33	20	18	1½	3½	3½	4½
Orillia	20	15	15	18	...	23	...	...	18	35	30	8	28	35	20	18	3	3½	3	3½
Toronto	20	12½	12½	15	18	12	20	13	18	40	30	10	*31	33	20	17	3	3½	2½	4½
Niagara Falls.	25	13	13	20	22	14	24	15	20	45	33	8	34	37	25	18	1½	4	3	4
St. Catharines.	22	18	20	20	18	16	22	10	20	40	30	8	26	38	22	18	3	4	2½	3½
Hamilton	18	12½	15	18	18	16	22	15	16	40	30	8	30	33	22	18	1½	3½	3	4
Brantford ...	25	12½	15	20	20	...	23	15	18	40	32	7	...	35	20	18	1½	3½	3	5
Guelph	22	14	18	19	18	16	20	15	20	35	32	7	*31	35	20	20	3	4	2½	4
Berlin	20	15	18	18	18	17	23	18	18	35	30	7	32	37	20	...	1½	4	2½	4½
Woodstock ...	22	13	12½	15	20	20	23	10	18	35	27	7	*28	35	25	20	1½	4	2½	3½
Stratford	20	15	14	16	22	20	25	15	16	35	30	7	28	30	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
London	22	15	15	18	18	18	23	18	18	43	30	7	32	34	20	18	1½	4	3	5
St. Thomas ..	20	12½	12½	17	18	17	22	16	18	35	32	7	32	35	23	20	1½	3½	3½	4
Chatham	20	15	15	15	18	14	24	10	17	35	30	8	28	32	18	18	1½	4	3½	4
Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	40	...	6	35	38	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Owen Sound ..	22	15	15	15	17	17	25	11	17	40	32	7	*28	...	18	...	1½	4	2½	4
Cobalt	22	15	15	18	18	18	22	12	17	55	32	10	...	35	20	...	3	3½	3½	5
Sault Ste Marie	23	15	18	20	20	15	22	12½	18	50	35	9	28	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
Port Arthur ..	25	17	20	25	22	18	22	12½	19	65	35	12	35	37½	25	20	1½	4½	3½	4½
Fort William..	25	15	18	22	22	18	22	12½	19	65	35	12	35	37½	25	20	1½	4½	3½	4½
<i>Manitoba—</i>																				
Winnipeg	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	12½	18	50	35	10	35	40	23	20	1	5	3½	5
Brandon	20	15	15	20	18	18	25	20	20	45	35	11	38	40	22½	22½	1½	4	3½	5
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																				
Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	55	35	12½	35	40	20	20	1½	5	3½	5
Prince Albert.	22	15	15	20	20	20	30	20	50	40	12½	40	45	...	25	2	3½	3½	5	5
Moosejaw	25	16	...	25	20	18	23	18	25	50	40	11	...	40	...	22½	1½	4½	3½	5
Saskatoon	25	16	23	25	23	20	25	12½	...	60	35	15	35	45	25	...	1½	6½	4	4½
<i>Alberta—</i>																				
Medicine Hat.	30	20	25	25	25	20	25	12½	20	60	45	12	35	45	25	25	1½	6½	3½	6½
Calgary	23	16	20	20	20	20	23	15	20	50	40	10	33	40	22	22	2	3½	3½	4½
Edmonton	23	12½	18	25	23	20	30	15	20	60	40	10	35	40	20	...	1½	5	4	4½
Lethbridge	22	17	18	22	20	18	25	15	18	50	10	10	35	40	20	20	1	5	4	4½
<i>British Columbia—</i>																				
Nelson	28	20	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	50	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	3	5
New Westminster	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	12½	15	55	35	12½	35	10	25	25	1½	5	3½	6
Vancouver	25	17	21	25	25	15	27	15	18½	65	40	10	30	45	25	25	1	6½	3½	4½
Victoria	25	15	20	25	25	20	32	20	25	45	35	15	35	50	30	25	1	6½	5	5½
Nanaimo	22	18	20	25	25	23	26	10	18	60	40	10	35	40	23	23	1½	4½	3½	5

4. \$2.40 for 90 lb. bag.

5. \$2.75 per cwt.

6. Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand ft.

7. In B. C. a sack of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JANUARY, 1913.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ngm'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	7	10	12½	5½	5	40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	7.50	4.50	20	15.00	12.00
5	7½	15	10	6	5	40	35	40	1.10	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	12.00	9.00
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.20	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	7	..	8—	5½	5	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	8.50	8.00	6.50	4.50	20	13.00	9.00
5	7	15	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	9.00	8.50	5.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.00
5	5	12½	10	5½	5	30	30	40	.90	10	7	8.25	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	14.00	10.00
5	6	10	10	5½	5	25	25	25	1.15	10	7	8.25	5.50	6.00	5.00	20	15.00	12.50
5	9	..	10	6	5½	35	40	40	1.25	10	8	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	23	23.00	20.00
5	9	..	10	6	5½	30	30	28	1.35	10	8	7.90	5.00	7.00	5.00	20	26.00	20.00
5	7—8	10	12	5½	5½	50	50	50	1.35	10	8	7.90	5.00	7.00	5.00	20	10.00	8.00
5	5½	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	1.50	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	15.00	10.00
5	7	.....	12½	6½	5½	40	40	46	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.00	9.00	7.00	18	14.00	14.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	18.00	14.00
5	7	15	10	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.75	8.00	6.50	16	13.00	11.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	7	15	10	5½	5½	25	25	25	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	16.00	13.00
10	5	7	10	6½	5½	50	40	40	1.15	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	..	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	8.00	8.50	6.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	7	.....	13	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.40	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	12.00
5	5	12½	10	6	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12.00	8.00
5	5	12½	..	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.50	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	14.00	10.00
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.80	10	10	9.00	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	15.00	12.00
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.00	10	10	9.00	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	12.00	10.00
6	6	13	15	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.20	10	10	11.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	25.00	15.00
6	7	10	10	5½	5½	25	30	30	1.25	10	8	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	25	25.00	22.00
5	6½	15	17½	7½	6½	30	40	35	1.10	15	10	8.50	5.50	6.50	3.50	25	18.00	15.00
5	6½	15	12½	7½	6½	30	40	35	1.10	15	10	8.50	5.50	6.50	3.50	25	25.00	18.00
7	6	12	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	10	8½	11.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	30.00	18.00
7	7	15	12½	7	8	35	35	35	.75	15	10	11.75	9.50	8.75	6.75	30	25.00	15.00
6½	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	40	40	1.15	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	30.00	20.00
10	6	12½	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	.90	15	10	13.50	11.00	5.50	1.50	30	40.00	25.00
6	6	17½	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.00	15	15	13.10	8.25	.....	8.00	35	30.00	20.00
4	10	20	17½	7½	6½	40	40	40	.97	25	15	12.40	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	45.00	35.00
8	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.20	15	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	25.00	20.00
7	7	15	12½	5½	7½	35	40	40	.95	15	10	7.00	6.75	.....	.....	35	25.00	.....
8	8	12½	12½	6½	6	40	40	40	1.05	15	12½	8.95	.....	3.50	.....	30	30.00	25.00
8	6	12½	15	8	7½	40	40	40	.90	20	10	5.00	.....	.....	.....	35	20.00	10.00
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30—60	1.25	25	12½	12.00	8.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	14.00
6½	6	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.10	20	10	.....	8.50	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00
6½	6½	12½	8½	6½	6½	30	50	50	1.00	15	10	.....	8.00	.....	3.50	30	25.00	20.00
8	8	15	15	7	6½	40	50	40	1.25	15	10	11.50	6.50	.....	6.50	50	25.00	.....
8	8	12½	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.50	25	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	40	27.00	.....
8	8	12½	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.50	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	20.00	15.00

8. Delivery extra, 75c-\$1.50.

*Prints.

†9 qts. for \$1.00.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month was the easier market for dairy products, eggs declining in many cities and butter being much easier, while milk declined in two cities. Veal, mutton and pork products were upward, while beef, fish and potatoes varied in tendency. Flour, rolled oats, sugar and evaporated apples showed some declines. These changes were in strong contrast with those of January, 1912, when a large number of articles of food advanced. The advance in anthracite coal which has been continuous for some months almost ceased but several advances in bituminous coal were noted.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — Sirloin steak and shoulder roast were lower in price at Hull, Que., and Brockville, Ont., but advanced at Cobalt, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C. Sirloin steak alone declined at Belleville, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C., but advanced at Guelph, Ont. Shoulder roast alone was lower at St. John, N.B., and Stratford, Ont. Greater supplies and larger quantities brought in by farmers were the causes assigned for the declines.

Veal was higher at Guelph and Berlin, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., but was lower at Ottawa, Brockville and London, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C.

Mutton. — The price increased at Halifax, N.S., Guelph, London and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but decreased at Ottawa, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

Pork. — Fresh pork was higher at Quebec, and Montreal, Que.; Orillia, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C. Lower prices prevailed at Ottawa, Hamilton and Cobalt, Ont. Salt pork advanced at St. John, N.B.; Quebec and Montreal, Que.; St. Thomas and Sault Ste.

Marie, Ont.; but was lower at Nanaimo, B.C.

Bacon. — Prices were higher at St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., at Brantford, Stratford, St. Thomas, Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but were quoted lower at Belleville, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C.

Fish were cheaper at Sherbrooke, Que., Cobalt, Ont., and Calgary, Alta., but were higher in price at Peterborough, and Woodstock, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. Lighter catches were given as causes for the increases.

Lard. — The price declined at Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Stratford, and Cobalt, Ont., but advanced at Owen Sound, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta.

Eggs. — Both fresh and packed eggs were lower in thirteen cities, and higher in four cities, fresh eggs only advanced in eight cities and declined in eight cities, packed eggs alone advanced in two cities and declined in three. Scarcity was reported in cities where prices were higher, and mild weather, heavy storage stocks and imports were the causes assigned for declines.

Milk. — The price was raised at Westville, N.S., Orillia, Port Arthur, and Fort William, Ont., but was lower at Sherbrooke, Que., and Woodstock, Ont.

Butter. — This commodity was unusually steady, especially in Ontario, the price changing at only nineteen cities, dairy butter being higher at six cities, and lower at four, creamery butter being higher at two and lower at two cities, while both dairy and creamery were lower at four and higher at one city. The declines were mainly in the eastern provinces and the advances in the west. Mild weather and good supplies were reported.

Cheese. — Old cheese was higher at Orillia, Hamilton, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., but lower at St.

Thomas, Ont. Both old and new cheese were cheaper at Lethbridge, Alta.

Bread. — At Regina, Sask., the price was raised from four loaves for twenty-five cents, to three for twenty-five cents and seven for fifty cents. High cost of production and a proposed city by-law to require that all bread sold should be wrapped in a special paper, to be approved by the Medical Health Officer, were the causes assigned for the advance.

Flour declined at Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C., the cause being the large supplies of wheat.

Rolled oats declined at Toronto and St. Catharines, Ont., on account of the larger quantities and lower prices of oats.

Rice was higher at Sherbrooke, Que., Cobalt, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask.

Beans. — The price declined at Fredericton, N.B., and Orillia, Ont., but advanced at Moncton, N.B., Ottawa, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alta. Heavy demand and crop shortage were reported.

Evaporated apples declined at Fredericton, N.B., Sorel, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Medicine Hat, Alta., on account of the abundant crop of apples.

Prunes were lower at Medicine Hat, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., the crop having been good.

Sugar. — Both granulated and yellow sugar were lower at nine cities while granulated sugar only was lower at Sherbrooke, Que., but was higher at Moose Jaw, Sask. Declines in wholesale and refiners' prices were given as the cause.

Tea was steady.

Coffee was quoted higher at Cobalt, Ont.

Potatoes were higher in fourteen cities, seven of these being in Western Canada, and lower in nine cities. Scarcity was reported in the west and some cities in Ontario reported less loss from rot than was expected. Also supplies had been brought from New Brunswick.

Vinegar was reduced in price at Edmonton, Alta., the wholesale price having been lowered.

Starch was higher at Sherbrooke, Que.

Coal. — Anthracite coal was higher at Sydney, N.S., and bituminous coal advanced at Westville, N. S., on account of increased cost of production, at Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., and Orillia, Ont. The price was higher at New Westminster, B.C., on account, it was alleged, of the miners' strike on Vancouver Island, and advanced also at Vancouver, B.C. Both anthracite and bituminous coal were higher at Sorel, Que.

Wood. — Prices were higher at Sorel, Que., and at Brockville, Ont., where it was reported almost impossible to get supplies. At Orillia, Ont., the price was lower on account of good sleighing.

Coal oil was higher at Sorel, Que.

Rentals were higher at Orillia, Ont., and advanced at Berlin, Ont., on account of shortage of houses. At Port Arthur and Fort William rents for houses without sanitary conveniences were higher as sanitary conveniences were being extensively installed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA IN 1912.

STATISTICS prepared by the Department of Labour show that the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1912 exceeded the number in any year since the Department began its record, which dates back to 1901.

The total number of strikes and lockouts reported as commencing during 1912 was 148. There were also two affecting industrial conditions which commenced during 1911 and were continued into 1912. The largest number of strikes recorded in any one year before 1912 was in 1907 when 146 disputes commenced. It is worthy of note, however, that a great proportion of the strikes and lockouts of 1912 were of comparatively small importance, no less than 111 of the number that commenced during the year being disputes affecting less than 300 employees, while eighty-five of them affected less than 200 employees.

The disputes of the most serious nature as affecting a large number of employees were those of railway labourers in British Columbia. Two disputes directly affecting 9,000 railroad construction labourers occurred on lines being constructed in that province, the approximate loss of time occasioned by such disputes being 441,000 working days. A strike of garment workers in Montreal, which oc-

curred in June and lasted for nearly seven weeks caused a loss to employees of about 143,500 working days, the number of employees thrown out of work by this dispute being 4,500. Other serious disputes of the year were those of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith and gold miners at Porcupine, Ont., both of which were left un-terminated at the end of the year. A large number of strikes occurred in the building trades, some of which occasioned a considerable loss of time to employees, particularly those of carpenters at Winnipeg and Calgary. The majority of these, however, were strikes pending the arrangement of new schedules and were of comparatively short duration.

Magnitude of Disputes.

Of the 148 disputes which began in 1912 five involved over 2,000 employees each; five over 1,000 each; and eleven affected from 300 to 1,000 employees. The total number of employees involved in trade disputes during the year was approximately 40,511, compared with 28,898 in 1911 and 19,554 in 1910.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes which commenced in 1912, according to the months in which they occurred:—

MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS—1912.

Magnitude.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
2000 and over.....				1		2	1		1				5
1000—2000.....							2	1			2		5
500—1000.....		1	1	1	1		1						5
300—500.....				1	2	2			1				6
200—300.....	2		1		1	1	2	4	3		1	1	16
100—200.....	1		1	1	5	4	3	1	2	4	3	1	26
50—100.....	3	1	3	1	5	3	3	4	2	4			29
25—50.....		2	1	4	5	7	6	4	1	1	3	1	35
6—25.....		1	1	2	2	3	1	3		2	4		19
Not reported.....						1	1						2
	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

Number of Employees affected by Trade Disputes, 1912.

The following table shows approximately the number of employees affected by trade disputes during 1912, according to their respective trades and industries, including those disputes which began in the previous year and continued into 1912:—

Industry or Trade.	Approximate number of employees affected.
Fishing.....	150
Lumbering.....	825
Mining.....	5,074
Building.....	8,465
Metal.....	2,687
Printing and Allied.....	308
Textile.....	106
Clothing.....	6,738
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	72
Transport.....	4,359
Unskilled Labour.....	11,138
Miscellaneous.....	589
Total.....	40,511

Loss of Time in Working Days.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during 1912 was approximately 1,099,208 working days, which number is slightly more than one half of the number lost during the previous year. It will be understood that these numbers are approximations, the particulars in some cases not being available to enable an exact record to be made.

The following table shows the estimated loss of time in each branch of industry or trade during 1912:—

Trade or Industry.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
Fishing.....	5,400
Lumbering.....	4,270
Mining.....	89,168
Building.....	114,224
Metal.....	32,525
Printing and Allied.....	3,702
Textile.....	1,166
Clothing.....	306,107
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	2,382
General Transport.....	82,998
Unskilled Labour.....	449,238
Miscellaneous.....	8,028
Total.....	1,099,208

Trades Affected by Disputes.

Of the 148 disputes which commenced during 1912 by far the greatest number (fifty-two) took place in the building trades, the metal trades coming next with twenty-nine. Nineteen disputes occurred in the clothing trades, thirteen in the trades connected with transport, and eleven in miscellaneous trades. No strike or lock-outs occurred in the agricultural or wood-working industries.

The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during the year 1912, according to the month in which they began:—

DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS—1912.

TRADE.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Fishing.....					1	1	1				1		1
Lumbering.....					1	1	1					1	4
Mining.....				1	1		1		1	1	1		6
Building.....	1	1	2	2	10	15	7	5	4	2	2	1	52
Metal.....	2	1	3	1	4	2	4	4	1	2	5	0	29
Textile.....									1				1
Clothing.....	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2		3	2		19
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....					2								2
Printing and Book-binding.....				1			1		1				3
Transport.....				3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1		13
Unskilled Labour.....	1			2			3	2	1				9
Miscellaneous.....			1		1	2		1		2	1	1	9
	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

Localities Affected by Trade Disputes.

Of the strikes and lockouts of the year, sixty-six occurred in Ontario, Quebec coming next with twenty-four. Sixteen disputes took place in Saskatchewan, thirteen in Alberta, ten in British Columbia, seven in Manitoba, six in New Brunswick, and five in Nova Scotia, while one dispute, that of

freight checkers and freight handlers on the Canadian Pacific Railway affected men in more than one province. No strikes were reported to have taken place in Prince Edward Island during the year.

The following table shows the number of disputes by Provinces during 1912, according to the month in which they began:—

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES—1912.

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....						2	1	1		1			5
New Brunswick.....	1			1	1	1				1		1	6
Quebec.....	1	2	1		3	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	24
Ontario.....	2	3	5	6	13	8	8	11		5	5		66
Manitoba.....	1		2			3		1					7
Saskatchewan.....					3	2	4	1	4		2		16
Alberta.....				2	1	3	2		2	2	1		13
British Columbia.....	1			2			2		1	1	2	1	10
More than one province affected.....											1		1
	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

Causes of Disputes.

Of the 148 trade disputes which commenced in 1912 sixty-five occurred from demands for higher wages, while the wage question was involved in thirty-nine other disputes, in five of which the reduction of wages was the cause. Questions of recognition and other phases of trade unionism enter-

ed into fourteen disputes and in twenty-eight cases the dispute related either wholly or partly to hours of labour. There were two sympathetic strikes during the year.

The principal causes of strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada during 1912 are set forth in the following table, arranged according to the months in which they began:—

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING 1912.

CAUSES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For increase in wages	1		1	7	13	10	7	12	4	4	5	1	65
Against reduction in wages.	2		1							1	1		5
For decrease in hours			1		1	2				1			5
For higher wages and shorter hours.					1	3	5		3	1	2	1	16
For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.					1	1	1		1				4
For increase in wages, shorter hours and other changes.						2							2
For increase in wages and recognition of union.				2			1						3
For increase in wages and other changes.			1		1	1	3	2			1		9
For shorter hours and recognition of union.							1						1
For recognition of union.	1									1			2
Against employment of non-unionists.							1			2			3
Against employment of persons other than non-unionists	1	1	1	1	4				1				9
Against discharge of employees.		1	1	1									3
Against conditions of employment.	1		1					1			1		4
Sympathetic.		2											2
Disputes between unions.											1		1
Unclassified.		1	1			4	1	2	1	1	2	1	14
Total.	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

Methods of Settlement.

Of the 150 disputes in existence during 1912, fifty-nine were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, one by arbitration, and two by conciliation. In fifteen cases the strikers were replaced and in eleven other cases the work was resumed, some of the strikers' places being filled by other men. In ten disputes a resumption of work pending an investi-

gation or a formulation of an agreement was made. In the same number work was resumed on the employers' terms. Nineteen disputes were either unsettled at the close of the year, or the method of their settlement was not reported.

The following table illustrates the methods by which trade disputes were settled during 1912, according to the months in which they were terminated:

METHODS OF SETTLEMENTS OF DISPUTES—1912.

METHOD.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Arbitration.....											1		1
Conciliation.....							2						2
Negotiations between parties concerned.	2	1	5		12	4	5	15	3	6	2	2	59
Replacement of strikers.....			1	1	2	1	1	2	2		3	2	15
Work resumed on employers terms (without negotiations).....		1	1	1	1	2	2	1			1		10
Partly by negotiations, partly by replacement of strikers.....					1								1
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations.....													0
Partly by resumption of work, partly by replacement of strikers.....	1	1		1	1	2	1	2	1			1	11
Work resumed pending investigation.....				1	1	2	3			1	2		10
Indefinite, unsettled or not reported....	1				3	2	4	5	2			2	19
Work resumed, employer not involved.....				3		1	1	1	3	3			12
Total.....	4	3	7	7	21	14	19	26	11	10	11	7	140

Results of Disputes.

Of the 150 disputes in existence during the year fifty-one ended in favour of the employers and forty-one in favour of the employees, while compromises were effected in seventeen disputes. In fourteen the employees were partially successful, while twenty-

seven disputes were either settled with an indefinite result or unsettled at the close of the year, or the method of settlement was not reported.

The following table shows the results of the strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1911, according to the months in which they were terminated.

DISPUTES BY RESULTS—1912.

RESULTS.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
In favour of employers.....	1	2	3	4	5	8	6	8	4	2	5	3	51
In favour of employees.....		1	1	2	9	2	4	12	3	4	2	1	41
Settled by compromise.....	2		2		3	1	3	2	1		2	1	17
Employees partially successful.....			1		2	1	3	2	2	3			14
Indefinite, unsettled or not reported....	1			1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	17
Total.....	4	3	7	7	21	14	19	26	11	10	11	7	140

Causes and Results of Trade Disputes, 1912.

The following table contains an an-

alysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which began in 1911. classified according to their results:—

DISPUTES BY CAUSES AND RESULTS—1912.

CAUSES.	RESULTS.					Total.
	In favour of employers.	In favour of employees	Settled by compromise.	Employees partially successful.	Indefinite, unsettled or terms not reported.	
For higher wages.....	18	20	9	8	10	65
Against reduction in wages.....	2	1			2	5
For shorter hours.....	2		1	2		5
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	5	7	2	1	1	16
For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.....		3	1			4
For higher wages, shorter hours and other changes.....	1	1				2
For higher wages and recognition of union.....		1			2	3
For higher wages and other changes.....	5	2		2		9
For shorter hours and recognition of union.....	1					1
For recognition of union.....			1		1	2
Against employment of non-unionists.....	2	1				3
Against employment of particular persons.....	8	1				9
Against discharge of employees.....	2	1				3
Against conditions of employment.....	2	1			1	4
Sympathetic.....	1				1	2
Dispute between unions.....					1	1
Unclassified.....	2	2	3	1	6	14
Total.....	51	41	17	14	25	148

The large table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees which were in existence in Canada during 1912, arranged according to industries and trades. In each dispute is shown the occupation of the work-people concerned, the

locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method or settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and approximate loss of time in working days.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1912.

OCCUPATION	LOCALITY	ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT	METHOD OF SETTLEMENT	RESULT	Date of commencement	Date of termination	No. of establishments affected	No. of employees affected	Approximate loss time in working days
Fishing— Halibut Fishermen	Vancouver and N. Westminster	For increase in wages.	Unsettled at end of year.		Nov. 18.		3	150	5,400
Lumbering— Sawmill workers	St. John, N.B.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	May 20.	May 25.	8	500	2,500
River Drivers	Jean de terre, Q.	For shorter hours.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employer	June 10.	June 17.	1	33	198
Mill workers	Victoria, B.C.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Work resumed without negotiations	In favour of employees.	July 2.	July 14.	8	192	1,372
Seawomen.	St. John, N.B.	For increase in wages.	Particulars not reported.	Unsettled at end of year.	Dec. 30			200	200
Mining— Coal miners	Coleman, Alta	For increase in wages.	Work resumed pending settlement.	Not reported.	July 24.	July 28.	1	560	2,240
Coal miners	Cumberland & Ladysmith, B.C.	Against discharge of employees.	Unsettled at end of year.		Sept. 17.		1	2,500	35,500
Silver miners.	Cobalt, Ont.	Against discharge of employees.	Decision of Union to call strike off	In favour of employees	Apr. 28.	Apr. 30.	1	189	378
Gold miners.	Porcupine, Ont	For shorter hours.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Oct. 18.	Nov. 4.	1	175	2,460
Asbestos miners.	Asbestos, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Unsettled at end of year.		Nov. 15.		25	1,200	46,800
		For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	May 1.	May 6.	1	450	1,800
Building Trades Bricklayers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	May 1.	May 7.		150	750
Bricklayers.	Galt, Hespeler & Preston, Ont.	For higher wages.	Agreement signed by some contractors.	Strikers partly successful.	May 15.	May	14	77	2,370
Bricklayers & masons.	Regina, Sask.	Against emp. of unskilled labour.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees	May 17.	May 24.	23	175	1,312
Bricklayers.	Regina, Sask.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 17.	8	150	2,700
Bricklayers & masons	Leithbridge, Alt	For higher wages, shorter hours & payment of wages in cash.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	June 1.	June 6.	11	164	656
Masons.	Calgary, Alta	Concerning classification of work	Particulars not reported.	Not reported.	June 4.	July		49	2,482
Carpenters & machinists	Milltown, N. B.	For increase in wages.	Not reported.	Not reported.	April 6.	May	1	15	300
Carpenters.	Quebec, Que.	For higher wages, shorter hours & recognition of Union.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees	July 4.	Aug. 5.	6	175	4,725
Carpenters.	Sherbrooke, Q.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Majority of contractors signed agreement.	In favour of employees	June 4.	June		54	1,512
Carpenters.	Ottawa, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Majority of employers signed agreement.	Strikers generally successful	June 1.	Aug. 24.	64	400	6,600
Carpenters.	Kingston, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Work resumed without negotiations	In favour of employees	June 1.	June 2.	12	65	65
Carpenters.	Niagara Falls, O	Dispute between unions.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Nov. 1.	Dec.	3	30	1,560
Carpenters.	Berlin, Ont.	Alleged non-payment of wages.	Men found other employment	In favour of employee.	Aug. 7.	Sept.	1	28	476
Carpenters.	Pt Arthur, Ont.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	July 1.	Aug.	30	200	5,400

Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages and shorter hours, also recognition of Union	Negotiations between men and individual contractors	June 29	Aug. 10	2,000	20,080
Carpenters	Against dismissal of men for refusing to itemize work.	Negotiations between parties.	Mar. 18.	1	30	120
Regina, Sask.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men secured employment under conditions demanded.	Oct. 2	65	130	
Saskatoon, Sask.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties and intervention of Provincial Labour Bureau.	May 1	30	325	975
Moosejaw, Sask.	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of Union.	Negotiations between parties.	Sept. 10.	325	325	2,275
Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between men and individual contractors.	July 5	63	1,212	17,520
Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Particulars not reported.	June 3	200	1,000	
Saskatoon, Sask.	For increase in wages.	Strikers resumed work at old rate.	June 15	30	30	450
Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages and weekly pay instead of fortnightly.	Negotiations between parties.	Aug. 1	13	66	198
London, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Men resumed work unconditionally. "Open shop" declared.	May 1	5	8	24
Winnipeg, Man.	Against employment of carpenters on plasterers' work.	Intervention of Provincial Labour Bureau.	Jan. 27	40	250	1,500
Saskatoon, Sask.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	July 15	20	70	420
Quebec, Que.	For increase in wages.	Strikers generally successful.	May 1	26	160	8,320
Kingston, Ont.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Men secured other employment.	July 2	3	30	1,620
St. Catharines.	For increase in wages.	Agreement made between parties.	Apr. 1	8	40	760
Regina, Sask.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Men returned to work pending negotiations.	July 22	18	93	760
Mooselaw, Sask.	For higher wages.	Some employers granted demands.	July 3	*		
Saskatoon, Sask.	For recognition of Union, higher wages & shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	May 1	30	100	300
Halifax, N. S.	For higher wages.	Conference between contracting parties.	June 6	4	15	480
Fredericton, N.	For higher wages.	In favour of employees.	June 3	5	8	104
Kingston, Ont.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	May 1	3	30	810
Brantford, Ont.	For higher wages and adjustment of conditions governing apprentices.	Men secured employment elsewhere.	Aug. 1	10	26	858
Windsor and Walkerville, O.	For higher wages, recog. of Union & restriction as to apprentices.	Men secured employment elsewhere.	June 24	10	44	4,400
Pt. Arthur, Ont.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Some employers signed agreement.	June 1	8		
Saskatoon, Sask.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Men obtained employment elsewhere.	June 1	1	12	300
Victoria, B. C.	To enforce rules governing number of apprentices to be employed and rules concerning same.	Unsettled at end of year.	Dec. 4	10	150	3,450
Quebec, Que.	For increase in wages.	Agmt. reached between parties.	Aug. 19	1	65	520
Calgary, Alta.	Classification of work.	Particulars not reported.	June 4	3	30	2,400
Vancouver, B. C.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Nov. 23	5	28	504

*Not reported. Eight employers signed agreement.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1912.

OCCUPATION	LOCALITY	ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT	METHOD OF SETTLEMENT	RESULT	Date of commencement	Date of termination	No. of establishments affected	No. of employees affected	Approximate loss time in working days
<i>Building (cont.)—</i> Tile layers.....	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	Men returned to work on condition a new agreement was made.....	Strikers partially successful	Sep. 17..	Oct. 10..	7	45	900
Tile layers.....	Toronto, Ont.	For recognition of union.....	Agreement reached.....	Not reported	Oct. 2..	Oct. 7..	100	400	
Struct. iron workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of particular persons.....	Majority of strikers' places filled, some returned to work.....	In favour of employers	Feb. 16..		1	40	200
Struct. iron workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For Saturday afternoon off during the whole year.....	Conference between representatives of parties.....	Compromise	Mar. 9..	Mar. 12..	1	200	400
Struct. iron workers	Edmonton, Alta.	For higher wages & shorter hours.	By arbitration.....	Particulars not reported	Oct. 1..	Nov. 21..	1	65	2,925
Host Engineers...	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	In favour of employers	June 9..	July 20..	50	175	3,150
Builders' labourers	Galt, Hespeler & Preston, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Majority of men returned at increased rate, others obtained employment elsewhere.....	Compromise	May 1..	May 15..	14	140	1,680
Builders' labourers	Brandon, Man.	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees	Aug. 13..	Aug. 21..	20	275	1,925
Builders' labourers	Laggon, Alta.	Against employment of particular persons.	Strikers were replaced.....	In favour of employer	May 28..	May 30..	1	279	558
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Iron moulders.....	Moncton, N.B.	Against reduction of wages.....	Agreement reached between parties.	In favour of employees	Jan. 29..	May 17..	1	90	8,460
Iron moulders.....	Montreal, Que.	Sympathetic.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Feb. 5..	May.....	1	40	
Iron moulders.....	Montreal, Que.	For increase in wages.....	Strikers' places filled, according to Company's statement.....	In favour of employer	Aug. 12..	Aug.....	1	20	320
Iron moulders.....	Lachine, Que.	Men went out until agreement was signed providing for increase.....	Agreement signed between parties.....	In favour of employees	Aug. 22..	Aug. 26..	1	12	36
Iron moulders.....	Ottawa, Ont.	For reduction of working hours.....	Men returned to work.....	Strikers partially successful	June 3..	Oct. 15..	8	32	3,680
Iron moulders, machinists & blacksmiths.....	Sault Ste-Marie Ontario.	Union claimed reduction of overtime rates and lockout in case of machinists, etc., for refusing to do unnecessary Sunday work	Unsettled at end of year; several men, however, had returned to work and about 75 were still out of employment.....		Nov. 10..		1	200	3,900
Iron moulders.....	Peterborough, Ontario.	For reduction of working hours.....	Agreement made between strikers & individual contractors.....	Strikers partially successful	May 13..	May.....	4	89	893
Coremakers.....	St. Catharines, Ontario.	Against employment of female coremakers.....	Some men returned to work; others obtained employment elsewhere.....	In favour of employer	May 3..	May.....	1	26	624
Iron moulders.....	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees	May 7..	May 13..	1	32	160

Iron moulders & coremakers	Walkerville, Ont.	For shorter hours and recognition of union.	Recognized. Strikers' places filled with union men.	In favour of employers.	July 11.	Aug.	1	27	810
Iron moulders	Waterloo, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 21.	1	12	36
Steel Workers	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Some men returned to work at reduced rates, others' places were filled.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 29.	1	202	1,616
Steel and Iron workers	Ottawa, Ont.	For change of pay day and other demands.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 20.	1	180	540
Steel Workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Conference between parties.	Strikers partially successful.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 28.	1	200	400
Machinists	St. John, N.B.	For higher overtime rates.	Strikers replaced.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 7.	Nov.	1	7	210
Machinists	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages.	Men returned to work pending negotiations.	In favour of employers.	May 21.	May 23.	1	39	78
Electrical Workers	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employers.	July 18.	Aug. 25.	21	120	3,360
Electrical Workers	Moosjow, Sask.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employers.	July 24.	Aug. 2.	33	45	1,264
Electrical Workers	Saskatoon, Sask.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work pending settlement through Conciliation Board.	In favour of employers.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 3.	1	45	90
Electrical Workers	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employers.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 6.	12	60	300
Linenen.	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages.	Particulars not reported.	In favour of employers.	June 27.	July 3.	1	75	375
Linenen.	Regina, Sask.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men resumed work pending arrangement of schedule.	In favour of employers.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 5.	1	150	600
Stovemakers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	Strikers obtained employment elsewhere.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 1.	Sept.	1	13	2,184
Blacksmiths	Ottawa, Ont.	For increase of wages and other changes.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partly successful.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 28.	1	55	275
Boilermakers	Halifax, N.S.	For higher overtime rates.	Men returned to work pending settlement by Marine Department.	In favour of employees.	July 6.	July 13.	1	10	60
Sheet metal workers	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employers.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 4.	8	100	100
Sheet metal workers	Saskatoon, Sask.	For higher wages.	Particulars not reported.	Strikers partially successful.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 3.	17	60	540
Sheet metal workers	Edmonton, Alta.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 14.	19	118	354
Wire drawers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Objection to employment of foreigners.	Work resumed unconditionally.	In favour of employer.	April 24.	April 29.	1	640	2,560
Printing & allied Printers	Woodstock, O.	For closed shops.	Strikers places filled.	In favour of employers.	July 11.	Sept.	2	30	1,200
Printers	Edmonton, Alta.	Failure to reach agreement regarding scale of wages & recognition of union.	Work resumed pending formulation of agreement by joint committee from both sides.	Not reported.	April 2.	April 12.	9	28	252
Bookbinders	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages, shorter hours & higher overtime rates.	Some firms conceded demands & employees of others returned to work without any concessions.	Strikers generally successful.	Sept. 11.	Sept.	21	250	2,250
Textile—Silk Weavers	Montreal, Que.	Against employment of particular persons.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partially successful.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 21.	1	106	1,166
Clothing—Tailors	Toronto, Ont.	Failure to reach new agreement involving increase in wages.	Unsettled at end of year.		Mar. 4.		21	550	28,450
Tailors	Calgary, Alta.	For higher wages and recognition of union.	Not reported.	Strikers partially successful.	Apr. 1.	June.	4	30	1,500
Coat pressers	Hamilton, Ont.	Misunderstanding with foreman re overtime payment.	Conference between parties.	In favour of employees.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 17.	1	8	24

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1912.

OCCUPATION	LOCALITY	ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT	METHOD OF SETTLEMENT	RESULT	Date of commencement	Date of termination	No. of establishments affected	No. of employees affected	Approximate loss time in working days
<i>Clothing (continued)</i>									
Garment workers.	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages, shorter hours and other demands.	Conference between parties.	Indefinite.	June 10.	July 27.	12	4,500	143,500
Garment workers.	Montreal, Que.	Alleged unsanitary conditions of employment.	Some strikers returned, others' places were filled.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 14.	Dec.	1	22	660
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Objection to employment of man at higher rate than discharged employee.	Men returned to work pending settlement.	In favour of employer.	May 15.	June 15.	1	55	1,485
Cloak makers.	Montreal, Que.	Sympathetic.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 27.	April.	1	64	3,328
Cloak makers.	Toronto, Ont.	Failure to reach agreement involving recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Jan. 8.	Jan. 28.	1	60	1,080
Cloak makers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of employees.	Some returned, others' places filled.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 14.	Aug.	1	882	120,000
Cloak makers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 10.	1	85	85
Cap makers.	Truro, N. S.	For inc. in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Indefinite.	Oct. 10.	Nov. 2.	1	32	1,940
Boot & Shoe Workers.	Montreal, Que.	For inc. in wages & employment of unionists only	Places of some of the strikers filled.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 4.	Dec. 9.	1	15	450
Boot & Shoe Workers.	Three Rivers, Que.	Against emp. of non-union men.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 21.	Nov.	1	37	1,710
Boot & Shoe Workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against emp. of particular person.	Men returned to work unconditionally.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 27.	Mar. 28.	1	60	60
Boot & Shoe Workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	Particulars not reported.	Not reported.	Oct. 26.	Dec. 31.	1	25	1,400
Shoe Lasters.	Berlin, Ont.	For better working conditions.	Conference between parties.	In favour of employees.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 12.	1	19	38
Leather cutters.	Quebec, Que.	Dispute re measurement of work providing for piece-work payment.	Through efforts of the Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration.	Compromise.	June 27.	July 3.	10	175	875
Shirt & Collar Makers.	St. Johns, Que.	For higher wages and other changes.	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employer.	July 4.	July 6.	1	35	70
Shirt ironers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Not reported.	Compromise.	Aug. 3-6.	Aug. 13-16.	2	44	352
Food & Tobacco Preparation—Bakers.	Montreal, Que.	Primarily for higher wages and other demands	Strikers mostly returned to work under old conditions.	In favour of employers.	May 1.	June	7	60	2,370

Cigarmakers.....	Stratford, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Conference between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	May 6.....	May 7.....	1.....	12.....	12.....
<i>General Transport—</i> Truckmen.....	Morriton, Nla- gara, Falls.	For increase in wages.	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Apr. 15.....	May.....	1.....	19.....	258.....
Freight handlers.....	C.P.R.	Refusal of Company to consider application for rules & rate of pay.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Nov. 4.....	.....	1.....	1,000.....	24,500.....
Freight handlers.....	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages and better work- ing conditions.....	Some strikers were taken back; others' places were filled.....	In favour of employees.....	July 12.....	Aug.....	2.....	160.....	4,800.....
Freight handlers.....	Brantford, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Some men were taken back at old rate; others' places filled.....	In favour of employer.....	April 17.....	April 22.....	1.....	30.....	120.....
Freight handlers.....	Port McNicoll, O.	For increase in wages.....	Men resumed work pend. settlement.....	Not reported.....	June 19.....	June.....	1.....	300.....	900.....
Machinists & Westport, Ont to labourers.....	Port Arthur, O.	Failure to reach agreement as to hours, wages and conditions of employment.....	Men returned to work at old scale.....	In favour of employer.....	Aug. 20.....	Aug. 24.....	1.....	1,600.....	4,800.....
Coal handlers.....	Port Arthur, O.	Alleged discrimination against union men and demand for better rates of pay, higher wages and other charges.....	Conference arranged by Minister of Labour.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 10.....	1911.....	1.....	300.....	44,000.....
Doek labourers.....	Fort William.....	For higher wages.....	Not reported.....	In favour of employees.....	July 29.....	Aug. 5.....	1.....	250.....	1,500.....
Longshoremen.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Against employment of non-unionists.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 7.....	Aug. 13.....	1.....	250.....	1,250.....
Teamsters.....	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Oct. 14.....	Oct. 17.....	1.....	100.....	300.....
Teamsters.....	Windsor, Wal- kerville, Sand- wich, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	Not reported.....	Aug. 16.....	Aug. 18.....	2.....	40.....	80.....
Teamsters.....	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	Not reported.....	April 22.....	.....	5.....	50.....	.....
Teamsters.....	Edmonton, Alta.	For higher wages.....	Conference between parties.....	Compromise.....	May 1.....	May 3.....	1.....	60.....	120.....
Teamsters.....	Edmonton, Alta.	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Sept. 24.....	Sept. 26.....	1.....	200.....	400.....
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Railway labourers.....	Richmond, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Men secured other employment.....	In favour of employer.....	Aug. 22.....	Aug. 29.....	1.....	98.....	588.....
Labourers.....	Ottawa, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Strikers partially successful.....	July 10.....	July 13.....	2.....	1,000.....	3,000.....
Labourers.....	Quebec, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	Some men returned at old scale; others' places were filled.....	In favour of employer.....	July 4.....	July.....	1.....	40.....	200.....
Labourers.....	Edmonton, Alta.	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Strikers partially successful.....	Sept. 27.....	Oct. 3.....	1.....	250.....	1,250.....
Labourers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.	For increase in wages.....	Some men left locality; others were given increase.....	In favour of employees.....	Aug.....	Aug.....	1.....	250.....	.....
Railway labourers.....	Prince Rupert & New Hazelton.	For higher wages & against alleg- ed bad cond. & other causes.....	Particulars not reported.....	Not reported.....	July 15.....	Aug. 15.....	1.....	3,000.....	81,000.....
Labourers.....	Victoria, B.C.	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.....	In favour of employer.....	April 12.....	April 20.....	1.....	350.....	2,450.....
Railway labourers.....	Skeena River	For better conditions.....	Particulars not reported.....	Not reported.....	Jan.....	Jan.....	1.....	150.....	750.....
Railway labourers.....	Crossing, B.C.	For higher wages.....	Majority of men returned to work; places of others filled.....	In favour of employees.....	April 1.....	June 15.....	12.....	6,000.....	360,000.....

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1912.

OCCUPATION	LOCALITY	ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT	METHOD OF SETTLEMENT	RESULT	Date of commencement	Date of termination	No. of establishments affected	No. of employees affected	Approximate loss time in working days
<i>Misc. Trades.—</i>									
Barbers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For higher wages.....	Not reported.....	Strikers partially successful	June 20.....	July.....	18	27	210
Hotel waiters.....	Montreal, Que.....	Strikers complained of long hours without extra pay; also re system of fines.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Mar 2.....	Mar 3.....	1	80	80
Brickmakers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	In favour of employees.....	May 11.....	May 18.....	3	36	216
Gas workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Men were laid off for repairs and others stopped work.....	Majority returned to work; places of others filled.....	In favour of employer.....	June 18.....	June 29.....	1	165	1,650
Egg testers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages and shorter hours	No definite settlement made at the end of the year; one employer granted men's demands, and others filled places of strikers.....	In favour of employers.....	Dec. 2.....	Dec.....	4	30	720
Moving picture operators.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Oct. 26.....	.....	70	100	2,700
Stage employees.....	London, Ont.....	Against reduction in staff and later the dismissal of a master mechanic.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Strikers generally successful	Oct. 31.....	Nov. 4.....	1	14	42
Musicians.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 17.....	Sept. 2.....	.....	70	910
Automobile painters.....	Walkerville, O.....	For change in piece work pay.....	Striker's places filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Nov. 3.....	Nov.....	1	15	.....
Pulpmill hands.....	St. George, NB.....	For higher wages & shorter hours.....	.....	Co. claimed be to not aff'd	April 6.....	March 1912.....	1	52	1,500

REPORT OF DOMINION COMMISSION ON STATISTICS.

IN May, 1912, the Government of Canada acting on a report of the Honourable George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, appointed a departmental commission to enquire into the statistics of Canada, and to recommend a policy of co-ordination and re-organization looking to their extension and improvement. Provincial as well as Dominion statistics were included in the scope of the enquiry. The Minister drew special attention to the need for "reliable statistics of the production and distribution of commodities in Canada, the volumes, values, and points of origin, and points of destination of imports and exports, the cost of transport, both inside and outside Canada, with such information as can be obtained as to cost of labour and prices of commodities at home and abroad," and suggested that this might "best be obtained through a central and co-ordinated branch."

The commission consisted of Mr. Richard Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce; Professor Adam Shortt, Civil Service Commissioner; Mr. E. H. Godfrey, Census and Statistics Branch; Mr. W. A. Warne, Statistical Branch, Trade and Commerce; Mr. R. H. Coats, Editor of *The Labour Gazette*; and Mr. John R. K. Bristol, Department of Customs. The Commissioners sat at intervals during the summer and autumn months, and their report was tabled in the House of Commons early in January.

In conducting their investigation, the Commission proceeded according to subject-matter rather than by departmental organization, and the report is framed on that basis. For the sake of greater coherence and condensation the usual verbatim report of the evidence is omitted, and the facts thereof presented in a digest which follows the same arrangement as the

report proper. The reader is thus enabled to turn from the general observations and findings of the commission on any point to a succinct and readable presentation of the main facts on which they are based. As a frontispiece to the report is published a diagram which embodies the Commission's conception of the extent and organization of the general field of statistics. This is a carefully thought out feature of the report, enabling the reader to obtain from the outset a clear grasp of the problem and of the manner in which the Commission has treated it.

The general finding of the Commission is that though many of the statistical reports of the various Branches and Departments are of undoubted excellence, Canadian statistics as a whole show a lack of coherence and common purpose. The British North America Act of 1867 gave the Dominion Government specific authority to deal with "statistics," (which is not interpreted as precluding statistical activity on the part of other governmental bodies), but there has been nevertheless a conspicuous lack of appreciation of the fact that the statistics of a country, whether the product of one agency or of several agencies, should constitute a single harmonious system. The statistics of Canada were found accordingly in some cases to be restricted in scope, to vary in quality and value, and to involve duplication both as between the Dominion and the Provinces, and as between departments of the same Government. To remedy this general situation the Commission proposes the creation of a central statistical office under the Dominion Government for the purpose of enlarging and co-ordinating in the first instance the statistics issued on Federal authority, and later of securing the co-operation of the Provinces in a correlated treat-

ment of the whole field. The office in effect is to be primarily a "thinking office" for the whole Dominion. It is not to override or encroach upon purely departmental authority, it being laid down as a principle that "statistics should in every case be collected and analyzed by those who have a full and expert knowledge of the phenomena they illustrate." The office, however, should itself constitute the main statistical agency of the Dominion. Though several interests are concerned, these interests, the Commission think, are not diverse but common, and a working plan for co-operation should be not only feasible but easy.

To assist in the work, two sets of machinery are suggested: First, an inter-departmental committee consisting of delegates from the various Departments which issue statistics; and secondly, an interprovincial conference in which the various departments of the several Provinces should combine with the Dominion departments in the discussion of statistical ways and means.

Turning to more specific topics, the report contains a number of suggestive criticisms and recommendations. Better delimitation of the field to be covered by the Canadian Census, which has become very complex on account of the inclusion of statistics of production, is recommended. The enumeration of population and property, it is thought, is the first duty of the Census. A quinquennial census of these is advised. The discrepancies and omissions which have characterized the vital statistics collected by the several provinces in the past are severely censured. The creation of statistics of Emigration, and a better co-ordination

of municipal statistics are urged. On the subject of production, the institution of an annual census of the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, and mining output is recommended, the annual statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts being put forward as a model in the case of manufactures, while the statistics of Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Mines products must depend on more or less elaborate schemes of interprovincial co-operation. Under the heading of Trade and Commerce, the chief recommendations are for a better classification scheme (though Canada already classifies her imports and exports more elaborately than any other country) and for better co-ordination between the statistics Branches of the Department of Customs and of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Under the heading of Interprovincial Trade, on which important subject no statistics now exist the Commission carefully review the possibilities of the situation and recommend an experiment in the case of the more important articles of production and consumption, the list to be enlarged as experience may dictate. The lack of comprehensive periodical reports on wages and household expenditures is pointed out. Other subjects touched upon include industrial accidents, tariff statistics, and publications. Under the latter heading a substantial enlargement of the Canada Year Book and the co-ordination of certain other statistical publications is suggested. A final recommendation is that the appointment of all officials engaged in statistical work should be on ground of character and capacity alone, under a plan to be reported by the Civil Service Commission.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE third annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was held at Victoria, B.C., from the 13th to the 17th January, 1913. The sessions were held in the Foresters' Hall.

The meeting was called to order by H. J. Sheen, president of Victoria Trades and Labour Council, who extended a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the labour organizations of the city. The president of the Federation then took the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C., premier of the Province of British Columbia, and J. L. Beekwith, Esq., mayor of the City of Victoria. Mr. Frank Farrington, International Board Member of the United Mine Workers of America, spoke briefly, stating that he would later address the convention at greater length. Mr. J. H. Wallace, member of the Industrial Insurance Commission of the State of Washington, addressed the convention at some length on the operation of the Compensation for Injuries Law of the State.

The report of the credentials committee showed that 93 delegates were entitled to seats. Cumberland sent six, Fernie one, Ladysmith three, Michel one, Nanaimo three, Greenwood one, Sandon one, Britannia one, New Westminster seven, Vancouver thirty, and Victoria thirty-nine.

President's Report.

The report of the president opened with a reference to the Royal Commission recently appointed by the Provincial Government to enquire into conditions surrounding the industrial workers of the province, and expressed regret that the Government had not given the Federation direct representation on the Commission. Organization of the workers has progressed steadily throughout the province, and gratification was ex-

pressed at the complete co-operation existing between union workers in the interior and coast cities. Reference was made to the desirability of the Federation formulating plans for the more effective operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, suggesting the establishment of a branch that would take charge of all claims of members coming under the Act. The need of a newspaper devoted mainly to the interests of organized labour was urged. Reference was also made to the referendum vote taken on the question of the adoption of the principles of Socialism by the Federation, etc.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

The growth of the Federation was referred to as follows: At the first annual convention, held in March, 1911, there were 39 unions, 3 Trades and Labour Councils, and 1 Building Trades Council affiliated, representing a membership of 4,635; at the second annual convention, held in January, 1912, there were 54 unions, 3 Trades and Labour Councils and 2 Building Trades Councils affiliated, representing a membership of 8,578. Since the last convention 16 new affiliations have been received, the present standing being 70 unions, 3 Trades and Labour Councils and 2 Building Trades Councils, representing a membership of 11,827. One union had withdrawn during the year. The receipts were \$2,909.31, and the disbursements \$2,438.35. The referendum vote of the membership on the question of endorsement of the principles of Socialism resulted in 37 unions sending in returns of the vote, 1,718 being in favour of endorsement and 431 against. In response to enquiries sent to unions affiliated with the Federation regarding statistics covering industrial accidents and the amount of compensation paid to injured workmen, 37 replies were re-

ceived; 17 of the number reporting that no accidents had taken place during the year. The returns were as follows:— Number of men killed while engaged at their employment, July 1st, 1911, to June 30th, 1912, 12; number of men injured, 238; number of cases where compensation was collected, 98; number of cases where legal proceedings were instituted for collection of damages, 12; total reported cost of legal proceedings, \$426.25; total reported amount of compensation collected, \$8,022.00. The secretary adds that the returns are obviously inadequate, and demonstrates that but few union officials attempt to keep such records.

Report of Executive Committee.

The committee reported that soon after the annual session of 1912, demands of the Federation for the following were placed before the Premier and members of the Provincial Government:

Better facilities for placing electors on municipal voters' lists.

Abolition of property qualifications for all municipal offices.

Adult suffrage in all elections and abolition of provincial election deposit.

Abolition of poll tax.

Recommend increase in remuneration of jurymen to \$5.00 per day.

Fortnightly pay-day in all industries.

Compensation for lost time in waiting for wages due.

Eight-hour day and six-day week in all industries.

Complaint re long hours of employees on interurban cars of B. C. Electric Railway.

Law providing for examination of plumbers.

Raising exemption of income tax to \$2,000.

Extension of free text books.

Amendment to School Act to prevent minors from selling newspapers.

Separate schools for Asiatics.

Commission for investigation of working conditions in mines and price of coal.

Taking over of B. C. telephone system.

Extension of Health Act, providing for inspection of all foods.

Examination of electrical and compressed air engineers.

Uniformity in construction of all hoists.

Appliances for foundries and smelters.

Stricter enforcement of Boiler Inspection Act.

Protest against subsidized immigration, particularly Salvation Army.

Rules and regulations for distribution of electrical energy.

Redistribution before election.

Re-enactment of Natal Act.

Amendment to Inheritance Act securing to widows a rightful portion of their departed husband's estate.

Endorsed amendments proposed by District 28, U.M.W.

Mine inspectors to be elected by miners.

Glory holes and open cuts to be brought under the Mines Inspection Act.

Complaint of employment of Asiatics on Canadian Northern Railway construction.

Better enforcement of sanitary regulations in lumber and construction camps.

Unemployment problem in British Columbia.

Extension of provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act to all industries and all buildings regardless of height.

Increase in compensation in case of death from \$1,500 to \$3,000, and weekly indemnity from maximum of \$10 to minimum of \$10.

Regret was expressed that the nominees of the Federation had not been given a place on the Royal Commission recently appointed by the Provincial Government to enquire into industrial conditions in British Columbia. Correspondence between the Department of Labour and Mr. J. H. McVety concerning the requirements of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act in the case of foreigners making application for boards under the Act was submitted. It was recommended that financial assistance be given towards organizing the timber workers of the province. The universal working card system was approved, and it was recommended that the question of adoption be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. After reviewing many different laws relating to Compensation to Injured Workmen, the executive concluded that the law in force in the State of Washington had distinct advantages over the British Columbia Act. It was recommended that the offer of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council to dispose of a half interest in the "Federationist" newspaper to the British Columbia Federation be accepted. Technical education, the establishment of a labour college, and better facilities for placing names of electors on the municipal voters' lists were

ferred to, but without recommendation.

Report of Delegate to Trades and Labour Congress.

After covering the work of the Congress briefly, the report closed with a recommendation to the convention that steps be taken to ask the Congress to provide larger representation for provincial federations of labour at future sessions. The pressing need for a Congress news letter service, similar to that maintained by the A. F. of L., should also be urged upon the executive of the Congress.

Report of Committee on Officer's Reports.

The committee endorsed and commended the report of the president. The secretary-treasurer's report was recommended for adoption, and secretaries of local unions were urged to provide statistical records of all members killed or injured while engaged in their employment. It was recommended that the question of financing local unions on strike be left to discretion of the executive committee. Referring to the matters contained in the executive committee's report, the following resolutions were passed:—Regretting attitude of the Dominion Government toward the representations made regarding the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act; Concurring in the action of the executive committee in extending financial assistance toward the organization of the timber workers; Approving of the submission of the universal working card system to a referendum vote of the membership. Regarding unemployment, the committee could not recommend a feasible scheme to deal with the evil under the present social system. The report of the committee on compensation legislation was commended. The arrangement between the Federation and Vancouver Trades and Labour Council concerning the "Federationist" newspaper was recommended for acceptance. Other mat-

ters were referred to the new executive committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolutions.

The following is a synopsis of the resolutions passed:

Proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

To compel employers to provide baths for use of employees.

That men representing the miners on board of examiners remain in office till removed by the miners electing them.

To provide for bi-weekly pay-day for mine workers.

Every man appointed on the board of examiners to be a practical miner engaged at the face at the time of his appointment.

The check weighman to have equal facilities with the weighman.

Monies collected for wages of check weighman to be handed to a committee of the men for disbursement.

Check weighman to have power to allot to the miners cars coming to the surface without a check.

To protect members of the committee against discrimination.

Fire men to be practical, elected by the miners, paid by the Government, and hold certificates.

A higher standard of technical knowledge to be required of inspectors, and sub-inspectors to be appointed when the number of men employed in a mine exceeds one thousand.

Six hours to constitute a day's work underground.

To abolish all piecework in mines.

That \$4.00 per day be a minimum wage for mine workers.

That no person under the age of 16 be employed in or about a mine.

That all Orientals be debarred from working in or about a mine.

Employment of persons preparing food stuffs for consumption.

We recommend legislation making it unlawful for any person afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases to be employed in such capacity, such legislation to provide for medical examination.

We ask for an amendment to the municipal act making it compulsory for municipal officials to appoint sanitary inspectors to visit hotels, cafes, etc.

Regarding Street Railways.

To ask for legislation providing that one day of 24 hours off duty in each week be guaranteed to every person employed in their operation.

Legislation to provide for the heating of vestibules in street cars.

To ask for legislation making it compulsory for street and electric railway companies to put every applicant for the position of motorman or conductor through a training period of at least 30 days, and that in the case of motormen one week of the 30 days shall be occupied in the motor shops under competent instruction in the more important electrical and mechanical parts of the cars.

Amendments to Provincial Elections Act.

That at least two months shall elapse between dissolution of parliament and date of election.

That a special court of revision be held on the first day of the second calendar month following dissolution to place on the voters' list the names of all persons entitled to vote.

The registrar to acknowledge receipt of every application to be placed on the voters' list.

That a list of names added to the voters' list by every court of revision shall be prepared by the registrar and be accessible to the public not later than two days after the closing of the court.

If, through inadvertence, the name of a qualified elector has been omitted from the voters' list, the registrar shall issue to such elector a certificate entitling him to vote.

The abolition of the election deposit.

Suggested amendments to Workmen's Compensation Act.

To extend the act in order that stevedoring companies employing longshoremen be brought within its scope.

To extend the act to cover electrical workers and linemen.

That the benefits of the act be extended to cover lead poisoning, miners' phthisis and other diseases resulting from employment in unhealthy occupations.

To extend its operations to men employed on all buildings, irrespective of height.

Amendments to Municipal Act.

Abolition of property qualification for all municipal offices.

To make provision for periodical municipal audits by the Government.

Legislation providing for appointment of competent men as inspectors of all electrical work.

Miscellaneous.

Requesting the Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C., to use his good office for the purpose of bringing about a conference between the Canadian Collieries Company, Ltd., and the miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith, with a view to a settlement of the existing dispute.

Seeking legislation that will prohibit Orientals from employing white females in any capacity.

To ask for legislation providing for appointment of inspectors of scaffolding.

Protesting against grants to any organization using same for immigration purposes.

Legislation providing for dust containers for cement.

Legislation making it illegal to evict persons engaged in industrial disputes.

Legislation that will ensure to all men whose occupation necessitates residence on company-owned property the right to belong to the union of their choice, and to be visited, if they desire, by their lawfully elected officers, and to hold such meetings and transact such business as their needs demand.

Requesting legislation that will make the payment of wages in legal tender compulsory.

That the operation of the eight-hour smelter law be extended to include all workmen in and about smelters.

Requesting legislation that will make it unlawful for any person, persons, partnership or body corporate, to practice the calling of detective for hire, gain or reward, or to engage as detective for hire, gain or reward within the province of British Columbia, provided that this shall not apply to any police or other public officer acting as such.

Asking for legislation that will make it compulsory to remove old kalsomine, paper, etc., before re-decorating buildings.

Officers for 1913.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Christian Sivertz, Victoria; vice-presidents, A. Watchman, Victoria; J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith; J. Kavanagh, Vancouver; G. A. Burns, Victoria; J. W. Gray, Fernie; James Cuthbertson, Greenwood; J. Ferrie, Vancouver; secretary-treasurer, Victor Midgley, Vancouver; delegate to Trade and Labour Congress of Canada, W. M. Wilkinson, Vancouver; delegate to Washington State Federation, A. Watchman, Victoria.

The Federation will meet next year at New Westminster.

THE PREVENTION OF LEAD POISONING.

THE Department of Labour of the State of New York has taken action to combat plumbism, or lead poisoning,—a disease which recent investigation shows to be much more frequent in American than in European factories. The Department is endeavouring to enlist the co-operation of employers and

workers in lead, at the same time that definite legal regulation of the industry is being proposed by the American Association for Labour Legislation as necessary supplement to voluntary action. This regulation calls for sufficient washing facilities, instructions to workmen by foremen and others, mechanical

cal methods dust prevention and removal, and the prohibition of eating in workrooms.

The New York law already requires physicians and hospitals to report lead poisoning, and the Department has just distributed to every painter's union and to all employers and hospitals reporting cases of lead poisoning a card of "Information for Workmen," stating that lead poisoning can be prevented, that hoods and other mechanical means are necessary to take away lead dust and fumes, but that the workers themselves need to take extraordinary precautions. These instructions to lead workers continue:

How Men are Poisoned by Lead.

(1) Lead is poison to the body. It enters the body mainly through the nose and mouth. It may be inhaled as dust or fumes. It may be swallowed with food or saliva (especially if tobacco or gum is put into the mouth with soiled fingers). Or it may be absorbed through the skin.

(2) When lead gets into the body, it leads among other things to indigestion and lead "colic"; to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys; or to paralysis of the hands, known as "wrist drop."

(3) Lead acts upon the body slowly and insidiously. Without knowing your danger you may be getting some lead poison into your body every day.

If you are working with lead in any one of its many forms, you must therefore use great care so as to protect yourself against it.

(4) On the very first sign of not feeling well, see a doctor or go to a dispensary. Do not wait until you are too sick to work. The earlier you go to a doctor, the easier it will be to cure you if you are being poisoned by lead. *Be sure to tell the doctor all about your occupation and its dangers.*

How to Prevent Lead Poisoning.

(1) Always wash before eating, and if you work in a factory, before leaving the factory, remove all dirt from under your finger nails with a brush.

(2) Never eat in the room in which you work.

(3) Never chew tobacco or gum while working. If you do, the lead dust on your fingers and in the air is sure to be swallowed.

(4) Use overalls when you work. Do not wear your working cloths on the street or at home. They may contain lead, and poison you and others.

(5) Respirators are very useful and should always be used when working among lead dust or fumes.

(6) Keep the workroom clean. Do all you can to keep down dust. Do not get lead on your hands and clothes any more than you can possibly help.

(7) Always eat a good breakfast before going to work. Drink plenty of milk. Have at least one good movement of the bowels every day. Constipation is a suggestive symptom of lead poisoning. Avoid the use of intoxicants in any form. Their use weakens the body and makes it harder for your body to overcome the poison of lead.

(8) Keep clean. Wash with warm water, soap, and nail brush. Take at least one full hot bath a week.

ANNUAL MEETING OF DISTRICT No. 6, WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

THE 15th annual convention of District Union No. 6, Western Federation of Miners, was held at Nelson, B. C., on Wednesday and Thursday, January 9th and 10th, 1913. The territory embraced in this district is the Province of British Columbia and Okanagan and Stevens counties in the State of Washington. There were sixteen delegates present, representing local unions at Trail, Kimberley, Nelson, Silverton, Greenwood, Sandon and Ymir.

Mr. A. J. Carter, of Fernie, Secretary-Treasurer of District Union No. 18, United Mine Workers of America,

addressed the convention and extended fraternal greetings from the coal miners.

Lengthy reports were presented by the president, secretary-treasurer and solicitor. Amongst the many matters touched on by the president were the recent advance in wages to smeltermen at Trail; the satisfactory termination of the appeal to the Privy Council in the Kraus Case; the conditions at Britannia Mine, where union officials were forbidden to visit the men on the company's property for the purpose of transacting union business; and the need of more vigorous interest on the

part of the membership in the political affairs of the country, etc.

The secretary-treasurer's report referred to the satisfactory state of the union's finances and membership, the latter having increased 227 during the year. Reference was also made to the recent advances in wages to miners at Hedley, Britannia, Greenwood, Phoenix and Rossland.

The solicitor's report referred chiefly to the decision rendered by the Privy Council in the Kraus appeal, giving a full history of the case and the present status of the defendants.

Resolutions passed by the convention were as follows:

Suggesting amendments to the Elections Act so that an interval of at least two months shall elapse between the dissolution of Parliament and the date of election, and that better facilities be given for the registration of voters.

Asking for the improvement and extension of the Post Office Savings Bank system.

Authorizing the executive to place organizers in the field with a view to organizing the miners "to a point where they may realize the necessity of using all their combined forces, political as well as industrial, in their own interests."

Opposing the suggested increase in postage rates on newspapers.

Urging that the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act be extended to cover lead poisoning, miners' phthisis and other diseases resulting from employment in unhealthy occupations. (It was stated that "lead-

ing" is a very common disease amongst smeltermen, resulting in much loss of time.)

That the eight-hour law for smeltermen be extended to include all workmen about smelters.

That the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended, raising the maximum sum claimable to \$1,800 instead of \$1,500; that the weekly payment for total disability should be for life instead of to the extent of \$1,500, and all question of "contributory negligence" on the part of claimants in cases of death or total disability should be removed.

That the executive officers secure statistics relating to accidents and fatalities occurring in the district to workmen engaged in handling high explosives, with a view to securing legislation that will minimize their occurrence.

Regarding the Workmen's Compensation Act and the changes requested the convention went on record as desiring that the British Columbia Act be amended to conform to the provisions of the Alberta Act.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, James Cuthbertson, Greenwood; first vice-president, W. Fleming, Trail; second vice-president, George Castell, Trail; secretary-treasurer, Anthony Shilland, Sandon; delegates to the British Columbia Federation of Labour, Percy W. Johnston and James Cuthbertson; delegate to district 18, United Mine Workers' convention to be held at Fernie on February 18, Wm. Davidson, with M. P. Villeneuve as alternate.

The convention will be held again at Nelson next year.

INTERVIEW OF ONTARIO EXECUTIVE OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

ON January 20th, the Ontario executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited upon the Premier of the Province and presented requests for the enactment of the following legislation:—

Requiring payment in legal tender of workmen employed on Government or subsidized works;

To make it unlawful to pay wages by cheque;

To prevent a company taking an injured workmen out of Canada, except by request of his immediate relatives;

To provide for the thorough training of street railway motormen and conductors;

To provide for the sufficient heating of the vestibules of all street and electric cars;

To provide that all electric railway cars be provided with aisles;

To provide for the proper sanitation of buildings and the licensing of plumbers;

To secure better sanitary conditions in barber shops;

To provide for the appointment of a provincial fair wage officer;

To amend the Assessment Act so as to give municipalities autonomy in taxation;

To provide better sanitation and fire protection in theatres;

To secure the proper construction of electric apparatus, and the better protection of workmen about such apparatus;

Against the bonusing of immigration;

In favour of a grant to working mothers to enable them to stay at home;

In favour of the compulsory eight-hour law for workers in establishments work twenty-four hours in the day;

For the better ventilation of brass polishing and buffing shops;

For the supervision of all stationery engineers by thorough inspectors;

For the conservation of all water-powers and coal lands, and their operation as a public utility;

For the better inspection of construction camps;

For the operation of moving-picture machines by competent persons only;

To make it a criminal offence for Orientals to employ white girls;

Requesting an immediate investigation by provincial authority into conditions complained of by the striking miners at Porcupine.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1912.

THERE was a considerable decrease in the number of changes in wages and hours of labour during the last quarter of 1912 as compared with any of the three previous quarters. There were in all twenty-seven changes reported to the Department as having gone into effect, all of which provided for an increase in wages. Two of these changes

involved both an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours. The number of employees affected by these changes was about 2,836 as far as the Department was aware, the greatest number of which were employed in general transport work. The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected in each group of trades:—

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY THE CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1912.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Approximate No. of employees affected.
Building	125
Metal	579
Clothing	45
Food and Tobacco Preparation	89
General Transport	1,447
Street Railway Employees	471
Miscellaneous	80
Total	2,836

In another table are shown the changes in rates of wages according to each class of workmen affected, with the number affected in each case, the date from which each took effect, the particulars of the changes, estimated rates of wages and hours per week and changes per head per week in so far as could be ascertained. It should be understood, however, that the numbers in this table are in some cases only an approximation, as full particulars were not received by the Department.

Changes by Industries and Groups of Trades.

The following is a statement of changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during the fourth quarter of 1912, according to the several industries and groups of trades affected:—

Building trades. — Few changes were reported in the building trades, and such as took place did not involve a great number of employees. Bricklayers in Regina were given an increase of two and a half cents per hour in October after a strike. Masons in Kingston were given an increase of five cents per hour in November. It was reported in the press that plasterers of Brandon were given an increase of five cents per hour during December. After a strike lasting a few days, marble and tile setters (30) at Toronto, were

given an increase of seven cents per hour. Tile layers (45) in Montreal were given an increase on October 10th after a strike of short duration. Structural iron workers in Edmonton were also granted an increase after a strike.

Metal trades. — Electrical workers (90) in Calgary were given an increase of seven and a half cents per hour on October 1st. A new agreement, details of which are given elsewhere in this number, between the Western Canada Power Company and Electrical Workers in its employ, went into effect on November 1st and provided for an increase in wages, the number of men affected being 176. Sheet metal workers (118) in Edmonton were given an increase of \$2.40 per week on November 11th, an agreement being reached at the same time providing for a reduction of working hours through a half holiday on Saturday, the latter change, however, not to go into effect until January 1st, 1913. On November 5th, telephone employees (45) working for the Saskatchewan Government in Saskatoon and vicinity were given an increase in wages of from fifty to seventy-five cents per day with a reduction of working hours of ten to nine per day; the same class in Regina, after a short strike, were given an increase in wages.

Clothing trades. — At Peterborough forty-five tailors struck work on October 30th and were granted an increase in wages of between fifteen and twenty per cent.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Cigar makers (61) at Vancouver demanded an increase of \$1.00 per thousand cigars on October 14th, and succeeded in obtaining their demands. The same class (28) at New Westminster were given a similar increase on October 21st.

Transport. — Railway employees on the Michigan Central at St. Thomas were given an increase in wages on October 1st, twelve men in all being benefitted by increases ranging from

forty-five cents to \$1.16 per week. Freight handlers (500) at St. John were granted an increase of four cents per hour on November 15th. The same class at Montreal to the number of twenty were given an increase of fifty cents per day on November 5th. At Brandon freight handlers to the number of thirty-five were given an increase from eighteen and a half cents to twenty cents per hour on October 1st, an arrangement being made which provided for a further increase to twenty-one and a half cents per hour on April 1st. Checkers (30) at Montreal, after a short strike, were given an increase of five cents per hour for day work. About 500 longshoremen in Halifax were given an increase on October 15th. The men asked for an increase of five cents per hour for day and night work and on refusal of this demand applied for a board of conciliation and investigation which was granted and subsequently awarded an increase of three cents per hour for day work and five cents per hour for night work. The award also contained a clause to the effect that it was to be optional whether the men were to work more than twenty successive hours. Coal handlers and shovellers in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company at St. John were given an increase on November 15th of five cents per hour during the winter months, raising the weekly wages from \$18.00 to \$21.00.

Street railway employees. — Motormen and conductors (52) in the employ of the Hull Electric Railway Company were given increases ranging from one cent in the case of first year men to three cents for fourth year men on November 1st, as a result of the award a board of conciliation and investigation; shopmen in the employ of the same company were given a voluntary increase of one cent per hour, and the working hours of both classes of employees of the same company were reduced from ten to nine and a

half per day; motormen and conductors employed on the Hamilton Street Railway and other electric lines running out of Hamilton were given a voluntary increase of two cents per hour on December 1st, men who had served for more than five years receiving an increase of three cents per hour. 260 men in all were affected by this change. Street railway employees (119) at London were given an increase of one and two cents per hour on November 1st; Italian track labourers on the Hamilton Street Railway were given an increase of two and a half cents per hour on October 10th after a strike lasting for half a day.

Miscellaneous trades. — On November 1st an agreement was reached between some proprietors of moving picture shows and machine operators in Toronto, by which an increase of \$5.00 per week was to be given in the case of houses which gave both afternoon and evening performances. About eighty men were employed by those proprietors who signed the agreement providing for the increase.

The following changes have recently been reported to the Department: A change in wages, occurring during the second quarter of 1912, but which was not reported to the Department in time for publication in the article dealing with changes during that period, was that affecting journeymen carpenters to the number of 160 in St. Catharines, who were given an increase of five cents per hour on May 1st. About sixty iron moulders in the employ of various firms in Peterborough had their working hours reduced from fifty-nine to fifty-four per week at different rates during the past year, one firm granting a reduction in May, two in June, one in July, and one in August. Textile workers in the employ of the Dominion Textile Company were given an increase in wages of five per cent. during May, 1912.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1912.

Class of Workpeople affected	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Building Trades—													
Bricklayers	Regina		Oct.	Increase of 23c per hour	67½ ph	70c p. h							Demand fol. by strike
Masons	Kingston		Nov.	Increase of five cents per hour									By conference between masters and men
Plasterers	Brandon		Dec.	Inc. of five cents per hour									Demand followed by strike
													Short strike
Tile layers	Montreal	45	Oct. 10	Inc. in wages									Demand of men followed by strike
Marble and tile setters & helpers	Toronto	30	Oct. 1	Inc. of 7c per hour	\$11.00	\$14.08	44	44	\$3.08				Demand of workmen
Structural iron workers	Edmonton	50	Nov. 21	Inc. in wages									Negotiations between parties
													Short strike
Metal Trades—													
Electrical workers	Calgary	90	Oct. 1	Increase of 7½c per hour	\$25.20	\$28.80	48	48	\$3.60				Strike for two days, then joint board of Conciliation
Telephone	Vancouver	176		Increases in wages	\$17.50	\$18.15	44	41	65c				Demand of workmen
" Employees	Regina	150	Nov. 3	Inc. in wages & red. in working hrs	\$23.40	\$25.00	60	54	\$3.00			6	Negotiations between parties
"	Saskatoon and vicinity	45	Nov. 15	Inc. in wages & red. in hours	\$13.00	\$18.00	60	54	\$4.50			6	Short strike
					\$24.00	\$28.50	60	54	\$1.50				Strike for two days, then joint board of Conciliation
					\$19.50	\$24.00	60	54	\$4.50				Demand of workmen
					\$22.50								Men struck work for half a day
Sheet Metal Wk	Edmonton	118	Nov. 11	Increase in wages	Avg. \$26.40		48	1913	\$2.40		1913		Demand of Union
					\$24.00				44		4		" "
Clothing Trades—													
Tailors	Peterborough	45	Oct. 30	Increase in wages									Demand of men
Food & Tobacco Preparation—													
Cigar makers	Vancouver	61	Oct. 14	Inc. of \$1.00 per 1,000 cigars	\$18.00	\$19.25	45	45	\$1.25				Demand of Union
"	New Westminster	28	Oct. 21	Increase of \$1.00 per 1,000 cigars					\$1.50				" "
Transport—													
Railway	St. Thomas		Oct. 1	Increase in wages	\$15.15	\$16.31	77	77	\$1.16				Demand of men
Inspectors		2			\$14.70	\$15.15	77	77	45c				
Asst. Inspectors		4			\$14.28	\$15.15	77	77	87c				
Repairs & Oilers		6											
					\$12.60	\$15.00	60	60	\$2.40				

Freight handlers— " " " " " " " " " " " "	St. John Montreal Brandon	500 20 35	Nov. 15. Increase of 4c per hour. Nov. 5. Increase of 50c per day. Oct. 1. Increase in wages	\$12.00 \$15.00 \$11.00 \$12.00 \$12.00	60 60 60	\$1.25 90c	Demand of men Short strike. Voluntary concessions
Checkers	Montreal	30	Nov. 8. Increase of 5c per hr. (day work).		irregular.		Short strike
Longshoremen	Halifax	800	Oct. 15. Inc. of 3c per hour for day work and 5c per hour for night work.	Summer \$15.00 \$16.80 Winter \$13.50 \$15.12	60	\$1.80 \$1.02	Award of Board of Conciliation and Investigation.
Coal handlers	St. John	50	Nov. 15. Inc. of 5c p. hr. for winter months	\$18. \$21.00 \$21. all year	60	\$3. W.	Demand of men
Street Railway Employees— Motormen & Conductors	Hull	52	Nov. 1. Increases as under:— 1st year 1c per hour. 2nd year 3c per hour. 3rd year 2c per hour 4th year 3c per hour Increase of 1c per hour	\$10.23 \$10.80 \$10.23 \$11.37 \$11.40 \$12.54 \$11.40 \$13.11 \$10.80 \$11.40— \$15.00 \$15.60	57 57 57 57 60	57c \$1.14 \$1.71 60c	Award of Board of Conciliation and Investigation.
Shopmen	Hull	21	Nov. 1. Increase of 1c per hour	\$15.00 \$15.60	60		
Motormen and conductors	Hamilton St. Ry.	185	Dec. 1. *Increase of 2c per hour	\$9.60—\$10.80— \$13.20 \$15.00	60	\$1.20— \$1.80	Voluntarily given.
" " "	Hamilton Subur- ban lines.	75	Dec. 1. Inc. of 2c per hour	\$10.56—\$11.88— \$14.52 \$16.50	66	\$1.32— \$2.08	Voluntarily given.
" " "	London	49	Nov. 1. Increases as under:— 1st year, 1c per hour.	\$9.72 \$10.26	54 some 54 some 54	54c & 57c	Increase voluntarily given.
" " "	"	16	2nd year, 1c per hour.	\$10.26 \$10.80	57		
" " "	"	18	3rd year, 2c per hour.	\$11.40 \$12.54	57	\$1.14	
" " "	"	25	After 3 years, 1c per hour	\$12.54 \$13.11	57	57c	
" " "	"	11	Spare men, 2c per hour	16c p. h. 15c ph.			
Truck Labourers	Hamilton	19	Oct. 10. Inc. of 2½c per hour	\$12.00 \$13.50	60	\$1.50	Demand of men followed by cessa- tion of work for ½ day.
Misc. Trades— Moving Picture Operators	Toronto	80	Nov. 1. Inc. in wages	\$15.00 \$15.00 flat rate \$20.00		\$5.00	Inc. given following strike.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Agreement, dated 16th July, 1912, between the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Working Rules and Schedule of Wages.

These rules shall apply only to employees listed in Section 31 and shall be posted for the information and government of all employees.

Art. 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Ordinary working hours 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Art. 2. Employees to go to and from store room and camp to camp on company's time. Additional time will be allowed at the discretion of the foreman at the dinner hour where the location of the work and the working conditions warrant same.

Art. 3. Any employee being called on duty between the hours of 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. shall receive payment at the rate of one and a half time the standard rate, additional overtime or overtime starting at 10 p.m. or later, shall be computed at double time of the standard rate up to the hour of 8 a.m., or until being relieved from duty. Employees reporting for work between 4 a.m. and 8 a.m. such time shall be computed at double time of the standard rate, and where such overtime does not equal eight regular working hours employees will be allowed to work the following eight hours at straight time.

Art. 4. Holidays shall be as follows: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, and such other days as are generally observed in the province in which the company operates. Bank holidays are not included. Men entitled to a vote on Election Day with pay. Saturday afternoon to be computed at time and one-half and standard rate between the hours of 1 p.m.

and 6 p.m. and twice the standard rate from 6 p.m. until being relieved from duty.

In case men are requested to work through until five o'clock p.m. without the option of noon hour, to be compared at the rate of two times the standard rate.

Art. 5. Expenses of board and lodging will be allowed all foremen when sent away from headquarters.

Art. 6. Expenses of board and lodging will be allowed all lead cable splicers and helpers when sent away from headquarters.

Art. 7. All other employees detailed for work away from headquarters, upon a temporary job, will be allowed expenses of board and lodging. Twenty days will be considered a temporary job, more than twenty days will be considered a permanent job, for which no board and lodging expenses will be allowed. All employees shall be notified before being sent away whether the work shall be classified as a temporary job. If classified as a temporary job and the work exceeds twenty days, board and lodging will be provided until the return to headquarters. If classified as a permanent job, and a return to headquarters (except in case of dismissal or resignation) is made in less than twenty calendar days, board and lodging will be allowed. Headquarters will be considered where men are actually engaged for work.

The company will furnish to all employees affected by this schedule all necessary transportation.

The company to furnish upon application two round trip passes to employees and their families over Inter-urban lines per month.

Art. 8. Employees affected by this schedule resigning from work while away from headquarters will not be allowed transportation to headquarters. Should the completion of the work render the services of the employee no longer necessary, transportation to headquarters, or an amount equivalent to the cost of such transportation, will be allowed.

Art. 9. Employees shall be paid semi-monthly, payment to be made on the 24th of the month for wages due up to and including the 15th of the current month and on the 9th of the month for wages due up to and including the last day of the preceding month. Employees away from headquarters to be paid semi-monthly, not later than two days after those at headquarters. For the purpose of cashing cheques received from the pay master's office, the cashier's office in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria will be open until 8 p.m. on the 9th, 10th, 24th and 25th days of each month except when such days fall on a Sunday or recognized holiday.

Art. 10. Employees dismissed while away from headquarters must be paid in full all wages due them. Should lack of sufficient funds prevent this, transportation must be allowed to the point where payment will be made.

Art. 11. Where employees affected by the schedule decide that their board and lodging be paid by the company, or where working conditions compel the company to provide board and lodging, the rate will be \$1.00 less per day than the schedule below, except in the case of foremen and temporary jobs.

Art. 12. At least three journeymen linemen will be used in all and every gang pulling in under-ground cable and in erecting poles and fixtures.

Art. 13. An employee giving orders or having charge of men shall be considered a foreman. All foremen shall have had at least three years' experience in one or more branches of the trade.

Sub-foreman.

An employee assisting a gang foreman where the foreman is actually directing the work. Foremen and sub-foremen not allowed to handle tools except in emergency cases.

Journeyman.

Art. 14. An employee having three or more years' experience in one or all branches of the trade as listed herein. Linemen, cable splicers and joiners, station wiremen, operators, repairmen, inspectors, troublemen and load despatchers.

Art. 15. During the last twelve months of their apprenticeship, apprentices shall be expected to do same class of work as a journeyman. All apprentices must serve three years actual work in the business before they can be rated as journeymen, except where journeymen cannot be obtained, and the ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall not exceed one to four journeymen to a gang. Apprentices shall not be allowed to work on high voltage wire, except during the last six months of their apprenticeship.

Art. 16. All wires carrying a voltage of 650 volts or over shall be classed as high voltage wires.

Art. 17. When work is being done on high voltage wires, two journeymen must be assigned to the job, and are not allowed to work on two different wires at the same time. In station work two journeymen are required to work on wire carrying a voltage of 500 or more.

Art. 18. In case of trouble on high voltage wires or where work is hazardous, two or more journeymen must be sent out to repair trouble, one man to be sent out to watch until another can be obtained.

Art. 19. Working on poles, timbers, bridges, towers or fixtures of an elevation of 95 feet or over, time to be computed at two times the standard rate as per schedule. Linemen to have jur-

isdiction over assembling and erecting of towers, framing and setting poles.

Art. 20. Nothing herein shall be construed to reduce the pay of an employee now getting a higher rate of pay.

Art. 21. Two men in each of the Company Districts to work Saturday afternoons on straight time for trouble only, men to work in turn. Troublemens on trolley and electric light work, working shift work, will be paid at straight time for any eight consecutive hours out of the 24 hours for trouble only.

Art. 22. Men driving automobile wagons shall not be classed as foremen. When it be required that drivers do work other than drive machines, he shall not receive less than one hour extra per day. Combination drivers shall receive linemen's rate of pay.

Art. 23. Emergency crews to work on trouble only.

Art. 24. All monthly men affected by this schedule shall have two weeks off each year at full pay.

Art. 25. Cable splicers' helpers shall be journeymen linemen. Cable splicers shall at no time be allowed to work unless attended by a helper. All joining, splicing and terminating of lead-covered cable shall be under the jurisdiction of cable splicers.

Art. 26. Regular patrolmen shall work on the monthly basis. All extra patrolmen shall work on a daily basis.

Groundmen.

Art. 27. Groundmen in pole gangs in order of seniority, if competent, shall have preference to transfer to line gang in place of new beginners. All blasting shall be done by experienced powder men.

Art. 28. On new buildings, other than those controlled by the Company, only station construction wiremen shall receive the minimum wage of the organization of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in whose

jurisdiction the work is being done, getting the higher price for that class of work.

Art. 29. Employees called out on emergency work or trouble shall receive not less than four hours' pay, computed at straight rate.

Art. 30. Sec. (1). Stations shall be graded as follows:—

First Class—

- All power houses.
- Vancouver substation.
- Rock Bay substation (Victoria).

Second Class—

- New Westminster substation.
- Burnaby substation.
- Point Grey substation.
- North Vancouver substation.

Third Class—

- Tod Inlet (Victoria).
- F. V. substations.
- Earls Road.
- All portable substations.
- Lulu Island substation.

Sec. (2). In all first-class substations the shift will be worked by what is known as the "revolving watch," with an operator and floor man on each shift.

Senior operators shall not have less than three years' experience.

Junior operators shall be operators with less than three years experience.

Junior operators, after they have had three years' experience, shall be classed as senior operators.

Operators shall be entitled to two days off each month and two weeks' vacation annually with pay.

Wage Schedule.

Art. 31.

Senior operators—

—Per Month

First-class stations	\$110.00
Second-class stations	105.00
Third-class stations	95.00

Junior operators—First-class stations:

—Per Month.

First year 93.50

Second year 99.00

Third year 110.00

Second-class stations:

First year 88.00

Second year 93.50

Third year 105.00

Third-class stations:

First year 82.50

Second year 87.50

Third year 95.00

Load despatchers 115.00

Oilers at power houses 75.00

Floormen 65.00

—Per Day

Foremen 5.10

Sub-Foremen 4.60

Journeymen 4.35

Station wiremen 4.35

Repairmen 4.35

Inspectors 4.35

Lead covered cable foremen .. 6.25

Cable splicers 5.35

Groundmen 3.10

Foremen patrolmen 135.00

Patrolmen 113.00

—Per Day

Apprentice—Begins 3.10

After 6 months 3.25

After 12 months 3.60

After 18 months 3.85

After 24 months 4.10

After 36 months 4.35

Foremen patrolmen to be provided with horse and rig.

Patrolmen to be provided with proper transportation.

In witness whereof the parties hereon have hereunto affixed their hands and seals through their respective officers in quadruplicate, the date and year first and above written.

(Signed)

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC
RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

R. H. SPERLING,
General Mgr.

Witness:

(Sgd.) G. R. G. CONWAY.

PACIFIC DISTRICT COUNCIL

Seal. I.B.E.W.

(Sgd.) C. A. DROLETTE,
President.

(Sgd.) W. S. JENKINS,
Secy.-Treas.

For L. U. 213:

(Sgd.) FRED PAYNE, *Chairman.*

(Sgd.) O. HAGERTY.

(Sgd.) ROBT. R. ROBINSON.

(Sgd.) H. T. JOHNSON.

(Sgd.) E. JONES.

Agreement between the Western Canada Power Company, Limited, and Pacific District Council No. 1, Third District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, effective November 1, 1912.

Working Rules and Schedule of Wages.

The rules shall apply only to employees listed in Article 32, and shall be posted for the information and government of all employees.

Article 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Regular working hours eight a.m. to twelve noon, and one p.m. to five p.m.

Article 2. Employees to go to and from the storeroom and from camp to camp on the Company's time, but whenever the necessities of the work prevent employes from returning to the storeroom or camp at noon, the Company will, at the discretion of the superintendent, either furnish dinner or will pay employees one hour extra to cover the cost of providing dinner for themselves.

Article 3 (a). All overtime worked between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays shall be computed at one and one-half time the standard rate, as hereinafter described.

(b). All other overtime and work done on holidays to be computed at two times the standard rate, as hereinafter described. Holidays to be as follows: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, all Saturday afternoons, and such other days as are generally observed in the province in which the Company operates. Employees entitled to vote will be allowed time off to vote on election day with pay.

(c). Any employee being called on duty after the hour of five p.m. shall receive two times the standard rate until relieved from duty. Employees being relieved from duty shall be relieved for at least a period of eight hours, except when employees report for work between four a.m. and eight a.m., such time will be computed at two times of standard rate, and when such overtime does not equal eight regular working hours employees will be allowed to work the following eight hours at straight time.

Employees being called on duty shall receive not less than four hours standard rate.

Article 4 (a). All employees detailed for work away from headquarters upon a temporary job will be allowed expenses of board and lodging. Thirty days will be considered a temporary job. More than thirty days will be considered a permanent job, for which no board and lodging expenses will be allowed. All employees shall be notified before being sent away whether the work shall be classified as a temporary or permanent job. If classified as a temporary job, and the work exceeds thirty days, board and lodging shall be provided until return to head-

quarters. If classified as a permanent job, and a return to headquarters is made in less than 30 days (calendar), board and lodging will be allowed.

(b). Headquarters will be considered where men are actually engaged for work.

Article 5. The Company shall furnish to all employees affected by this schedule all necessary transportations.

Article 6. Employees affected by this schedule resigning or dismissed from work while away from headquarters will receive transportation to headquarters, where payment shall be made.

Article 7 (a). Employees shall be paid semi-monthly on the Company's time, payment to be made on the 24th day of the month for wages up to and including the 15th of the current month, and on the 9th day of the month for wages due up to and including the last day of the proceeding month.

(b). Employees away from headquarters shall be paid semi-monthly, not later than two days after those at headquarters.

(c). The Company agrees to make arrangements whereby employees can cash their pay checks on the payday, at the time when and place where payment is made.

Article 8. Where employees affected by this schedule decide that their board and lodging be paid by the Company, the rate will be \$1.00 less per day than the schedule below, except in cases of temporary jobs.

Article 9. Where working conditions require employees to stop in camps, the Company shall furnish employees with all necessary bedding.

Article 10. All cable splicers and helpers when being sent away from headquarters shall receive expenses of board and lodging until return to headquarters.

Article 11. All cable splicers' helpers shall be journeymen linemen. All apprentice cable splicers shall be journeymen electrical workers.

Article 12. All joining and splicing, also connecting of lead-covered cables, shall be under the jurisdiction of and belonging to cable splicers. All this class of work shall be done by journeymen cable splicers.

Article 13. Cable splicers at no time shall be allowed to work at cable splicing unless attended by a helper. Cable splicers at no time shall be required to work on live cables carrying in excess of 650 volts.

Article 14. Any employee giving orders or having charge of men shall be considered a foreman. All foremen shall have had at least three years' experience in one or more branches of the trade.

Article 15 (a). Journeyman—An employee having three or more years' experience in one or all branches of the trade as listed herein.

(b). Linemen—Cable splicers and joiners, station wiremen, operators, repairmen, inspectors, troublemen, patrolmen, metermen, telephone installers, switchboard men, and track bonders.

Article 16. Apprentice—An employee not having three (3) years' experience in one or more branches of the trade. All apprentices must serve three (3) years actual work in the business before they can be rated as journeymen, except where journeymen cannot be obtained, and the ratio of apprentices shall not exceed one to four journeymen per gang. Apprentices shall not be allowed to work on high voltage wire except during the last six months of their apprenticeship.

Article 17. All wires carrying a voltage of 650 or over shall be classed as high voltage wires.

Article 18. When work is being done on high voltage wires, two journeymen

must be assigned to the job, and are not allowed to work on two different wires at the same time. In station work, two journeymen are required to work on wires carrying a voltage of 500 or more.

Article 19. In case of trouble on high voltage live wires or where work is hazardous, two or more journeymen must be sent out to repair trouble. One man to be sent out to watch until another can be obtained.

Article 20. No journeyman shall be allowed to work on a high potential wire carrying a voltage in excess of 2,600 volts.

Article 21. All installations, repair and maintenance work on street trolleys shall be under the jurisdiction of and done by electrical workers affected by this agreement.

Article 22. Working on poles, timbers, bridges, towers or fixtures of an elevation of 85 feet or over, time to be computed at two times the standard rate, as per schedule.

Article 23. Lineman to have jurisdiction over assembling and erecting towers, framing and setting poles.

Article 24. In all gangs erecting poles, towers and pulling in underground cable, at least three journeymen shall be assigned to job.

Article 25. Men working shift work will be paid at straight time for any eight consecutive hours out of twenty-four hours for trouble only, employees assigned for shift work must be assigned for at least one week.

Article 26. All blasting shall be done by experienced powdermen.

Article 27. It is hereby agreed and understood that in new buildings only station construction wiremen shall receive the minimum wage of the organization of the I. B. E. W. in whose jurisdiction the work is being done, getting the higher price for that class of work. It is further agreed and under-

stood that on all buildings where inside wiring is being done by the Company, where the work requires more than four man hours' time, journeymen shall receive the minimum wage of the organization of the I. B. E. W. in whose jurisdiction the work is being done, getting the higher price for that class of work.

Article 28. Men driving automobiles shall not be required to do other than drive machine. Except when drivers are requested to take care of machine they shall receive (one hour) extra per day.

Article 29 (a). Stations shall be graded as follows:—

First class—Stave Falls power house and Ardley station.

Second Class—Powell street station.

(b). In first and second-class stations the shift will be worked by what is known as the "revolving watch." In first and second-class stations there shall be an operator and helper on each shift, who shall work any eight (8) consecutive hours out of the twenty-four (24) on straight time.

(c). Journeymen operators shall have not less than three (3) years' experience. Apprentice operators shall be men with less than three (3) years' experience.

(d). In first and second-class stations no apprentice operator shall be allowed to take charge of shift, except in last six months of his apprenticeship, and then only in case of emergency.

Article 30. Metermen shall not be allowed to do line work or anything pertaining thereto unless also classified as linemen, but they shall be allowed to do all work pertaining to meters.

Article 31. It is hereby agreed and understood that the Company agrees to furnish protective shields for the protection of men working on wires carrying voltage in excess of 600 volts and shall furnish each gang with first-aid sets.

Wages Schedule.

<i>Article 32.</i>	Per Day
Foremen	\$5.30
Journeymen linemen	4.55
Station wiremen	4.55
Repairmen	4.55
Inspectors	4.55
Lead covered cable foremen... ..	6.55
Cable splicers, journeymen	5.55
Groundmen and helpers	3.30
Foremen Patrolmen	5.30
Journeymen patrolmen	4.55
Track bonders	4.55
Journeymen operators	4.05
Lamp trimmers	3.80
Telephone installers and switch-board men	4.55
Automobile drivers	3.30
Metermen	4.55

Apprentice linemen, station wiremen, and metermen:—

Begin-	6mos.	12mos.	18mos.	24mos.	36mos.
\$3.30	\$3.55	\$3.80	\$4.05	\$4.30	\$4.55

Apprentice cable splicers:—

Beginners	12mos.	24mos.	36mos.
\$3.30	\$3.55	\$3.80	\$4.05

In witness whereof the parties herein have hereunto affixed their hands and seals, through their respective officers, in quadruplicate, the date and year first above written.

(Seal) WESTERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

By R. J. HAYWARD,
General Manager.

Witness:—F. D. NIMS.

(Seal) PACIFIC DISTRICT COUNCIL
No. 1, of the 3rd Dist., I.B.E.W.

C. A. DROLETTE,
President.

W. S. JUNKIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Approved—

J. A. MONJEAU, G.V.P.
J. J. REID, G.P.

Agreement made December 27, 1912, between the members of the Master Plasterers' Association of Montreal, and Local No. 33, of the Operative Plasterers' International Association of Montreal, effective January 1, 1913.

I. *Hours.* That from the first day of January, 1913, eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work, and shall continue so thereafter, the eight hours to be worked between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

II. *Wages.* From January 1st, 1913, to June 1st, 1913, forty-seven and one-half cents (47½c.) per hour shall be paid; and from September 1st, 1913, to the termination of this agreement, fifty-five (55c.) shall be paid.

III. *Apprentices.* (a) Master plasterers who have been one year in the business will be allowed one apprentice, said apprentice to serve two years before another one is taken on.

(b) The age limit is hereby abolished.

(c) Master plasterers' sons are not included in the above conditions. All apprentices are to be bound before a notary for four years.

IV. *Overtime and holidays.* All work done after the above mentioned hours is to be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Double time to be paid for Sundays, Christmas Day, New Years, Labour Day and Dominion Day.

V. *Payment of wages.* All plasterers to be paid on the work before quitting time, or the time allowed to go to his

employers office. Payment to be made at least every two weeks, either on Friday or Saturday.

All plasterers are to be paid on the job when stopped working or time allowed to go to employer's office.

VI. *Country jobs.* All plasterers going to the country shall be allowed fares both ways; and board is to be paid by employers outside of above mentioned wages.

VII. *Alteration of agreement* (a) Both of the parties to this agreement are required to give one year's notice of any change desired in the terms of this agreement.

(b) Such notice shall be given always on or before the first day of June, in the year before the new arrangement shall come into effect.

(c) The demands of either party shall be submitted in writing to the representatives of the other party within three months of such notice.

(d) The terms of such new agreement shall be arranged and officially ratified on or before January 1st, being six months before the coming into effect of the same.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JANUARY, 1913.

THERE was a further improvement in industrial conditions in regard to the number of trade disputes during January. At the end of the year 1912 there were seven disputes in existence which affected industrial conditions. During the opening month of the year two of these were settled while five new ones commenced. A feature of the new disputes was the

fact that by none of them were more than one hundred employees affected.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude. — The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence during January was twelve, a decrease of one compared

with the previous month, and an increase of three over January, 1911. About sixty-nine firms and 2,298 employees were involved in these disputes, about twenty-three firms and 268 employees being involved in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes was approximately 47,116 working days, compared with a loss of about 65,200 working days in December and 12,875 working days lost during January, 1912.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes:—

TRADES	No. of dis- tinct	em- ployees
Metal.....	2	135
Woodworking.....	1	85
General Transport.....	1	18
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	1	50
Total.....	5	268

Localities affected by new disputes. — Of the new disputes of the month one took place in Prince Edward Island, three in Ontario, and one in Alberta.

Causes of disputes. — Of the five new disputes of the month one, that of sheet metal workers at Edmonton, was a lockout on account of the refusal of the men to accept a reduction in wages. Two disputes were caused by a demand for a reduction in working hours, one by a demand for recognition of union, while the remaining one followed a demand made by the employees for all employment applications to be submitted to their representative committee.

Result of disputes. — Four disputes were brought to a definite termination during January. In one the strikers obtained their demands; in another case some of the strikers returned to work under old conditions while the places of others were filled; in another

some of the men returned to work under conditions satisfactory to themselves while the places of others were filled; in the remaining strike, that of machinists at Ottawa, the men returned to work pending an investigation by a board of conciliation and investigation.

Disputes Beginning Before January.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during January, were strikes of halibut fishermen at Vancouver and New Westminster, scowmen at St. John, disputes of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith, miners at Porcupine, plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria, iron moulders at Sault Ste. Marie and freight clerks and freight handlers on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Halibut fishermen, Vancouver and New Westminster. — A strike of halibut fishermen was reported to the Department as having occurred on November 18, 1912, and being unsettled at the end of January, 1913. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase of one half cent for each pound of halibut caught. About 150 men were affected by this dispute.

Scowmen, St. John. — About 200 scowmen at St. John struck work on December 30th, 1912, for an increase in wages of twenty-five cents per day. The strike was terminated on January 8th by the men being granted their demands. Under the new scale the men receive \$3.00 per day and foremen \$3.25.

Coal miners, Ladysmith. — No definite termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Miners, Porcupine. — In regard to a strike of miners at Porcupine which occurred on November 15th, 1912, it was reported to the Department at the end of January that a large proportion of the men who were originally on strike had left the camp and that many

others had returned to work, with the result that there were at that time about 300 men out of employment. All the mines were working.

Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria.— Plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria who struck work on December 4th returned to work under old conditions on January 7th. Before this time several of the strikers' places had been filled by non-union men.

Iron moulders, Sault Ste. Marie.— While no definite termination of this dispute occurred during January it was reported to the Department that some of the men had left the city and that others had taken up such other employment as could be obtained and that only about sixty men were then out of work as a result of the dispute.

Freight clerks and freight handlers on Canadian Pacific Railway.— No termination of this dispute occurred during January. It was reported, however, on February 1st, that the strike had been called off by the union and that instructions had been given the men to return to work.

Disputes Beginning During January.

The new disputes of the month were strikes of machinists at Ottawa, photo engravers at Toronto, cigar makers at London, firemen at Charlottetown and a lockout of sheet metal workers at Edmonton.

Machinists, Ottawa.— About forty machinists in the employ of the Ottawa Car Company struck work on January 2nd following a refusal of the Company to grant a nine hour day. The men resumed work on January — a board of Conciliation and Investigation having been applied for and granted*.

Sheet metal workers, Edmonton.— A lockout of sheet metal workers occurred at Edmonton on January 15th. The dispute was caused by members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Association giving the employees notice of a reduction of wages to take effect on January 15th. About ninety-five men were involved in this dispute, no termination of which was reported at the end of the month.

Photo engravers, Toronto.— A strike of photo engravers took place at Toronto on January 27th, the cause of the dispute being a demand by the union for a new agreement with higher wages to take place of the previous agreement which expired during last June. It was reported that the firms affected generally agreed to a higher scale of wages but desired to establish the open shop principle and refused to negotiate with the union. About sixty-five men were involved in this dispute which was left unsettled at the end of the month.

Cigar makers, London.— A strike involving fifty men engaged in the cigar manufacturing industry occurred at London on January 27th. The employees demanded that all applications for work should be sent to a committee representing them for decision as to whether applicants should be employed or not. This dispute was left unsettled at the end of the month.

Firemen, Charlottetown.— Eighteen firemen on the steamer "Earl Grey" struck work on January 3rd, demanding a rearrangement of the shifts so that they might work four hours in each instead of six as previously. The dispute terminated by the addition of nine men to the crew, rendering conditions satisfactory to the strikers.

*A Report of the Board in regard to this dispute will be found elsewhere in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JANUARY, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JANUARY.											
<i>Fishing—</i> Halibut fisherman.	Vancouver and New Westminster	For increase in wages.	3	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 18	.....	Unsettled at the end of the month
<i>Lumbering—</i> Sawmen	St. John.	For increase in wages.	..	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 30	Jan. 8	Increase granted
<i>Mining—</i> Coal Miners.	Cumberland and Ladysmith	Alleged discrimination against employees.	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17/18	.....	Unsettled at end of mo
Miners	Porcupine	Against reduction in wages.	25	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	.....	About 300 men out at end of month
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers and Steamfitters	Victoria	Dispute as to number of apprentices to be employed and other changes in shop regulations.	15	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Jan. 7	Some returned to work and others places were filled
<i>Metal—</i> Iron moulders.	Sault Ste Marie.	Against reduction in overtime payment.	1	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 11	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Railway Service—</i> Freight Clerks and Freight Handlers.	C.P.R. System	Refusal of company to consider application for rules and rates of pay.	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 4	Feb. 1	Men ordered by Union to return to work

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JANUARY.

<i>Metal—</i> Machinists.....	Ottawa.....	For reduction in working hours.....	1	.....	40	.....	Jan.	2 Jan.	5 Work resumed pending investigation
Sheet Metal Workers	Edmonton.....	Lock-out on refusal of men to accept reduction in wages.....	20	.....	95	.....	"	15	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Woodworking—</i> Photo Engravers.....	Toronto.....	For recognition of union.....	.....	.....	65	.....	"	27	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar-makers.....	London.....	Demand for all applications for employment to be sent to a committee of the employees.....	1	.....	50	.....	"	27	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>General Transport—</i> Firemen.....	Charlottetown.....	For rearrangement of watch system involving reduction in hours.....	1	.....	18	.....	"	3 Jan.	5 Some men returned to work under conditions satisfactory to strikers; places of others filled

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

PUBLIC WHARF, REFUGE BAY,
PORCHER ISLAND, B.C.

Public wharf, Refuge Bay, Porcher Island, B. C. Names of contractors, Angle & Hyatt, Prince Rupert, B. C. Date of contract, December 28th, 1912. Amount of contract, \$5,200.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.50 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	4.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Engineman for piledriver.....	5.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	7.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	10.00 " 10 "

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, ROCK ISLAND,
QUE.

Post Office fittings, Rock Island, Que. Name of contractor, J. T. Schell, Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, January 2nd, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,885.

SUPPLY OF CASES FOR RURAL MAIL
DELIVERY POST OFFICE, GENERALLY.

Supply of 500 cases for Rural Mail Delivery—post offices, generally. Name of contractor, the Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, January 6th, 1913. Contract price, \$16.50 per case.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, WETASKIWIN,
ALTA.

Post office fittings, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Name of contractor, J. T. Schell, Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, January 10th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$3,801.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emer-

gencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decisions shall be final.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any merchants, labourers or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

**Note.*—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the three immediately preceding contracts.

HORSE STABLE, EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
BRANDON, MAN.

Horse stable, Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man. Name of contractor, The Brandon Construction Company, Ltd., Brandon, Man. Date of contract, January 2nd, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,054.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Bricklayers.....	70c p. hr., 9 hr. p. day
Carpenters.....	50c " 9 " "
Masons.....	70c " 9 " "
Plasterers.....	60c " 9 " "
Painters.....	35c " 10 " "
Labourers.....	27½c " 10 " "
Lathers.....	3 c per yard
Teamsters.....	5.50 per day of 10 hours

PILE BENT AND TIMBER DECKING
WHARF, SEYMOUR ARM, B.C.

Pile bent and timber decking wharf, Seymour Arm, B. C. Names of contractors, Gillis, Dore & Tansley, Seymour, B. C. Date of contract, January 2nd, 1913. Amount of contract, \$5,-850.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.50 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	4.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	5.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	7.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	10 00 " 10 "

RECONSTRUCTION OF WHARF, LANORAIE,
QUE.

Reconstruction of wharf, Lanoraie, Que. Name of contractor, Art. Daigneault, Longueuil, Que. Date of contract, January 3rd, 1913. Amount of contract, \$6,345.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 pr. day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon..	3.50 " 10 "

WHARF AND BED FOR VESSELS,
ALBERT, N.B.

Wharf and Bed for vessels, Albert, N. B. Name of contractor, Wm. Frank Wilson, Demoiselle, N.B. Date of contract, January 6th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$14,286.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates :		
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00	per day of	10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25	"	10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	1.75	"	10 "
Engineman for pile-driver....	2.25	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	"	10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, GRIMSBY, ONT.

Public building, Grimsby, Ont. Name of contractor, E. A. Bleakney, Gananoque, Ont. Date of contract, January 9th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$19,973.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates :		
Stonecutters.....	50c	pr. hr.,	9 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	50c	"	9 "
Masons.....	50c	"	9 "
Plasterers.....	45c	"	10 "
Foremen carpenter.....	40c	"	10 "
Carpenters.....	30c	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c	"	10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	35c	"	10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c	"	10 "
Structural iron workers.....	No rate		
Electrical workers.....	30c	"	10 "
Builders' labourers.....	25c	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart....	30c	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon..	45c	"	10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	45c	"	10 "
" laying concrete.....	45c	"	10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, MIDLAND, ONT.

Public building, Midland, Ont. Name of contractor, E. A. Bleakney, Gananoque, Ont. Date of contract, January 9th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$47,700.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate		
Stonecutters.....	\$0.45	p. hr.,	10 hr pr. day
Bricklayers.....	0.45	"	10 " "
Masons.....	0.45	"	10 " "
Plasterers.....	0.40	"	10 " "
Carpenters.....	0.30	"	10 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.30	"	9 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	0.35	"	9 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.30	"	9 " "
Electrical workers.....	0.30	"	9 " "
Builders' labourers.....	0.22½	"	10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20	"	10 " "
Drivers with horse & cart....	2.50	per day of	10 hours
Drivers with 2 horses & wagon	4.00	"	10 "
Drivers with 2 horses & scraper	4.00	"	10 "

STONE AND CONCRETE ESPLANADE
WALL, WHITBY HARBOUR, ONT.

Stone and concrete esplanade wall, Whitby Harbour, Ont. Names of contractors, Whitney & Code, Brockville, Ont. Date of contract, January 13th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$20,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate		
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00	per day of	10 hrs
" mixing concrete.....	2.50	"	10 "
" laying concrete.....	2.50	"	10 "
" stone crushers.....	2.50	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	"	10 "
helpers.....	3.00	"	10 "
Timekeeper.....	2.00	"	10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.25	"	10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50	"	10 "

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, STE.
ADELAIDE DE PABOS, QUE.

Extension to breakwater, Ste. Adelaide de Pabos, Que. Names of contractors, Arthur and Edmund Nadeau, Grand Cascapedia, Que. Date of contract, January 13th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$6,485.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trades or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :	
Foreman carpenters.....	\$2.50	pr. day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25	" 10 "
helpers.....	1.75	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.25	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50	" 10 "

LANDING PIER, ST. ANTOINE,
VERCHERES, QUE.

Landing pier, Ste. Antoine, (Verchères, Que.) Name of contractor, Oliver Paul, Sorel, Que. Date of contract, January 15th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$9,400.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	" 10 "
helpers.....	1.75	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.25	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	" 10 "

ALTERATIONS, ETC., TO POST OFFICE,
PARIS, ONT.

Alterations, etc., to post office, Paris, Ont. Name of contractor, James Sinclair, Paris, Ont. Date of contract, January 17th. Amount of contract, \$11,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :	
Stonecutters.....	\$0.50	p. hr., 10 h. pr. day
Masons.....	0.50	" 10 "
Concrete workers.....	0.25	" 10 "
Bricklayers.....	0.50	" 10 "
Carpenters.....	0.30	" 10 "
Plasterers.....	0.45	" 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.25	" 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0.27½	" 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.25	" 10 "
Structural steel workers.....	0.25	" 10 "
Electrical workers.....	0.27½	" 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.20	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.17½	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart...	3.00	p. day of 10 hours
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	5.00	" 10 "

PUBLIC WHARF, SAND SPIT POINT,
MORESBY ISLAND, B.C.

Public wharf, Sand Spit Point, Moresby Island, B. C. Name of contractor, The Westholme Lumber Co. Ltd., Prince Rupert, B. C. Date of contract, January 18th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$4,375.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:	
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.50	pr. day of 10 hrs
Carpenters.....	4.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.50	" 10 "
Enginman for pile-driver.....	5.00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.50	" 10 "
Driver with horse and cart.....	7.00	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	10.00	" 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of January, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Construction and delivery of a wooden tug for the Rideau Canal dredging plant. Date of contract, January 3rd, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,300.00. Contractors, The W. H. Kelly Lumber Company, of Buckingham, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Machinists.....	\$3.00
Steamfitters.....	3.00
Boilermakers.....	3.00
Riveters.....	3.00
Ship carpenters.....	2.75
Carpenters.....	2.75
Caulkers.....	2.75
Painters.....	2.75
Common labourers.....	1.75
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.	4.50

Erection and completion of a two-apartment dwelling, at Point Tupper, Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, January 4th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,500.00. Contractor, D. H. McLean, of New Waterford, County of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Stonecutters.....	\$3.60
Masons.....	3.60
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Carpenters & Joiners.....	2.50
Plasterers.....	3.60
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50
Builders labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.25
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50

Post Office Department.

During the month of December, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 2,373 20
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	217 65
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	1,777 35
Making and repairing Post Office Scales	288 50
Supplying mail bags.....	2,030 00
Repairing mail bags.....	2,575 61
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	940 47
Supplying Railway Mail Clerk's Tin travelling Boxes and repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel receptacles, Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes.....	275.45
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	222 20
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	7,237 20

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 491 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of January, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 100 were fatal and 391 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were 97 fatal and 357 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 454, and in January, 1912, there were 103 fatal and 428 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 531. The number of fatal accidents recorded in January was therefore three more than in December, and three less than in January, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in January was 34 more than in December and 37 less than in January, 1912. Altogether there were 37 more industrial accidents recorded in January than in December and 40 less than in January, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	3	6	9
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	6	21	27
Mining.....	15	16	31
Railway construction.....	7	5	12
Building Trades.....	2	28	30
Metal Trades.....	4	87	91
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	21	21
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	.....	3	3
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	.....	5	5
Leather.....	.....	2	2
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	43	114	157
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	2	2
Navigation.....	2	14	16
Miscellaneous.....	2	15	17
Public Employees.....	2	13	15
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	5	14	19
Unskilled Labour.....	8	24	32
Total.....	100	391	491

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture. — There were three fatal and six non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with five fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in December and seven fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. Two of the fatal accidents were due to falls, and one by being struck by a train. Of the non-fatal accidents one each was due to a runaway, a fall, being struck by a train, live stock, falling material, and contact with farm machinery.

Fishing. — There was one fatality, a drowning, recorded in January, due to

the upsetting of a boat, compared with one fatality in December, and none in January, 1912.

Lumbering. — There were six fatal and twenty-one non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with three fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in December, and four fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. The six fatal accidents were caused by falling trees and logs. Eleven of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falling trees and logs; three each were caused by tools and machinery; one each by being run over, flying material, explosion of powder, and a fall.

Mining. — There were fifteen fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with seventeen fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in December, and fifteen fatal and twenty-two non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. Of the fatal accidents, seven were caused by falling material, three by mine machinery and cars, two by falls, and one each by a premature explosion of dynamite, run over by a train, and the explosion of a boiler. Of the non-fatal accidents, six were caused by falling material, and mine machinery. One each of the accidents was due to the explosion of a miss-fired blast, tools, explosion of powder, and by being burned by ignited gas.

Railway construction. — There were seven fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with one fatal and four non-fatal in December, and ten fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. Seven men were killed in two accidents as the result of a premature explosion of dynamite. Four men were injured by premature explosions of dynamite, and one by a fall.

Building trades. — There were two fatal and twenty-eight non-fatal accidents in January, compared with eight fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in December, and five fatal and sixteen

non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. One of the fatal accidents was caused by a piece of stone, which the victim was carrying when he fell, crushing his head. The other fatality was due to a fall from a scaffold. Of the non-fatal accidents, twenty-two were due to falls, twelve of which were due to the collapse of scaffolds. Two men received injuries as the result of a horse and wagon backing over side of trench in which they were working. One each of the non-fatal accidents was caused by being struck by a derrick, burning by gasoline, falling material, and by being struck by a stray bullet.

Metal trades. — There were four fatal and eighty-seven non-fatal accidents in January, compared with seven fatal and seventy-five non-fatal accidents in December, and seven fatal and eighty-nine non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. Two linemen were electrocuted, one workman was killed by falling material, and the other by the explosion of a gas buoy. Of the non-fatal accidents twenty-four were injured by machinery, twenty-three by falling material, ten by flying material, six each by molten metal, and falls; five by electric shock, four by being burned by acids and ignited gas, two each by falls, explosion of a gas buoy, falling of an elevator, and tools, and one each by being overcome by gas fumes.

Woodworking trades. — There were twenty-one non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with one fatal and eight non-fatal in December, and one fatal and twenty-two non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. Fourteen men were injured by machinery, three by flying material, two by falls, one each by falling material and by being scalded.

Printing and allied trades. — There was one non-fatal accident recorded in January, compared with two non-fatal accidents in December and none in January, 1912. The accident was due to victim getting hand crushed in a press.

Textile. — There were three non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with one fatal and two non-fatal accidents in December, and three non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. One of the accidents was caused by electric shock, one by being burnt by acid, and one by machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were five non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with four non-fatal accidents in December, and three non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. Two each of the accidents were caused by falls and machinery, and one by falling material.

Leather. — There were two non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with none in December, and one non-fatal accident in January, 1912. One of the accidents was caused by a fall into a vat of hot water resulting in victim being scalded, and the other by being crushed by machinery.

Steam railway service. — There were forty-three fatal and one hundred and fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with twenty fatal and one hundred and thirty-one non-fatal accidents in December, and thirty-seven fatal and one hundred and sixty-five non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. Eleven of the fatal accidents were caused by being run over; nine by collisions, seven by being crushed between cars, five each by being struck by trains, light engines and cars, and by falls, one each was caused by a derailment, striking obstacle when passing same, machinery, electrocution, falling material, and by being run over by a horse at a level crossing. Twenty-one employees were injured as the result of either jumping or being thrown from engines and cars, nineteen by falling material seventeen by collisions, twelve each by falls and by being crushed between cars, five each by derailments and by being struck by engines and cars, four each by scalding by steam and tools, three each by being run over, by striking ob-

stacles when passing same, and by being frozen as the result of exposure, two by getting limbs sprained, and one each by a premature explosion of dynamite, explosion of boiler tubes, and by flying material.

Electric railway service. — There were two non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with one non-fatal accident in December, and eight non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. One of the accidents was caused by a collision of street cars, and one by a falling crane.

Navigation. — There were two fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with twelve fatal and five non-fatal accidents in December, and two fatal and six non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. One deck-hand was drowned as the result of vessel sinking, and one by being struck by a swinging sling of hoisted goods. Of the non-fatal accidents, six were caused by being struck by falling material, four by falls, two by swing slings of goods, one by a crane, and one as the result of stepping on a nail.

Miscellaneous transport. — There were two fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with seven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in December, and one fatal and twenty-six non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. One of the fatal accidents was caused by a runaway, and the other by being crushed under falling lumber. Five of the non-fatal were caused by vehicles being struck by street cars, three each by falling material, and by being thrown from wagons, and one each by being burned by gasoline, and by a kick from a horse.

Public employees. — There were two fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in January, compared with two fatal and eight non-fatal in December, and one fatal and twenty-six non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. One of the fatalities was caused by the victim (a provincial constable) being shot in performing an

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date.	Num-ber	Cause of Fatality
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer	Maple, Ont.	Jan. 25	1	Struck by a train
"	Walkerton, Ont.	" 3	1	Fell from hay-mow
"	Grenfell, Sask.	" 10	1	Fell from a platform
<i>Fishing and Hunting :</i>				
Fisherman	Victoria, B.C.	" 21	1	Fell from boat
<i>Lumbering :—</i>				
Lumberman	Dalhousie, N.B.	" 21	1	Crushed by logs
"	Big River, Sask.	" 1	1	Falling tree
"	Mattawa, Ont.	" 4	2	Crushed by falling logs
"	Matheson	" 5	1	Struck by falling tree
"	Hebertville, Que.	" 22	1	Falling tree
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Miner	Westville, N.S.	" 24	1	Fall of coal—cave-in
"	Coal Creek	" 20	1	Fall of rock—cave-in
"	Phoenix, B.C.	" 9	1	Premature explosion of a blast
"	Cobalt, Ont.	" 15	1	Fell down mine shaft
"	Joggins, N.S.	" 10	1	Struck by runaway mine cars
Weighman	Fernie, B.C.	" 9	1	Run over by a train
Miner	Maccan, N.S.	" 2	1	Scalded—explosion of boiler
"	Sudbury, Ont.	" —	1	Struck by a falling rock
"	"	" —	1	"
Engineer	Chignecto, N.S.	" 9	1	Struck by a falling piece of lumber
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	" 27	1	Mangled by machinery
"	Cobalt, Ont.	" —	1	Struck by falling cross-head
Carpenter	Porcupine, Ont.	" 5	1	Fell from staging
Miner	Middlesboro, B.C.	" 4	1	Fall of rock
<i>Railway Construction :</i>				
Labourers	Spragge, Ont.	" 26	4	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	Christy Lake, Ont.	" 3	3	"
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Builder's labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 13	1	Crushed by a slab of stone
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 3	1	Fell from scaffold
<i>Metal, Engineering & Shipbuilding Trades</i>				
Tinsmith	Hamilton	" 27	1	Crushed by a falling radiator
Metal worker	Halifax, N.S.	" 27	1	Explosion of an acetylene gas buoy
Lineman	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	1	Electrocuted
"	Joliette, Que.	" 2	1	"
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Conductor	Moose Nose, Man.	" 11	1	Fell from cars—runover
"	Gananoque, Ont.	" 19	1	Thrown against railing of van when train started
"	Windsor, Ont.	" 30	1	Struck by a train
"	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	" 30	1	Crushed between cars
"	Oak Lake, Man.	" 20	1	"
Engineer	Brownville, N.B.	" 21	1	Rear-end collision
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 4	1	Collision of engines, running tender first
"	L'Islet, Que.	" 13	2	Collision
Fireman	Prescott, Ont.	" 12	1	Rear-end collision
"	Plaster Rock, N.B.	" 20	1	Deraiment
"	Pontypool, Ont.	" 5	1	Head-on collision
"	L'Islet, Que.	" 13	12	Collision
"	Newport	" 18	1	Fell from train

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality
<i>Steam Railway Service—continued.</i>				
Brakeman	Swift Current, Sask.	Jan. 20	1	Fell from train—skull fractured
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 8	1	Run over by a train
"	Glencoe, Ont.	" 15	1	Rear-end collision
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 12	1	Crushed between cars
"	Georgetown, Ont.	" 3	1	"
"	"	" 4	1	"
"	West Brome.	" 18	1	Run over by train
"	Portage La Prairie, Man.	" 3	1	Fell from cars and run over
"	Truro, N.S.	" 29	1	Crushed between cars
"	Lennoxville.	" 2	1	Struck bridge while passing
"	Montana Jet, Alta.	" 27	1	Run over by train
"	Montrose.	" 8	1	"
Yardman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 1	1	Struck by yard engine
"	Pt. Ste Charles, Que.	" 21	1	Run over by cars
"	Midland, Ont.	" 7	1	Fell from top of car
Airbrake inspector.	Cranbrook, B.C.	" 4	1	Struck by an engine
Machinist.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 4	1	Run over by cars
Car Inspector.	Hamilton.	" 8	1	Crushed by a travelling crane
Shophand.	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1	Struck and run over by a train
Watchman.	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 9	1	Electrocuted
Carpenter.	Turoot, Que.	" 11	1	Run over by a horse
"	Napadoggan, N.B.	" 18	1	Crushed between cars
Sectionman.	Rambler Siding, B.C.	" 14	1	Fell from a scaffold
"	Ottawa, Ont.	" 29	1	Fell from snow-pile and run over
"	Moosejaw, Sask.	" 3	1	Struck by a yard engine
"	Battle Bluff Tunnel	" 7	1	Run over by engine
Employee (stores dept.)	Vancouver, B.C.	" 13	1	Struck on head by rock
"	Fushimi.	" 11	1	Struck by engine
"	"	"	1	Collision
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Cook on steamer.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 7	1	Drowned—vessel sank
Longshoreman.	St. John, N.B.	" 20	1	Struck by swinging sling of hoisted goods
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Teamster	Victoria, B.C.	" 15	1	Crushed by wagon—runaway
"	"	" 28	1	Crushed by falling lumber
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Customs inspector.	Toronto, Ont.	" 24	1	Struck by a train
Provincial constable.	Dauphin, Man.	" 26	1	Shot while making an arrest
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Furnaceman.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 19	1	Electrocuted
Soap factory employe.	Toronto, Ont.	" 3	1	Crushed by a barrel of oil
Laundry employe.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 12	1	Overcome by gasoline fumes
Elevatorman.	Montreal, Que.	" 27	1	Crushed by a falling elevator
Domestic servant.	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 14	1	Explosion of gasoline
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourers.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 21	3	Buried under coal, collapse of coal shed
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 13	1	Struck by an automobile
"	Victoria, B.C.	" 25	1	Struck by a falling tree
"	Craven, Sask.	" 27	1	Bank of gravel caved in
"	Vaudreuil, Que.	" 21	1	Crushed by a dump car
"	Wayagamack, Que.	" 31	1	Premature explosion of dynamite

arrest, and the other by a customs inspector getting struck by a train. Of the non-fatal accidents, ten firemen) received injuries as follows: three in the collision of fire-wagon and street car, three by falling material, two by being cut with glass, and two by being thrown from fire-wagon. A constable was struck by a wagon while directing street traffic and two street cleaners were also struck by wagons.

Miscellaneous skilled trades. — There were five fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with six fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in December, and four fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. One each of the fatal accidents was caused by electrocution, falling material, by being overcome by gas fumes, by being burnt by ignited gasoline, and the falling of an elevator. Of the non-fatal accidents, five were caused by ma-

chinery, four were due to explosions of gasoline, three by falls, and two as the result of a railway collision.

Unskilled labour. — There were eight fatal and twenty-four non-fatal accidents recorded in January, compared with six fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in December, and five fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in January, 1912. Three workmen were killed as the result of a collapse of building in which they were working, two by falling material, and one each by being struck by an automobile, by being struck by a dump-car, and by a premature explosion of dynamite. Of the non-fatal accidents, nine were caused by falls, three each by premature explosions of dynamite, and falls of earth, two each by machinery, the fall of an elevator, and by being struck by a handcar and an automobile, and one each by stepping on a nail, by being scalded by steam and tools.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1912 was 334,083, as compared with 292,516 for the corresponding period of 1911, the increase being 14 per cent. Of the total arrivals for the nine months ending December, 220,285 were at ocean ports, as against 185,151 during the

corresponding period of last year. There was also an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States, the totals for the period in question being 113,798 for 1912 and 107,365 for 1911. During December there were 13,025 arrivals, 7,262 of them having been at ocean ports, and 5,763 from the United States, as against 10,624 for December of last year, being an increase of 23 per cent. The following is a resumé of official returns received in the Department during January:—

BRITISH EMIGRATION

During the month of December, 1912, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY							
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
December.....	2,313	2,045	23	15	684	561	69	64
							3,069	2,635

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1911.

NATURE OF GRANT.	Dec. 1912		Dec. 1911.	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales	6	1,754.00	8	4,323.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	8	959.00	10	1,419.55
British Columbia sales.....	3		1	1,912.60
Homesteads.....	2,002		978	155,197.66
Hudson's Bay Co. grants	4	2	2	6,473.50
License of occupation.....			1	160.00
Military Bounty grants.....				
Military homesteads.....	1	320.00		
Mineral rights (800 acres).....	3		11	1,470.50
North West half-breed grants.....	3	353.18		
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	3	643.00		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....			16	140.84
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....	10	3,214.59		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....	73	8,999.67	45	5,128.73
Sales.....	16	2,931.2	23	3,240.30
School land sales.....	10	526.335	3	244.00
Special grants.....			2	51.65
Yukon Territory sales.....				
Total.....	2,143	387,604.13	1,107	79,762.33

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1911.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Battleford.....			90	98				
Brandon.....		2						
Calgary.....					170	175		
Dauphin.....	46	96						
Edmonton.....					393	392		
Estevan.....			35	41				
Grand Prairie.....					20	17		
Humboldt.....			73	101				
Kamloops.....							23	18
Lethbridge.....					29	38		
Medicine Hat.....			118	41	95	85		
Moose Jaw.....			209	258				
New Westminster.....								1
Peace River.....					22	20		
Prince Albert.....			115	128				
Regina.....			25	20				
Red Deer.....					75	87		
Saskatoon.....			145	121				
Swift Current.....			209	164				
Winnipeg.....	127	142						
Yorkton.....			70	65				
Total.....	173	240	1089	1032	804	814	23	13

Number of entries for Dec. 1911..... 2099

Number of entries for Dec. 1912..... 2089

Net decrease for Dec., 1912..... 10

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
January.....	196	144	803	642	673	568	8	6
February.....	218	121	893	830	822	677	8	9
March.....	261	200	1190	1610	1139	1172	15	14
April.....	475	305	2263	2483	1684	1785	29	37
May.....	318	333	1948	2328	1534	1612	36	35
June.....	239	356	2243	2516	1479	1771	28	37
July.....	347	289	2269	2446	1535	1593	46	33
August.....	239	295	1726	2196	1167	1477	29	37
September.....	213	214	1275	1679	955	1299	20	66
October.....	190	216	1213	1499	877	1167	35	27
November.....	261	231	1513	1422	972	976	35	21
December.....	173	240	1089	1032	804	814	23	13
Total.....	3133	2944	18425	20681	13646	14911	312	324

From Jan., 1911.....38,860
 " " 1912.....35,516

Net decrease.....3,344

The 15th and 31st returns from Grand Prairie not included in the above Statement, not yet received,

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912. THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	3	62	55	1	121
" Quebec.....		12	24		36
" Nova Scotia.....		6	3		9
" New Brunswick.....		1	8	1	10
" Prince Edward Island.....		2	2		4
" Manitoba.....	17	16	4		37
" Saskatchewan.....		157	8		165
" Alberta.....		3	42		45
" British Columbia.....		2	4	2	9
Persons who had previous entry.....	32	127	124		283
Newfoundlanders.....					2
Canadians returned from the United States.....		2			2
Americans.....	13	259	249	3	559
English.....	22	173	87	7	289
Scotch.....	5	27	17		49
Irish.....		4	10	1	15
French.....	3	14	8		25
Belgians.....	2	4	2		8
Swiss.....	1		3		4
Italians.....		3			3
Roumanians.....		7	2		9
Syrians.....		2	1		3
Germans.....	6	17	12		34
Austro-Hungarians.....	40	56	48		144
Hollanders.....	1	5	1		7
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	7			8
Icelanders.....	4				4
Swedes.....	4	32	37		77
Norwegians.....	1	37	27	4	66
Russians (other than Mennonites and Douk-hobors).....	13	49	24	1	86
Mennonites.....					
Doukhobors.....					
Chinese.....				3	3
Japanese.....					
Persians.....					
Australians.....					
New Zealander.....					
Bulgarians.....		2			2
Greeks.....		1			1
S. African.....			1		1
Algerian.....			1		1
Total.....	173	1089	804	23	2089

Number of souls represented by above entries—4,564

BUILDING PERMITS DURING DECEMBER, 1912.

	December 1912	December 1911	Increase.	Percentage Increase or Decrease
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	\$ 4,840	\$ 9,000	\$ 4,160*	46.0*
Halifax.....	38,350	98,000	50,650	60.0
QUEBEC—				
Montreal.....	917,940	629,672	288,628	44.0
Maisonneuve.....	82,900	55,150	27,750	50.0
Westmount.....	82,100	36,160	45,940	127.0
Outremont.....	14,100	30,000	16,000*	53.0*
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	199,800	195,060	4,740	2.0
Kingston.....	10,465	3,311	7,154	216.0
Peterborough.....	110,010	4,115	105,895	2,573.0
Toronto.....	1,936,075	1,791,032	145,653	8.0
St. Catharines.....	10,500	2,400	8,100	337.0
Hamilton.....	231,100	92,300	138,800	150.0
Brantford.....	107,005	15,980	91,025	569.0
Preston.....	27,800	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	25,050	7,975	17,075	214.0
Stratford.....	7,000	125	6,875	.....
London.....	27,263	187,553	160,290*	84.0*
Windsor.....	80,000	81,150	1,150*	1.0*
Owen Sound.....	14,500	19,400	4,900*	25.0*
Sault Ste. Marie.....	10,440	19,825	9,385*	47.0
Port Arthur.....	1,234,700	9,495	1,225,205	.....
Fort William.....	572,960	589,250	16,290*	2.0
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	469,450	206,350	263,100	127.0
Brandon.....	27,700	1,925	25,775	1,338.0
St. Boniface.....	8,400	102,550	94,150*	91.0
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	1,033,560	71,230	2,138,445	3,022.0
Moosejaw.....	326,225	6,000	320,225	5,337.0
Saskatoon.....	82,125	134,125	52,000*	38.0*
Yorkton.....	25,706	.....	.....	.....
North Battleford.....	15,000	2,200	12,800	581.0
Prince Albert.....	7,550	450	7,100	1,577.0
Swift Current.....	4,700	.....	.....	.....
Weyburn.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA—				
Calgary.....	1,033,560	698,160	335,400	48.0
Edmonton.....	680,532	74,735	605,797	810.0
Medicine Hat.....	70,480	17,905	52,575	293.0
Lethbridge.....	69,805	102,740	32,935*	32.0*
Red Deer.....	4,880	550	4,330	787.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Vancouver.....	1,570,375	1,592,485	22,110*	1.0*
Victoria.....	742,855	242,350	500,505	206.0
Point Grey.....	106,950	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	55,150	60,900	5,750*	9.0*
Vernon.....	28,017	9,050	18,967	209.0
Nanaimo.....	13,250	10,850	2,400	22.0
Nelson.....	3,400	6,650	3,250*	49.0*

*Decrease. Note.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Outremont, Que.; London, Windsor, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William, Ont.; Saint Boniface Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Vancouver, New Westminster and Nelson, B.C.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during January, 1913:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Marine.

45th Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1911-1912.

ACCORDING to the report issued by the Marine Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries the season of navigation of 1911 opened earlier and closed later than usual, giving the Department fair opportunities to carry on the work of construction of lighthouses, fog-alarms and foundation piers. The maintenance of aids to navigation extended over a longer period than usual. The Quebec agent in his report stated that navigation closed later in the St. Lawrence river than in any year recorded. Successful efforts were made to keep open important lake ports in Ontario and Georgian Bay. The work in the eastern provinces also continued to a later period.

The expenditure of the department for the fiscal year was \$5,594,997.95; the appropriations of parliament totalled \$7,294,444.50, leaving the unexpended balances amounting to \$1,700,090.61; overdrawn \$644.06. Of the total expenditure of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the sum of \$683,857.28 was spent for fisheries from the appropriation of parliament, and the additional sum of \$159,999.70 in connection with the fishing bounty, which is not an appropriation of parliament.

The ocean and river service included expenditure on Dominion steamers for construction and maintenance. The three principal items under this head of expenditure were for Dominion steamers, investigation into wrecks,

and patrolling and exploring northern waters by the steamer Arctic. The total expenditure for ocean and river service was \$1,128,907.73. The total for public works chargeable to capital was \$1,167,462.56. This expenditure included the outlay for dredging plant and work in the St. Lawrence river ship channel.

Lighthouse and coast service included the cost of lighthouses, fog-alarms and buoys and buoy steamers, but other large expenditures were made from this appropriation also. The total amount expended for lighthouse and coast service was \$2,128,242.36. The maintenance of the scientific institutions of the Marine Branch, consisting of the meteorological and magnetic service, cost \$148,144.06. The expenditure for marine hospitals, shipwrecked and distressed seamen, was \$57,016.11. In connection with relief to shipwrecked and distressed seamen, it may be noted that different amounts were paid to the British Board of Trade to reimburse that department for expenses incurred on behalf of Canadian crews of vessels in distress. Steamboat inspection expenditure amounted to \$45,353.11 which covered the salaries of inspectors and their expenses of travelling.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Department of Mines.

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines of the Province of Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

By the Mining Act of Ontario owners and operators of all mines or mineral works in the province are required to make returns to the Bureau of Mines showing the quantity in value of the minerals produced during the year and to give particulars as to the

number of employees, wages paid, etc. Returns made in pursuance of this provision show that mineral production for the year 1911 had a value of \$41,976,797, an increase of 6.7 per cent. over the previous year. During the six years ending 1911 the annual production increased by eighty-seven per cent. The year under review was one of steady progress and active progress. There were 19,713 employees engaged in the mineral production, receiving a total amount of \$12,858,234 in wages. A report of the Chief Inspector of Mines shows that during the year 1911 in and about the mines regulated by the Mining Act of Ontario there were thirty-three accidents which caused the death of thirty-six men. The fatalities below ground numbered thirty-three below ground and above ground three.

ALBERTA REPORT.

Public Works.

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works, Alberta, 1911. Edmonton: Government Printer, 1912.

The annual report of the Department of Public Works of Alberta for 1911 deals with the construction of bridges, roads and public buildings in the province, the operation of ferries, work of the Coal Mines Branch, the Labour Improvement Branch, Steam Boilers Branch and Telephone Branch. During the year 265 timber bridges were constructed and eleven steel bridges, and repairs were made to seventy-two bridges, making a total of 348 dealt with during the season. There were forty-four ferries being operated in the province during the year. A large amount of road work was handled and the opening up and improvement of roads was carried on with the co-operation of the local improvement districts. In regard to the administration of the Steam Boilers Act it was stated that the returns for the year showed a remarkable increase. During the year 1,277 candidates were examined for en-

gineers' certificates and the number of certificates issued for boiler inspectors was 1,311 as compared with 921 for the previous year. No fatal accidents occurred, but seven accidents of a minor nature were reported.

Reports submitted to the Coal Mines Branch showed the output of the Mines to have been 1,694,564 tons. This was only a little more than half of the 1910 output, the decrease being due to the fact that operations were discontinued for several months in all the large mines in the south part of the province owing to a strike. Sixty-eight new mines were opened making the total number of mines in operation 224. The loss of life through accidents was considerably less than during last year.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Trade Unions in Germany in 1911.

According to the current issue of the Statistical Year-book of the German Empire, the total membership of trade unions in Germany at the end of 1911 was 3,791,665, as compared with 3,399,010 at the end of the preceding year, showing an increase of 11.6 per cent.* Of the aggregate membership in 1911, 2,400,018 (or 63.3 per cent.) belonged to unions affiliated to the National Federation of Gewerkschaften, which are avowedly militant organizations, and are identified with the Social Democratic movement. Other national federations comprised in the above total are those of the "Christian" unions, with 350,574 members, and the "Hirsch-Duncker" unions, with 107,743 members. Of the unions not organized in national federations, but whose members are also comprised in the above total, those styled "independent" are numerically the strongest, having 763,925 members.

The following table gives a rough grouping, according to trades, of the membership in 1911 of the three national federations, both singly and in the aggregate:—

GROUP OF TRADES.	Total Membership in 1911*			
	Social Democratic.	Christian	Hirsch-Duncker	Total
Building.....	432,814	43,985	1,296	478,095
Mining.....	120,975	83,588	3,945	208,508
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.....	518,732	41,253	43,710	603,695
Textile.....	126,547	42,397	6,138	175,082
Clothing.....	101,697	4,293	9,550	115,540
Transport, Warehousing and Commercial.....	184,198	52,242	9,200	245,640
Printing.....	127,278	4,695	1,673	133,646
Woodworking.....	185,571	15,462	5,446	206,479
Food and Tobacco.....	112,837	10,517	4,617	127,971
Factory Operatives (Trades not distinguished).....	182,902		18,218	201,120
Other occupations.....	227,435	42,525	3,950	273,910
Total.....	2,320,986	340,957	107,743	2,769,686

*From British Board of Trade Labour Gazette.

The figures relating to the Social Democratic unions show for 1911 total receipts to the amount of £3,544,275, an expenditure of £2,951,233, and at the end of the year accumulated funds amounting to £3,053,536. In the case of the "Christian" unions these totals were respectively £306,979, £260,573 and £348,245, while in the case of the "Hirsch-Duncker" they were £128,975, £113,294 and £210,107. Upon payment of benefit to unemployed members (including allowances to those travelling in search of work) the Social Democratic unions spent £362,308, the "Christian" unions £9,109, and the "Hirsch-Duncker" unions £10,848. Under the head of strike pay and allowances in support of "victimized" members, the three federations recorded expenditures of £894,777, £58,980, and £16,352 respectively during the year.

Workmen's Compensation.

Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1911. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

The fourth of a new series of Workmen's Compensations statistics containing statistics as to compensation paid during 1911 under the Act 1906 in seven great industries which are obtained from the returns made by or on behalf of employers in pursuance of

the order of the Secretary of States under Section 12 of the Act, also general statistics in regard to the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, together with particulars relating to the Employers' Liability Act, 1880. The industries in connection with which the returns were made comprise mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, etc., construction work and shipping. The figures for 1911 show the total number of persons employed in these industries to have been 7,305,997 as compared with 7,025,074 employed in the same industries in the previous year. The total charge for accident compensation in these industries was £3,056,404 as compared with £2,700,325 paid in compensation in 1911. These figures do not include compensation paid under contracting-out schemes, outstanding cases under the earlier compensation acts and damages recovered under the Employers' Labour Act of 1880 or at common law which would probably bring the figures up to considerably more than £4,000,000. The greatest amount of compensation paid would appear to be in the mining industry in which £1,255,223 was paid out during 1911. This represents a charge of £1, 3s, 8d, for each person employed. The next highest charge per person employed is seen in the industry relating to docks

where the amount is slightly less than that in the mining industry. It may be noted that in the mining industry which employs more than 5,000,000 of the total number of persons represented in the seven industries, the total compensation paid was only £1,177,229 representing an average charge per person employed of 4s. 6d., the lowest in the seven industries.

By statistics as to the administration of the Act it is shown that in the seven selected groups of industries 1,971 fatal cases and 5,553 disablement cases were taken into court. A large number of these were, however, either withdrawn or settled out of court and the number of fatal cases in which compensation was actually awarded by the courts is 1,292, the compensation awarded in these amounting to £18,736. The disablement cases in which compensation was awarded by the court number only 1,846. A number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act actually dealt with by county court judge and county court arbitrators amounted to 5,730. Of these 5,313 were decided by judges and 136 by special arbitrators, while 281 were settled by acceptance of money paid into court. In 1910 the corresponding figures were 4,848, 4,550, 88, and 210 respectively. In addition to these cases there were 2,287 which were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, so that the result could not be definitely stated making the total altogether of cases taken into court under the Act of 1906 8,017. A small number of cases outstanding under the earlier Acts were also dealt with, seventy-three being decided by judges and thirty otherwise disposed of. Of the claims for compensation the decision of 3,673 cases was in favour of the applicant and in 814 in favour of the employer. The proportion of cases where the applicant was successful was eighty-two per cent., the same percentage as during the previous year and slightly higher than during the two years preceding that. In 157 of the cases under the Act of 1906 the com-

pensation was claimed for incapacity due to industrial disease.

The number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act carried to the Court of Appeal was 141 or just over 2.6 per cent. of the number decided in the County Courts. Of these 5 per cent. were applied by the workmen and 84 by the employers. Of the appeals by workmen thirteen, and of the appeals by employers thirty-one were successful, while thirty-three were abandoned, withdrawn or settled out of court before hearing.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Bureau of Labour.

Statistics for the State of Iowa, 1910-1911. State Printer, Des Moines, 1912.

The report of the Iowa Bureau of Labour for the biennial period 1910-1911 deals with the work of the Department along the same lines as in former years with regard to the safety and welfare of the increasing number of employees in the state.

In the biennial period ending December 31st, 1911, 4,880 inspections were made covering 2,918 establishments. These inspections were made in industries covering ninety-nine counties of the state. The total number of persons employed in these establishments at the time inspections were made was approximately 131,390. Of this number, 103,000 were men and boys over sixteen years of age, and 27,076 were women and girls over sixteen years of age, and 1,314 were boys and girls between fourteen and sixteen years of age.

During the two years covered by this report there were twenty-five cases of prosecution, viz.: nine violations of the law governing employment offices with convictions in all but two cases. Ten violations of the law governing the employment of children with convictions secured in all but one. Six cases of violation of the law relative to guarding machinery and convictions secured in four, one case having been

dismissed without knowledge of the Department and one case dismissed for lack of evidence.

In the factory inspection work done by the Department it was found that the employers were becoming more anxious each year to comply with the request of the inspectors and the majority of employers and manufacturers showed a disposition to welcome more frequent inspection of their establishments.

Tables are given showing orders and recommendations made by the inspectors, a summary of establishments inspected, prosecutions for violation of the law, and a record of the fatal and non-fatal accidents. Other tables comprise a statistical report collected from data supplied by employers showing the number of persons and wages paid in the various localities throughout the state, figures showing the number of railway employees and conditions under which they are employed, etc., and tables dealing with trade unions in the state.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports. — Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31st, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1912, Part III. Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Experimental Farms Reports for the year ended March 31st, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Preliminary Report of the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, published by the Department of Mines. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Memorandum re Old Age Pensions System for Canada. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

General Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada during the Calendar Year 1911, by John McLeish, B.A., Department of Mines. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Ontario. — Report of the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer.

Report of the Board of Governors, University of Toronto, for the year ended 30th June, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer.

Great Britain. — Statistical Abstract for the several British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in each year from 1897 to 1911. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

United States. — Opinions of the Solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labour dealing with Workmen's Compensation under the Act of Congress, from August, 1908, to August, 1912. Washington, 1912.

Second Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Texas, 1911-1912. Austin, 1912.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1911, Part I., History of Typographical Union No. 6, New York State Department of Labour, by G. A. Stevens. Albany: J. B. Lyons Company, State Printers, 1912.

Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the System of Taxing Manufacturing, Mercantile, Transportation and Transmission Corporations in the Western Central States, November 29th, 1912. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912.

Industrial Directory of New Jersey, 1912, Bureau of Statistics, Labour and Industry. Camden, N.J.: S. Chew and Sons Co., Printers, 1912.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, for Pennsylvania,

Part III., Harrisburg: State Printer, Pennsylvania, 1912.

French. — La Réglementation du Travail des Employés, Rapport de M. Artaud, et Rapport de M. Honore. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASE.

Injury to Servant. — Negligence. — Judgment reversed.

AN action was brought by a workman against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for damages for bodily injury through the alleged negligence of the defendant Company's servant in not properly fastening a gangway. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Barrie and a jury in 1911 at the St. John Circuit, when a verdict was ordered by the trial judge to be entered by the plaintiff for \$2,000, on answers to questions submitted to the jury as follows:—

1. Q. Were the defendants' employees upon the steamer guilty of negligence in the placing and lashing of the gangway? A. Yes.

2. Q. Did the defendants' agents upon the steamer give reasonable warning to the plaintiff not to ascend the gangway at the time he did? A. Yes.

3. Q. Did the defendants' agents upon the wharf give reasonable warning to the plaintiff not to ascend the gangway at the time he did? A. No.

4. Q. Was the plaintiff himself guilty of negligence in going up the gangway at the time he did? A. Yes.

5. Q. Was the plaintiff forbidden by Detective Welsh to go up the saloon gangway, and told to board the vessel by the forward gangway? A. Yes.

6. Q. If the injury was caused by the negligence of the defendants' servants, was the plaintiff a fellow-servant of the company with such servants and engaged with him in a common employment? A. No.

7. Q. At what amount, if any, do you assess the damages? A. \$2,000; two and one-half years at \$400: \$1,000; doctor and drugs, \$200; four at \$200: \$800. Total, \$2,000.

Questions by Defendants.

1. Q. Was the plaintiff injured by the negligent act or omission of the defendants, or their servant or servants? A. Yes.

2. Q. If "Yes," by whose negligent act or omission was the plaintiff injured? A. By a steamer officer.

3. Q. If "Yes," could the plaintiff, by the exercise of ordinary care, have avoided the consequence of such negligence? A. No.

4. Q. If the injury was caused by the negligence of the defendants or their servant or servants, in what did such negligence consist? A. Of not fastening the gangway.

An appeal was taken by the defendant Company to the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to set aside the verdict for the defendants or for reduction of damages or for a new trial on the following grounds:—

1. That there was clear evidence of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

2. That the negligence, if any, was that of a fellow-servant of the plaintiff.

3. That the damages were excessive.

4. That the learned judge was in error in entering a verdict for the plaintiff.

5. That the jury having found that the negligence, owing to which the accident occurred, was the negligence of an officer of the defendants' steamship in not lashing the gangway, the plaintiff being a fellow-servant of the steamship officer, could not recover.

6. That there was not evidence to support the answers of the jury to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th questions put by the court, and to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd questions put by the council for the defendants.

In the Higher Court it was held that, notwithstanding the findings of the jury to the effect that the injury was caused by a servant of the defendant Company, and that such servant was not a fellow servant of the plaintiff, the plaintiff was not entitled to hold his verdict for the reason that he and the officer through whose negligence in securing the gangway injuries were caused were both servants of the defendant Company and that the risk of such injury was assumed by the plaintiff in the contract of hiring and service between the parties to the suit in question. The appeal was allowed and the verdict of the plaintiff set aside and judgment entered for defendants. (*O'Regan vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.*)

QUEBEC CASE.

Killed on Electric Car.—Damages awarded.

A conductor employed on one of the cars of the Quebec Railway, Light,

Heat and Power Company was walking along the sideboard of an open car when his clothing caught in a wire netting that surrounded a newly made concrete sidewalk and he was dragged from the car. Falling beneath it he received injuries to such an extent that he died from them. His father sued the Company, and a trial before a jury took place when the plaintiff was awarded damages to the amount of \$2,000. (*Lamontagne v. Quebec Railway Light, Heat and Power Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Negligence of Engineer in charge of Locomotive.

An appeal was entered in the Court of Appeal from the judgment given in favour of the plaintiff, a brakeman employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who was injured when in the discharge of his duties through the alleged negligence of the engineer in charge of the engine.

According to the plaintiff the train crew on the night in question consisted of the conductor, the engineer, his fireman and two brakemen. On arriving at the station shortly after midnight the conductor directed a certain shunting operation to be made and left the management of it to the plaintiff, the rear end brakeman, while he preceded to the station house in the discharge of his other duties. On account of the darkness the movements were necessarily directed by means of lantern signals. The plaintiff gave the engineer the "back up" signal and afterwards when it had proceeded as far as the plaintiff considered necessary in the backward direction he gave the stop signal and the engine came to rest.

The plaintiff then proceeded between two cars to arrange a coupling and while in the operation, without any new signal having been given, the backing movement was resumed with the result that the plaintiff was caught and injured.

It was held by the Court of Appeal that by sub-section 5 of section 3 of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act an employer was responsible "by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any points, signal, locomotive, engine, machine, or train upon a railway, tramway, or street railway. It was also held that the accident was the result of a negligent act of the engineer in backing the engine after he had received and acted upon a "stop" signal without receiving a new signal of any kind, and the appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Allan vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

Master and Servant.—Injury.—Negligence.

A case falling within the clause of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act which renders an employer liable for any injury to an employee, through negligence of a person in the service of the employer in charge of certain operations, was recently heard in the Divisional Court when an appeal was made from the judgment of Mr. Justice Lennox in an action tried at Port Arthur last June, to which reference was made in the October *Labour Gazette*. It was held that the plaintiff was under the orders of the fireman in doing the work in question and the appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Nigro vs. Donati.*)

Master and Servant.—Failure to prove negligence.

An action under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act was tried at Port Arthur before Chief Justice Falconbridge for injury received by a workman alleged to have been due to the negligence of the defendant. The plaintiff was injured by reason of his arm coming in contact with a circular saw as he was piling wood which had been operated on by the saw. It was held that there was no evidence adduced by the plaintiff to show that it was practicable entirely to guard the saw and that the plaintiff was contradicted in most cases by independent witnesses on every material point in the case. The action was therefore dismissed. (*Maitland vs. Mills.*)

Master and Servant.—Negligence.—Unsuccessful Appeal.

The plaintiff, a servant of the defendants, was injured in their saw mill and brought an action against them for injuries under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. The evidence showed that it was the plaintiff's duty to assist in the operations connected with the drawing of logs from the water by an endless chain into the mill and until they reached the saw carriage. A stop board was suspended a short distance from the head of the incline plane upon which the logs were being drawn. When the logs in question was being drawn by the chain up the incline plane the plaintiff endeavored to cant it off toward the "kicker" but failed to do so and it passed under the bounce board where it became wedged in. The plaintiff then applied a rope which stopped the chain, and tried to free the end of the

log from the bounce board. Whilst thus engaged the free end of the log slipped down and came in contact with the moving saw carriage whereby the other end swung around violently, injuring the plaintiff. The plaintiff contended that the bounce board should not have been so high as to have permitted a log to pass under it and that its being so was a defect in the condition of the works.

In the Lower Court the jury found that the stop board was too high from the chain thereby causing the accident and a judgment was accordingly rendered by the District Court Judge.

The defendant contended on the appeal that the proper course to liberate the log was to roll it back on the log deck, that the plaintiff was doing this but in such a careless way that one end of the log swung around and came in contact with the moving log carriage, throwing the other end against the plaintiff's leg. It was contended that the accident was the result of the plaintiff's manner of taking off the log and in no way connected with its stoppage by the stop board or caused by any defect therein. The Divisional Court upheld the findings of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs. (*Portlance vs. Milne.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Unqualified Electrician.—Violation of City By-law.

In Saskatoon on January 17th an important case was decided in the police court establishing the power given to the Electrical Department of the City to pass all work of that nature. An electrician was engaged to instal some

electrical fixtures and the work done by him was not tested. As a result of something going wrong with the work an investigation was made. The investigation resulted in the arrest and conviction of the electrician on the charge of having done the work without being duly qualified. (*Galbraith vs. City of Saskatoon.*)

Employment of White Female Labour by Orientals.

A violation of the recently enacted legislation dealing with the employment of white women by Orientals was recently brought to light in Watrous, Saskatchewan, when a Chinese restaurant proprietor was charged with having a white woman in his employ. He was fined \$110.00 and costs or four months imprisonment in the Regina jail.

ALBERTA CASES.

Master and Servant. — Injury to Servant. — Negligence.

An unsuccessful appeal was made in the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta against a judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Harvey in the case of an injury to an employee.

The plaintiff was employed in the defendants' warehouse in the work of loading hardware on a dray. It was necessary to improvise a temporary gangway to bridge an intervening gap between the dray and the entrance to the warehouse, and in trundling a box of bolts across this gap one of the planks composing it tilted and let the plaintiff fall with the box on him. He sustained injuries for which the action was brought. The trial before

Mr. Justice Harvey resulted in favour of the plaintiff.

In the higher court it was held, Mr. Justice Simmons dissenting, that the real cause of the injury was that a plank which had been placed by one of the defendants' servants for the workmen to walk up, was not placed firmly and securely in position and that there was negligence on their part. It was further held that there was no evidence to show that the plaintiff had any knowledge of the insecure condition of the plank, and that he was entitled to assume that it would not move or tilt under his feet. The previous judgment was upheld and the appeal dismissed. (*Brand vs. Ross Brothers.*)

Injury to child through dangerous machinery.

A child employed by the defendants in their factory had become accustomed to the movement of a press at which she worked, and her own movement had become mechanical. She was then put to work at a press moving at a different rate of speed, without instruction or warning, and, not appreciating the need to alter her movement, was injured at the commencement of her new work. An action for damages was sustained by the trial judge and an appeal was later heard in the Supreme Court.

The judgment of the higher court was delivered by Mr. Justice Harvey in the following terms:

"We are of the opinion that the defendants did not discharge the duty they owed to the plaintiff. Being a child of comparative inexperience, the danger should have been pointed out to her. The child's movement in the

work she had been engaged in had become largely mechanical and fitted with the movement of the press. When put at a press that moved at a different rate of speed, she was really running a greater risk than if she had had no experience whatever; for, without experience or instruction, she would not appreciate the need to alter the movement she had already acquired. That she did not appreciate this fact and the danger involved is shown by the fact of the accident happening at the very commencement of the work. The appeal is dismissed with costs." (*Pickard v. Deutscher-Canadier Company.*)

BRITISH CASES.

Trade Union Acts.—Intimidation.—Following in Disorderly Manner.

—Right to Trial by Jury.

By the Conspiracy and Protection Act, 1875, it is provided that every person who, with a view to compelling any other person to abstain from doing, or to do, any act which such other person has a legal right to do, or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority follows such other person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road shall on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 or to imprisonment not exceeding three months. Where a person is accused before a court of summary jurisdiction of such offence he may on appearing before that court declare that he objects to being tried for such offence by a court of summary jurisdiction, and thereupon the court of summary jurisdiction may deal with

the case as if the accused were charged with an indictable offence, and the offence may be prosecuted on indictment.

A man charged with this offence before a court of summary jurisdiction declared, on appearing before the justices, that he objected to being tried for the offence by that court, and claimed to be tried by a jury. The court, however, overruled his objection, refused to deal with the case as if the accused were charged with an indictable offence, and having heard evidence, convicted the accused and inflicted a fine with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment. The accused then applied to the High Court to quash the conviction, on the ground that under the Act of Parliament he had a right to trial by jury, and that having objected to be tried by the justices they had no jurisdiction to deal with the case or to convict him of the offence. It was contended on behalf of the justices that they had under the Act discretion either to send the case for trial by a jury or to deal with it themselves; and that having exercised that discretion the High Court could not interfere. The High Court held, however, that the justices had no such discretion; that the accused had a right to trial by jury if he chose to claim that right, and that the justices were bound to send the case for trial on the accused objecting to their jurisdiction. *Rex vs. Mitchell and another; King's Bench Division, 10th December, 1912.*

Coal Mines Acts. — Minimum Wage Act — Divided District. — Meaning of "Pits".

The Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, October, 1912, provides for pay-

ment of a minimum wage in the case of workmen employed underground in coal mines. The minimum rates of wages are settled separately for each district by a joint district board for that district. The chairman of that board may be an independent person, appointed by agreement between the persons representing the workmen and employers, and having a casting vote. Such board has power to sub-divide its district into two parts, different minimum rates applying to each part.

The joint board for a certain district were unable to agree as to the line of division by which the district should be divided into two parts. Thereupon the independent chairman of the board fixed a certain main line of railway running through the district as the dividing line; and by an award made by him all "pits" situated east of this line were to form one part of the district and all "pits" situated on the west were to form the other part. A certain colliery company owned mines, the greater part of the workings of which lay in the west district, but the shafts by which the men descended and the coal was raised were to the east of the dividing line. The minimum rates of wages applicable to the western division were lower than those applicable to the eastern division. The question then arose whether the mines of the company were in the western division and therefore subject to the lower rate, or in the eastern division and subject to the higher rate. In default of agreement between the company and their workmen, the company brought an action in the High Court for a declaration as to the meaning of the award of the chairman and as to the district to which the mines belonged.

At the hearing it was contended in the first place on behalf of the workmen that the court had no jurisdiction to deal with the matter. The judge, however, held that under the Rules of Court he had power to declare what the rights of the parties were under the chairman's award. The company contended that it was commonly used in three senses: (a) to denote the whole workings and shafts; (b) to denote the underground workings only; and (c) to denote the shafts only.

On the other side it was contended that the primary meaning of the word "pit" was shaft. The judge decided that in the award the word "pit" was used to mean the shafts by which the men descended, so that anyone interested could at once see the situation in every colliery; and that therefore under the award the plaintiffs' colliery was in the eastern division of the district. (*Loft-house Collieries, Limited, vs. Ogden; King's Bench Division, 18th, 19th and 20th December, 1912.*)

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MARCH, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL and labour conditions generally showed little change from the preceding month. Open weather prevailed during the first part of February with insufficient snow on the ground to make good roads. Conditions, however, in this respect improved later. Agriculturists had a quiet month and did little besides caring for stock and marketing produce. Stock sales were well attended and good prices were realized. Ice cutting was carried on under favourable conditions. Fishing generally was not good and prices were high. The present winter has been an unsatisfactory one from the standpoint of this industry, especially among the lobster fishermen. Lumbering operations were seriously interfered with during the early part of the month through lack of snow. A good quantity was cut, but it was impossible to haul the logs with expedition. Better conditions prevailed during the latter part. Mining was carried on successfully in all parts of the country; extensive outputs were made, the chief disturbing factors being a period of stormy weather in Nova Scotia and disputes in British Columbia. That of coal miners on Vancouver Island continued throughout the month and curtailed the output, though not to such a degree as formerly. Manufacturing establishments were generally busy with many orders ahead. A financial stringency was re-

ported, particularly in the western provinces. Railway traffic was heavy, though steamship business showed a falling off. Some progress was made with railway construction, and preparations were made for extensive operations during the coming season. Outdoor work in the building trades was practically at a standstill; inside workers, however, particularly carpenters and plumbers, were active. The other trades had a good month, the woodworking industry being reported as especially busy. Wholesale trade was satisfactory and retail trade was up to the average. On the whole there was not an unusual amount of unemployment considering that the light snowfall reduced work on road cleaning. Considerable unskilled labour was employed on the demolition of buildings in some of the larger cities. Immigration was heavy for the season.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 135.4 for February as compared with 136.2 for January and 134.7 for February, 1911. The decline in February was due to declines in the prices of fodders, apples, fresh vegetables, sugar, copper, lead, spelter, coke, and linseed oil, there being advances, however, in grains, animals and meats, tin, steel, gasoline, coal oil, and benzine. The index numbers are percentages of the average prices during the decade, 1890-1899.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Interruptions to Industry.

An increase in the number of disputes affecting industrial conditions was reported during February. There was, however, a falling off in regard to the number of workmen involved in these disputes. The dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island remained unsettled at the end of the month. This, together with a strike of metal miners at Howe Sound, B.C., was the only dispute affecting a considerable number of employees. Altogether there were eighteen disputes in existence, twelve of which commenced during February. The total number of employees affected was less than during the previous month. The number of working days lost also showed a large decrease.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during January, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Co-operators' store at Glace Bay, loss \$70,000; bakery at Halifax, loss \$5,000; portion of business section, loss \$25,000; and school for the blind, loss \$5,000; Fisheries' plant at Point Hawkesbury, loss \$250,000; surface plant of iron mines at Torbrook, loss \$50,000.

New Brunswick.—Business building at Campbellton, loss \$20,000; store at Elgin, loss \$20,000; sawmill at Moncton, carriage factory and stock of new carriages; foundry and carriage factory at St. John.

Quebec.—At Montreal carriage and harness factory; rubber company's plant, loss \$30,000; sawmill, loss \$3,000; commission merchant's warehouse, loss \$15,000; hotel at Rimouski; general store at Scottstown, loss \$20,000; general store and pharmacy at St. Leonard, loss \$27,000.

Ontario.—C.P.R. station at Bathurst; five, ten, and fifteen cent store at Brantford, loss \$27,000; public school at Cargill; business block at Cobden, loss \$20,000; corundum mill at Craigmont, loss \$125,000; portion of waterfront section of Elk Lake, loss \$40,000; poultry farm and 1,200 fowls at Galt, loss \$3,000; general store at Goderich, loss \$3,000; planing mill at Hamilton, loss \$10,000; business section of Hailybury, loss \$7,000; butcher and tin shop at Lakefield, loss \$3,000; confectionery store and barber shop at North Bay, loss \$2,500; at Ottawa: building containing printing establishment, biscuit factory, patent medicine factory, Chinese restaurant and offices, loss \$115,000; general store at Riverside Park, loss \$15,000; business block at Orillia, loss \$5,000; dry goods store at Peterborough, loss \$2,000; butcher shop and grocery store at Sandwich; grist mill at South Woodlee, loss \$8,000; at St. Thomas: furniture and jewellery store and Merchants Bank, loss \$60,000; livery stable and undertaking establishment, loss \$15,000; at Toronto: Stanley barracks, loss

\$5,000; railway equipment and gas range factories, loss \$60,000; hardware and harness supply store, loss \$5,000; auto trimming factory at Walkerville, loss \$7,000; forge foundry at Welland, loss \$35,000; portion of town of Vienna, loss \$25,000.

Manitoba.—Business block at Winnipeg, loss \$160,000, also jewellery store, loss \$7,000; departmental store at Souris, loss \$50,000.

Saskatchewan.—Wholesale block at Gull Lake, loss \$75,000; Maple Leaf hotel at Herbert; general store at Vonda.

Alberta.—Milling plant and elevator at Medicine Hat, loss \$50,000.

British Columbia.—Hotel at Aiken, loss \$20,000; "caterpillar" engine at Creston, loss \$5,000; furniture factory at North Vancouver; Empress theatre at Victoria, loss \$2,500.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Some important changes were reported as having gone into effect during February. It was reported that several of the Cobalt mines adopted a nine hour day in place of nine and a half in some cases and ten in others. It was also reported that a new wage scale for ferry employees was adopted at North Vancouver providing for an increase in wages. Printers and bookbinders at Peterborough received an increase of \$1.00 per week by an agreement which went into effect on February 1, the agreement providing for further increases of \$1.00 per week in 1914 and 1915 respectively. First class firemen in Hamilton were given an increase of five per cent. Firemen in London also received an increase. Street railway employees in Port Arthur had their wages advanced, and employees of the City Waterworks Department in London were given an increase. The Canadian General Electric Company voluntarily increased the wages of their employees at Peterborough to the extent of about \$125,000 per year. A flat increase of ten per cent. was given to all employees receiving under thirty cents per hour. This increase affected over 1,800 workers.

Conditions in the Industries, Trades, Employment, etc.

Conditions of employment during February in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as

indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

February was a quiet month with agriculturists, and their chief occupations were stock-feeding, marketing their produce, and ice harvesting. An improvement was seen in the condition of the country roads towards the end of the month. Cattle sales were well-attended and high prices were realized. Shipments of grain continued heavy, and showed a large increase over last year. The lack of elevator accommodation at Port Arthur was reported to be responsible for the discontinuance for a time of grain shipments from country points to that city. On February 5 the stocks of grain at Fort William and Port Arthur, as compared with a year ago, were as follows:—

	1913.	1912.
Wheat, (in bushels).....	13,678,281	13,164,840
Oats, ".....	4,033,465	3,127,734
Barley, ".....	1,646,990	654,389
Flax, ".....	2,815,894	799,696

Sittings of the Grain Commission were held at Fort William and Winnipeg during February when many points of interest to grain men were discussed. With a view to development of mixed farming in Western Canada a reduced railway rate has been announced, whereby stock breeders in Quebec and Ontario will be able to ship stock to the West at considerably less cost than under previously prevailing rates.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held at Saskatoon from February 11 to 14. Many important matters were discussed and resolutions adopted. Other meetings of interest to agriculturists were as follows:—New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's

Association; New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association; Ontario Farmers' and Dairymen's Association; North Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association; Ontario Corn Growers' Association.

Fishing.

A continuance of adverse weather rendered conditions in the fishing industry unfavourable. Haddock and lobsters were particularly scarce. The winter, in fact, has been throughout unfavourable to the lobster industry. A succession of gales up to the middle of February and the exceedingly cold weather caused the catch to be curtailed to such an extent that the total pack on the south shore is estimated at only about forty per cent. of that of last year. The smelt fishing season closed on February 15. Good catches were reported. Gaspereaux were taken in fairly good quantities. The Nova Scotia fishing grounds were the scene of bad weather and vessels were unable at some times to reach the fishing grounds. Catches were consequently light. Halibut were scarce. Cold weather in the St. John district interfered with the catch, and cod and haddock were taken in small quantities. Good supplies of lake fish were received from the north. The herring fishing at Nanaimo Harbour was nearly over for the season, and although the fish did not come inside in as large quantities as they usually do there was a fair catch. Up to date it is estimated at about 12,000 tons. Herring were very numerous in the harbour at Prince Rupert.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Massachusetts prohibiting the sale in that state of what are known in the fishing trade as "large lobsters."

Lumbering.

Conditions showed little change since January. Absence of snow during the first part of the month retarded operations in the woods, and it was almost impossible to remove the logs. Better

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney	Quiet	Quiet			Active			Active	Active
2—Westville	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
3—Halifax	Quiet	Quiet	Active				Active	Fair	Fair
4—Amherst	Quiet	Quiet			Active			Fair	Active
Prince Edward Island—									
5—Charlottetown	Quiet	Active					Quiet	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
6—Moncton	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
7—St. John	Quiet	Active						Active	Quiet
8—Fredericton	Quiet	Active						Quiet	Fair
Quebec—									
9—Quebec			Active						
10—Sherbrooke	Quiet					Quiet	Active	V quiet	Fair
11—Three Rivers	Quiet						Quiet	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Quiet						Quiet	Quiet	Fair
13—St. Johns & Iberville	Quiet						Active	Quiet	Active
14—Sorel	Quiet						Active	Quiet	Fair
15—Montreal	Quiet						Active	Active	Fair
16—Hull	Quiet		Active	Active			Active	Quiet	Active
Ontario—									
17—Ottawa			Active	Active					
18—Brockville	Quiet		V quiet					Fair	Fair
19—Kingston	Quiet	Quiet				V quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair
20—Belleville	Quiet							Fair	Active
21—Peterborough	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
22—Orillia	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
23—Toronto	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
24—Niagara Falls	Quiet						Active	Fair	Active
25—St. Catharines	Quiet							Fair	Active
26—Hamilton	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
27—Brantford	Quiet						Active	Active	Active
28—Guelph	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
29—Berlin	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
30—Woodstock	Quiet							Active	Active
31—Stratford	Quiet							Active	Active
32—London	Quiet							Quiet	Active
33—St. Thomas	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
34—Chatham	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
35—Windsor	Quiet						Active	Quiet	Fair
36—Owen Sound	Quiet		Active					Fair	Fair
37—Cobalt	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
38—Sault Ste. Marie	Quiet					Active		Fair	Active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William	Quiet						Active	Quiet	Quiet
Manitoba—									
40—Winnipeg	Quiet						Active	Fair	Active
41—Brandon	Quiet						Active	Active	Fair
Saskatchewan—									
42—Regina	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
43—Moosejaw	Quiet							V quiet	Quiet
44—Saskatoon	Quiet							Fair	Active
45—Prince Albert	Quiet							Active	Active
Alberta—									
46—Medicine Hat	Quiet							Active	Active
47—Calgary	Quiet							V active	V active
48—Edmonton	Quiet				Active			Quiet	Quiet
49—Lethbridge	Quiet				V active			Active	Fair
British Columbia—									
50—Nelson									
51—New Westminster	Quiet					Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
52—Vancouver	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet
53—Victoria	Quiet			Active				Quiet	Quiet
54—Nanaimo	Quiet	Active		Active	Active		Active	Quiet	Fair
55—Prince Rupert	Quiet	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Wk'rs & Linemen	Shipbuilders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
2—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
3—Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
4—v active	v active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
5—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
6—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
8—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	v active	v active	v active	Active	.....	.....
9—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....
10—Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....
11—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
12—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....	.....
13—Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
14—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
15—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
18—Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
19—Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	.....	v active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
21—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
22—Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active
23—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active
24—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
26—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	v active	.....	v active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
27—Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
28—Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
29—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....
30—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
31—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	.....
32—Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	Active	.....	.....	.....
33—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
34—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
35—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
36—Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
37—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
38—Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
39—Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
40—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
41—Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
42—Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
43—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
44—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
45—.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
46—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
47—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
48—Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49—.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
50—Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
51—Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
52—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....
53—Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
54—Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
55—Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades.	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Halifax	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair		Fair	Fair
4—Amherst									
Prince Edward Island—									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
6—Moncton	Active	Active		Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet
7—St. John	Active			Active	Active			Active	Active
8—Fredericton	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
Quebec—									
9—Quebec	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active			Active	Active
14—Sorel	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
15—Montreal	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16—Hull	Fair			Active				Active	Active
Ontario—									
17—Ottawa	Active	Active		Active					
18—Brookville	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair
19—Kingston	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—Belleville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—Peterborough	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—Orillia	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
23—Toronto	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
25—St. Catharines	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Bramford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Guelph	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—Berlin	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—Woodstock	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31—Stratford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32—London	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—St. Thomas	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active		V active	Active
34—Chatham	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
35—Windsor	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
36—Owen Sound	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
37—Cobalt	Fair			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—Sault Ste Marie				Active	Active				
39—Prt Arthur & Fort William	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active				
Manitoba—									
40—Winnipeg	Active	Active	Active					Active	Active
41—Brandon						Active			
Saskatchewan—									
42—Regina	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Active		
43—Moosejaw	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
44—Saskatoon	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
45—Prince Albert				Active	Active	Active			
Alberta—									
46—Medicine Hat	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				
47—Calgary	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet		V active
48—Edmonton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
49—Lethbridge	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				
British Columbia—									
50—Nelson				Active	Active	Active			
51—New Westminster	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
52—Vancouver	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
53—Victoria	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
54—Nanaimo	Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Fair			
55—Prince Rupert	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition is quiet.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Un- skilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3— Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	V active
4—											
5— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
6— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8— Fair	V active	.....	.....	.....	V active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet
9— Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet
10— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
11— Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair
12— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
13— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
14— Active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
15— V active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	V active	V active	Active	Active
16— Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	V active	Active	Active	Active
17—							Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair
18— V active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Active
19— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
20— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
22—					Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
23— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active
24— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	V active	Active
25— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active
26— Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
27— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
28— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Active
29— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	V active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Active
30—					Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
31— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
32— Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
33— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
34— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	V active	Fair
35— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
36—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
38—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39— Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
40—											
41— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
42—											
43— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	V active	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet
44— Active	Active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet
45— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
46—											
47— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
48— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V quiet
49— V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet
50—											
51— Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Dull
52—											Quiet
53—						Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair
54—					Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
55— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active

conditions prevailed during the latter part and the roads were in fairly good condition. Prospects for 1913, as far as can be judged so early in the season, are good. With a tendency toward higher wages and rising prices for materials, a stiffening of prices is probable. The Nova Scotia camps were particularly affected by the adverse weather which not only caused difficulty in logging, but had a detrimental effect upon the condition of the men in the woods. Difficulty is anticipated as a result of the mild weather in connection with the volume of water which will be available for the spring freshets. In the north of New Brunswick conditions were fairly good, more snow having fallen than in other parts. In Ontario a cold period enabled hauling operations to be got well under way. The demand for lumber was good, though orders, except for immediate requirements, were not extensive. A shortage of labour was experienced. While the eastern parts were under a disadvantage owing to the mildness of the winter, it was reported from British Columbia that conditions entirely reverse had much the same effect. On the Fraser River, for instance, the majority of the mills which are as a rule operated during the whole winter, were compelled to close down on account of the river being so full of ice that supplies could not be moved. Considerable loss was experienced by mill owners and a number of men were thrown out of employment.

The fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held at Ottawa on February 4 with an exceptionally large and representative attendance. It was stated in the report that in regard to shipments of lumber, the tonnage increased during 1912 by more than ten per cent., as compared with the previous year. The outlook for the present year's trade was reported bright. A number of resolutions were adopted.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association was also held during February. The report of the directors showed steady progress in

forest conservation and educational work in forestry during the year.

The annual meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association was held in Nelson February 7.

From the reports on British imports during the last year, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, the trade statistics indicate a decrease in the total purchases of timber and wood from Canada of \$894,700 in comparison with the previous year, and compared with those of the year 1907 they indicate a total decline of \$1,603,585. The total imports of Great Britain, however, were last year \$1,725,790 less than the previous year, and \$6,154,415 less than the year 1907. The chief items from Canada affected last year were hewn fir, an increase of \$340,090; hewn oak, a slight increase; sawn or split, planed or dressed timber, a decrease of \$1,779,000; furniture woods, hardwoods and veneers, an increase of \$86,410; staves, an increase of \$13,155; unenumerated, an increase of \$444,425.

Mining.

Good conditions continued in the mining industry. The Nova Scotia collieries made increased outputs as compared with last year, notwithstanding the fact that heavy snow-storms throughout caused a cessation of work for a time. By reason of the open weather prevailing during the greater part of the month larger shipments than usual were made which materially improved the state of employment. Old mines were reopened and the outlook for 1913 was reported to be very promising. Shipments from the Dominion Coal Company were 18,449 tons in advance of last year, the total being 267,795 and 186,346 tons respectively. The New Brunswick coal outputs were also large increases. About 100 men were employed at the Baltimore shale areas in the province. Operations in the Cobalt mines were exceedingly brisk. Heavy shipments and the reopening of properties indicated a revival of interest in mining operations in that locality. Shipments of bullion for the

year up to date amount to more than half a million ounces. The Alberta collieries were working actively, as were also the British Columbia mines outside of those affected by disputes. In the case of the mines on Vancouver Island it was reported that more men were being taken on and operations were being steadily resumed. The metalliferous mines in British Columbia were busy, though a dispute of metal miners at Howe Sound threw more than 400 men out of work and was not settled at the end of the month.

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America was held at Lethbridge during the month.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments were generally busy. The heavy spring demand resulted in a good number of orders being placed. In the steel and hardware trade orders were not as extensively booked as last year. Textile companies reported large orders. In the West a money stringency prevailed, which had an adverse effect upon trade generally. In spite of this, however, orders in hand were well up to the average.

The volume of business transacted by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company during 1912 was greater than ever before. A decrease from last year, however, was reported in the net earnings of the Company, which amounted to \$588,299. The decrease was attributable to the low prices at which the products had to be sold early in the year. A better outlook, according to the report, is promised for 1913.

The financial statement of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company showed gross receipts of \$332,865. The Owen Sound Rolling Mills Company, Ltd., has been incorporated under a Dominion charter with a capital of \$500,000. It is announced that the Company will build a rolling mill at Owen Sound for the manufacture of wrought iron and steel products. It is also announced that the Lake Superior Corporation pro-

pose to make a large expenditure on the extension of their plant at Sault Ste. Marie.

At the annual meeting of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, the earnings were shown to have been larger than those of any previous year. Gross receipts were \$779,972. The net profits, after paying bond interest and all other charges, were \$298,000.

Railway Construction.

Conditions remained much the same as during January. The work of letting contracts and arranging the camps in preparation for a heavy season's work was continued. Some track laying and filling was done and materials were shipped to points adjacent to contemplated operations. Rock work and grading in general was carried on in spite of the cold weather. In British Columbia the operations of the contractors were considerably hindered by the cold weather. The Fraser River was frozen and supplies were shipped over the ice to the various camps. In some parts the severity of the weather caused a tie-up in operations through the inability to procure provisions and general supplies.

The completed programme of the three large systems call for the building of about 2,700 miles of new trackage, which is more than that of last year by about 700 miles. It was announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway in appropriations for the western lines contemplated the construction of 582 miles of new track, nearly one-half of which was to be undertaken in Alberta. Work was proceeded with on the Kaslo and Slocan line. It was announced that this Company would spend \$16,000,000 on its eastern lines during the season. The majority of the new work for which appropriations have been made is principally double-tracking. An important piece of work in this connection will be the double-tracking of the main line between Sudbury and Port Arthur, also a stretch of fifteen miles between Agincourt and North Toronto. Other work to be finished this year includes the In-

terprovincial and James Bay Railway extension from Kippawa northerly, grade revision on the Sault branch from Algoma to Sudbury and the Lake Shore Line from Glen Tay.

The Grand Trunk Pacific part of the Transcontinental Railway is making good progress toward completion. The same Company have more than 100 men at work laying steel on the Tofield-Calgary Branch.

Canadian Northern construction will be extensive. It was announced that the greatest number of new branch lines will be in Saskatchewan and that about fifty miles of the Edmonton-Calgary line will be undertaken. It is expected that Port Arthur will be connected with Sudbury by the Canadian Northern Railway in the fall, which will give the Company a line from Quebec to the Yellowhead Pass. There is little track now to be filled between Ottawa and Smith's Falls and for nearly 300 miles of the distance between Port Arthur and Sudbury the track is laid and ready for operation.

Notice was given in the *Canada Gazette* of an application for incorporation of the Canadian North Western Railway Company to construct and operate a line from Lethbridge to Winnipeg and also a line from Winnipeg through Manitou, Brandon and Grand View. Another railway contemplated by this Company is from Lethbridge northeasterly through Alberta and Saskatchewan to points near Le Pas. Work has been commenced on the construction of the Pacific and Great Eastern Railroad from Vancouver northeast. The new line will follow the course of the Fraser River and will open up a new territory. The Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway Company proposes to construct a line from some point near the junction of the Solomon and Athabasca Rivers in the Province of Alberta to run in a northwesterly direction to a point near the junction of the Smoky and Muskey Rivers, thence in a northerly direction to Dunvegan.

A revision of the Ontario Railway Act is now before the Legis-

lature providing for a considerable enlargement of the powers of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. An important clause is that dealing with the right of the Board to order the construction of spur lines upon the application of an industry.

The Elk Lake Branch of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was opened on February 4, whereby twenty-eight more miles of track were added to the system.

Transportation.

Traffic was heavy and railway employees and longshoremen were well employed. Heavy snowstorms in Nova Scotia threw train and shipping service out of order for a short time. Some points in Ontario were affected by an unusual congestion of freight traffic in the yards on the American side of the Niagara River which overtaxed the motive power of the Grand Trunk Railway, and caused a temporary embargo to be placed on coal and other imperishable articles until the congestion was relieved. The shipments of grain continued heavy. It was reported up to the end of January that the total shipments on the Canadian Pacific Railway system alone were more than 100,000,000 bushels, as compared with about 76,000,000 bushels during the same period last year.

The annual report of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company for 1912 showed net profits of \$976,512, which represents ten per cent. on the paid-up capital stock at the end of the year. The gross receipts were \$4,495,157.48, and operating expenses \$3,345,953.12. The bill before the Dominion Parliament asking for an increase of \$5,000,000 capitalization of this Company passed its second reading. Parliament was informed by the President of the Company that it was proposed to spend half a million dollars on vessel terminals at Fort William.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Street Railway it was shown that the gross earnings for 1912 amounted to \$5,-

448,050. After deducting charges for operating, maintenance, etc., the net earnings were \$2,581,500. The Toronto and York Radial Railway Company reported gross earnings amounting to \$449,922, compared with \$449,059 for the previous year, an increase of 9.76 per cent.

The gross earnings of the Ottawa Electric Railway for the year were \$934,397, an increase of \$93,717 over the previous year. The net earnings were \$400,059.

It was reported by the Industrial Bureau of Fort William that the Street Railway had an increase of 48 per cent. over the previous year's earnings. The following figures give a comparison between 1912 and 1911:—

Revenue for 1912.....	\$236,923 10
Revenue for 1911.....	172,976 75
Expenditures for 1912.....	154,429 06
Expenditures for 1911.....	117,469 67
Total passengers carried, 1912.....	5,447,927
Total passengers carried, 1911.....	3,863,068

The eighteenth annual meeting of the St. John Railway Company was held on February 24. Profits for the year, after providing for interest on bonds and other charges, amounted to \$58,158.06.

At the annual meeting of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company held on February 11, the statement for the year showed total earnings of \$539,952, and operating expenses of \$286,560, leaving net earnings \$253,392. This is an increase over 1911 earnings which amounted to \$245,525.

The Trades.

Building.—Outside building operations showed a falling off as compared with January, the winter weather causing the usual quietness. Inside workers were generally active. A good number of building permits were issued and everything indicates an extremely active building season.

Metal and woodworking.—An active month was reported in these trades. Up-

holsterers and piano workers were particularly well employed.

Printing and allied.—Steady work was carried on in these trades.

Clothing.—The activity in the clothing trades was greater than during January, and garment workers were busy with spring work. Boot and shoe workers were also well employed.

Textile.—Textile workers were actively employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Employment among bakers and confectioners continued good. Many men were engaged in ice-cutting, which was carried on under much better conditions than during the previous month.

Leather.—Workers in this trade were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant workers, laundry workers and barbers had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour in the western cities was in excess of the demand. In the east, however, the surplus was not so great, and, generally speaking, there was less unemployment than is usual at this time of the year. In the larger cities work was actively continued on the demolition of old buildings, which gave employment to many.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade.—During January, 1913, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being respectively \$53,319,219 and \$42,089,796. For the ten months ending January, 1913, the value of imports shows an increase of \$109,393,993 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during January, 1913, amounted to \$19,370,524, a decrease of \$156,747 compared with the same month of 1912. The value of domestic exports during the ten months

ending January, 1913, was \$298,022,681, as compared with a value of \$246,422,403 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During January there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, animals and their

produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of fisheries and forests. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, January, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of January		10 Months ending January	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	24,493,972	34,359,564	268,095,028	360,777,517
Free goods.....	14,168,333	18,393,337	153,019,220	188,668,187
Total.....	38,662,325	52,752,901	421,114,248	549,445,704
Coin and Bullion.....	3,427,471	566,318	23,745,879	4,808,416
Grand Total.....	42,089,796	53,319,219	444,860,127	554,254,120
Duty collected.....	6,523,419	8,862,982	69,992,826	93,974,623

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of January				10 Months ending January			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	3,108,753	1,627	4,177,491	15,635	32,671,514	179,433	46,765,376	120,401
The Fisheries.....	1,614,390	6,136	950,351	4,150	14,149,217	93,072	13,130,674	91,610
The Forest.....	2,697,123	2,972	1,983,980	523	36,702,188	200,671	38,683,224	407,336
Animals and their produce.....	2,385,500	16,147	2,402,107	22,833	43,842,279	949,493	39,142,990	787,321
Agriculture.....	6,136,033	143,827	6,262,819	29,185	90,183,303	8,098,119	125,471,989	8,752,002
Manufactures.....	3,582,658	531,427	3,587,894	690,473	28,780,311	5,405,501	34,748,183	7,311,443
Miscellaneous.....	2,814	57,613	5,882	77,703	93,591	823,660	80,245	1,852,996
Total merchandise.....	19,527,271	759,749	19,370,524	840,507	246,422,403	15,749,949	298,022,681	10,323,111
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	1,303,627	.....	2,341,502	.....	4,167,323	.....	12,732,509
Grand Total Exports.....	19,527,271	2,063,376	19,370,524	3,182,009	246,422,403	19,917,272	298,022,681	32,055,620

The weekly report of the Australian Trade Commissioner, written under date of January 11, and published by the

Department of Trade and Commerce during February, shows the importance of the Australian market for overseas

goods as reflected in the record revenue returns for the half year ended December 31, 1912. It is interesting to note that practically all the British Columbia apples landed were first class in quality and that the packing was exceptionally good. It was reported that British Columbia shippers were unable to fill the orders received from Australia through the want of cold storage space on the Canada-Australia steamers. The Trinidad Commercial Agent reports that for many years the quantity of potatoes imported from Canada has considerably exceeded that from any other country, and that it is a trade worth preserving. The total from all ports during 1911 was 3,074,504 lbs., nearly one-half of which came from the Dominion.

In the January bank statement nearly all the principal accounts exhibited decreases greater than are usual at this time of the year. An increase in paid-up capital was shown of \$445,118, the total at the end of January being \$115,327,032. A decrease of \$25,258,255 was seen in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$354,518,964 and \$379,777,219 for January and December respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$94,575,644 as compared with \$110,048,357 in December. Current loans in Canada declined by more than six million dollars, the amounts being \$874,705,616 and \$881,331,981 for January and December respectively.

The annual report of the Standard Bank of Canada shows a substantial growth in all branches during the year ended January 31, 1913. The net profit amounted to \$462,079.79, being at the rate of 21.08 per cent. on the average paid-up capital. The Montreal City and Savings Bank had net profits for the year of \$232,443, an increase of \$8,778 over 1911. The profits represent 23.24 per cent. on paid-up capital stock, as compared with 22.36 per cent. in 1911.

Canadian bank clearings for the month of January compared with the same month of last year are as follows:—

	1913	1912
Halifax	9,322,578	8,747,945
St. John	8,383,391	6,918,209
Quebec	13,576,852	11,631,964
Montreal	247,912,102	207,216,549
Ottawa	19,292,073	22,028,048
Toronto	196,761,436	175,019,996
Hamilton	15,936,304	12,670,922
Brantford	2,891,098	2,178,805
London	8,387,037	6,904,546
Ft. William	3,609,351	2,425,250
Winnipeg	134,993,452	110,993,506
Brandon	3,025,814	2,498,257
Regina	11,691,180	7,860,842
Moose Jaw	5,996,706	3,979,306
Saskatoon	9,096,067	8,011,041
Calgary	20,680,990	18,599,428
Edmonton	18,394,721	14,238,480
Lethbridge	2,469,794	2,069,025
Vancouver	52,431,327	48,371,226
New Westminster	2,544,640	.....
Victoria	15,987,507	11,902,519
Total	\$803,384,150	84,566,864

Domestic trade. — Business was of average character, the wholesale trade movements being quite brisk in some lines. Demand for merchandise in many lines was reported good and in some lines manufacturers found difficulty to keep up with demands. Labour was well employed. Prospects for spring trade was looked upon as favourable. The snow fall during the middle of the month stimulated trade, particularly in the country parts. Collections in the West were slow but a little better in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

Commercial failures in Canada during January, according to R. G. Dun & Company, were more numerous and involved a larger aggregate of liabilities than during the same period of the previous year. Total insolvencies during January numbered 154, with \$1,730,863 of defaulted indebtedness, as compared with \$144 for \$1,208,367 in the previous year. In manufacturing lines there were thirty-seven reverses for a total of \$736,597, as contrasted with twenty-eight for \$331,428 in January, 1912. The increased indebtedness this year was largely due to two failures which involved over \$500,000. The trading division made a better showing, 113 insolvencies for \$522,294, compared with 112 for \$818,613 in the preceding year.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of January, 1913, amounted to \$13,442,378.80, as compared with \$10,084,035.11 in January, 1912. The total revenue from April 1, 1912, to January 31, 1913, amounted to \$138,019,935.17, as compared with \$109,566,983.07 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total expenditure on capital account during January, 1913,

was \$2,871,682.21 as against \$5,640,718.98 in January, 1912. The total expenditure on capital account from the end of the fiscal year, 1911, to the end of January, 1913, was \$25,541,785.76, compared with \$24,624,073.23 for the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure during January, 1913, comprised \$2,763,348.43 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$108,333.78 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE "Bulletin" for February, 1913, of the District Lodge No. 2 International Association of Machinists, says with regard to the settlement in December last of the long-standing dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the organization:

"Reports from along the Grand Trunk Pacific indicate that the men are well satisfied with the way in which the officials have endeavoured to carry out the terms of the settlement. The best of spirit seemed to prevail throughout all the discussions which took place with the management in connection with this settlement. True, our agreement with Mr. Chamberlain was that the men should be back within thirty days, while in reality the last group did not get back until about six weeks after the settlement. However, this delay was caused by the fact that the shops at Transcona did not open at the first of the year as was expected when the settlement was made. The terms of the settlement were so bound in the opening of these shops that we felt that we had no kick to make so long as we had the assurance of the Company that all the men would be put back to work as quickly as possible after the opening of the shops."

In this the Company have kept their word, for within two weeks after the opening of the shops all the men are back to work.

Opening of Nova Scotia Legislature.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature on February 13, reference was made to the general industrial advance of the Province, with special reference to the mining and manufacturing industries. In the former the past year's operations were greater than those of any previous year. Progress was reported in road-making in the Province, and further legislation was promised for the improved construction, and for the more efficient maintenance of the roads. Legislation was also promised for the purpose of financially assisting and for facilitating the construction of rural telephone lines, in order to enable the rural sections to get into immediate touch with industrial centres which provide a market for their products. The Government also proposes to introduce a measure providing for the erection of a number of hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis.

Annual Executive Meeting of Union of Canadian Municipalities.

The annual executive meeting of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held at Ottawa on January 31, when representatives were present from all parts of the country. Progress was reported in the matter of uniform muni-

cial statistics and a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the recommendation recently made by the Departmental Commission on the official statistics of Canada in regard to the discussion of the issue of municipal statistics between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Other resolutions referring to the revision of the Railway Act, international ferries, and other matters were passed. It was arranged to hold the annual convention of the Union in Saskatoon, during July.

New Brunswick Legislation.

The New Brunswick Legislature opened on February 13. Reference was made to the general prosperity and expansion throughout the whole Dominion during the past year, and the participation of New Brunswick in such advance. A feature of the Speech from the Throne was the emphasis laid on the development of the agricultural and mining industries of New Brunswick. It was stated that the prospects of New Brunswick becoming a larger field for settlement were exceedingly bright. The successful working of the Farm Settlement Board constituted under the Act of last session was mentioned. Among new legislation, the introduction of which was intended, were bills to amend the Public Utility Act and the Game Law, besides other measures.

Opening of Alberta Legislature.

The fourth session of the second Legislature of Alberta opened in Edmonton on February 11. The satisfactory working of the transportation policy previously instituted was referred to in the Speech from the Throne. It was stated that the legislation passed for the encouragement of railway building was exceedingly successful and the construction of railroads in the Province during the last year exceeded all expectations, being greater in extent of miles than has ever been accomplished in any province of the Dominion in any one year. Reference was also made to the success of the Dry Farming Congress which was held at Lethbridge in October last, and to the beneficial nature of the newly established demonstration farms in the Province. The introduction of legislation based on the report of the Commission which investigated the mining law of Alberta was promised. Legislation was also foreshadowed to give assistance to the co-operative efforts of the various farming communities to obtain assistance to meet their requirements in regard to the shipping of grain and the economical handling of their crops. Other proposed legislation mentioned included acts for the formation of co-operative companies and for the improvement of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

The general condition of labour continued fairly active during February and was only affected by weather conditions. Heavy snow-storms, with high winds, blockaded the railways and tramways, also the railway yards, forcing the steel plants and collieries to a cessation of work for a day, and

throwing the railway passenger service out of schedule time. Telegraph and telephone lines were broken down by storms of sleet, which formed heavy ice on the wires. This was the second storm of the kind within three months, and caused the expenditure of thousands of dollars for repairs. Drift ice appeared off the coast early in the month and shortly afterwards severe frosty weather set in, which closed up Sydney harbour, stopping all shipping

except the Newfoundland service. The weather further affected the building and other similar trades.

The steel and coal industries were busy. The outputs of coal up to the present are greatly beyond that of last year. The open weather helped the industry very much and permitted of large shipments, which were much more favourable to good employment than the banking of coal in the coal heaps at the collieries.

The Dominion Coal Company are re-opening two collieries, one of which has been closed down for at least twenty years and the other for half that period. When these collieries are equipped they will add to the output of this Company.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company have pumped out one of their old mines and are opening up two coal seams with a view of still further increasing their output. The year has begun well for the coal industry of this district and with good demand and favourable conditions, prospects are bright.

The Sydney steel plant had a good month, as had also the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

Railway traffic was fairly heavy but with the snow blockades, the railways had rather a hard month. The building and other outdoor trades were quiet.

The only increase in the cost of living was in the price of potatoes due to the closing up of navigation between Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton.

Westville.

Labour generally was well employed. The cold weather and heavy snows stopped outside construction but the shortage of labour in other lines of industry readily absorbed all men laid off. The Pictou Electric County Electric Company found it difficult to secure men to shovel snow off their car tracks, although they were offering

from thirty to thirty-five cents an hour to labourers.

A fire caused by spontaneous combustion, in the Drummond Mine was the cause of some lost time at that colliery during the later part of the month, but it was extinguished before it gained much headway.

The report of the directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company show that the volume of business transacted by them during the year 1912 was greater than that of any previous year. During the first three quarters of the year their profits were \$1,000,609.93. It is expected that the Eastern Car Company, whose bonds are guaranteed by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, will be in operation by next August and as there will be large users of the Company's finished products it will be an additional source of revenue to them and render prospects for 1913 promising.

The fall of snow about the middle of the month enabled the lumbermen to commence hauling their lumber out of the woods, although it was too late to allow of a large cut being marketed.

The coal mines were active and manufacturing establishments were busy.

Halifax.

Both skilled and unskilled labour experienced a dull time during February, weather conditions being responsible for the cessation of building operations. Conditions, however, in some branches of the building trades were somewhat better than a year ago, as a large amount of interior work was being carried on. Much activity is in evidence along the waterfront, and longshoremen have been well employed.

A good deal of construction work is planned for the coming season, and the opening of spring should see much activity in labour conditions generally.

A portion of the plans of lands to be taken for the new Halifax terminals have been filed in the registry office,

showing the area required. For the proposed route of the railway along the shores of the North West Arm, it is said the plans are almost complete, and will be filed shortly.

Considerable interest has been manifested of late by the citizens of Halifax in public ownership of its tramway, and at a recent meeting of the city council a resolution was passed by a vote of eleven to five, that an act be sent to the legislature, granting the city power to expropriate.

The Board of License Commissioners have reduced the number of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, to forty-six, being twenty-one less than last year. This action was taken in accordance with the statute, permitting one license to each 1,000 population.

The cold weather and falls of snow at different times during the month, have greatly benefitted the lumbermen and conditions are now favourable for a good season.

Manufacturers in this locality report conditions good, and the outlook promising for a good year. The various branches of the retail trade have enjoyed an average month.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

This district was not affected in any way since January by any event of import in connection with our industrial or commercial life. Labour, especially in the city, appears to be somewhat quiet, a condition which at this season is general. With the advent of spring business of all kinds generally become active and the coming season in Charlottetown is expected to be a busy one. Although the trades appear to be quiet, the larger mechanical concerns are kept busy. Carpenters, etc., are busy putting the finishing touches on the new Zion Church, which, when completed will be one of the best edifices in the city. Plans are also under consideration for a new and modern

front to the First Methodist Church at a cost of somewhere near \$20,000. To create a greater interest in horse breeding a horse show and sale will be held in the Agricultural Hall, Charlottetown on Monday and Tuesday, March 17 and 18.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Railway business during the month continued active, many special trains requiring to be made up and consequently railway operating crews were kept busy and good time made by the men. The various manufacturing plants were also in steady operation. The Record Foundry and Machine Company report especially active conditions for this season. About 110 men are employed and a cast of eleven tons of metal made on an average daily. It is the intention of the management to largely increase the number of operatives in the near future. The Abrams machine shop was completely wrecked by an explosion of gas on February 11 and some twenty-five hands thrown out of employment. In the Intercolonial Railway car shops active conditions prevailed. Considerable new work was being done. The new factory for the manufacture of "Humphrey's Unshrinkable Underwear" is completed, machinery is being installed and operations are to commence early in March. Tenders are being called for the erection of a concrete power plant with a capacity of 300 horse power, and an incinerator at the Jordan Sanitorium at River Glade. The Moncton Woodwork Company, with a capital of \$30,000, are applying for incorporation and will erect a factory at Sunny Brae. The Sackville Hay and Feed Company with a capital of \$150,000 has been granted incorporation and will carry on general business at Sackville. The city of Moncton are seeking legislation for authority to issue bonds for \$100,000 for water extensions and \$65,000 for permanent sidewalks.

The amalgamation of the Bank of New Brunswick with the Bank of Nova Scotia has been accomplished and the transfer was made in the local branches here on February 17. Considerable movement in real estate took place at good figures. Retail business was up to the average and wholesale satisfactory. No change in rates of wages or hours of labour was noted and no friction between employees and employers.

St. John.

Conditions in the labour market changed considerably owing to the severe cold weather during February, which made it almost impossible to work out of doors.

The Atlantic Sugar Refineries Company, Limited have about seventy-five men working at the ballast wharf excavating for the foundations of the new sugar refinery. Ganong Brothers, who have taken over the building on Union street, formerly occupied by the T. S. Simms Company, Limited, will instal \$20,000 worth of new machinery. This firm employ about seventy hands, and expect to increase this number shortly.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is now doing business in the Bank of New Brunswick building.

The Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal has been awarded the contract for building the new spandrel arch bridge at St. John, the cost of which will be \$275,000. Up to February 22 there had been filed at the Custom House cargoes for fifty-eight steamships in connection with the winter trade. These vessels took away Canadian goods valued at \$9,258,778, and foreign goods valued at \$4,620,877, being \$1,242,998 behind last year. Last season the Canadian shipments were valued at \$8,639,309, and the foreign goods at \$6,224,566, making a total valuation of \$14,863,875. The Canadian shipments this season show an increase of \$619,469 over that of last season. The grain shipments thus far

are much larger than those of last season, being over five and a half million bushels. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending February 20 were \$6,146,732, being \$282,414 greater in 1913 than in 1912, and \$1,413,605 less than for the four weeks ending January 23 of the current year. The Customs revenue for the month of January shows an increase of \$36,623.19 as compared with the same period last year. The figures are: 1912, \$120,695.13; 1913, \$157,318.32. The inland revenue receipts for January were: 1912, \$18,351.48; 1913, \$17,650.89 a decrease of \$700.59.

The city commissioners are to expend \$125,000 on street improvements next summer. This will involve an annual charge of \$7,500 for interest and sinking fund. The annual convention of the Custom Tailors' and Cutters' Association opened here on February 18, about one hundred delegates being present. A demonstration of outline cutting and practical work was given, and a display of garments from St. John and outside places was shown.

Operators in the Grand Lake coal areas are making arrangements to thoroughly test and prove the extent of the surface seams now being worked, as well as to determine the existence of other seams in the deep.

Florenceville. — The Peel Lumber Company, Limited, of Carleton County, have made an assignment. The liabilities are estimated at \$30,000.

St. Andrews. — Mr. Lodge, of St. John, has purchased a portion of Marsh Groom's property at head of tide, Digdegnash river, and proposes erecting a steam saw mill for the sawing of box shooks, etc.

St. George. — A meeting of weir owners, workers and fishermen met Commissioner Cowie, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the Inspector, in Coult's hall, on February 19 to discuss the preference clause in the weir license. Commissioner Cowie and the Inspector explained the bene-

fits that are to follow the adoption of the clause. A practically unanimous resolution against the proposal was adopted.

Elgin. — The branch store of the Sussex Mercantile Company was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents on February 9. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, and is covered by insurance.

Fredericton.

The general condition of labour was satisfactory as compared with the same season of other years. Skilled labour in most lines was well employed. All the local industries were doing well and most of them have been more active than for years past at this season. The shoe factory and cotton mill were running to full capacity and appear to find no difficulty in disposing of their output. The John Palmer Shoepacking Company are moving into their handsome new building, which will add to the facilities of this important industry. Unskilled labour was not in great demand but employment was generally good.

A good fall of snow caused better conditions in the lumber camps and expedited hauling. It is expected, however, that the cut this year will fall below the average.

The farmers are making preparations for early spring work and are hurrying what remains of last year's crop to market.

In the coal mining district the output has been largely increased this season, and there is a steady market for the output.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month has been a quiet one, very cold during the first half and severe snow storms during the latter part. A demand for unskilled labour at an opportune time was made by the

Harbour Commissioners for work of demolition of old warehouses to make room for contemplated harbour improvements that will commence in the spring. The steamboats and other vessels wintering in Quebec have also commenced undergoing necessary repairs to be in readiness for the opening of summer navigation.

Farmers were busy getting out wood from the bush. The snow storms during the latter part of month facilitated work in the lumbering industry.

The fears of shortage in the ice harvest were dispelled by the recent severe cold weather, and special activity was exerted in the filling of ice houses.

Sherbrooke.

The month of February was an exceptional one so far as the employment of labour was concerned. Not in many years has so much outside work been carried on. This was due to the unusually open weather. Those employed in the industries indoors were also kept busy, and in several of the machine shops enough help could not be secured. The Jenckes Machine Company have been granted a loan of \$100,000 from the city, they having commenced work in the new compressor and boiler shops. One of the conditions was that the company should employ 250 more hands. They now have on their pay roll close to 700 hands, and more will be added. This company have several large orders on hand, and are supplying municipalities with plants for road making, which is now being carried or will be carried on, by nearly every corporation in the Eastern Township. The additions to the Canadian Rand shops are about completed and the new machinery is arriving daily. As a result help is being taken on all the time. This company have a pay roll of 500. The Canadian Brake Shoe Company have commenced work with about twenty hands but this number will be greatly increased when the plant is in full oper-

ation. The Canadian Fairbanks Company were busy, as also were the other shops. The Mackinnon Holmes Company have just been awarded a contract amounting to \$25,000 for the structural iron work of the new shops of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton.

The new offices of the Quebec Central Railway are being rushed. It will be one of the largest business blocks in town. The steel work is being furnished by the Jenckes Machine Company.

A great number of men are employed in the interior of the new convent on Dufferin avenue. Work is also being carried on in connection with several terraces and private dwellings to be ready for the first of May.

The retail trade was somewhat slow owing to the fact that the country roads were bad through shortage of snow.

The city council have adopted a system of commission government. The affairs of the city will be looked after by three responsible heads. They will have charge of the gas and electric light, water and the roads. At the next session of the Legislature it is proposed to ask for an amendment to the charter so that more power may be given to these commissioners other than they have under the present charter.

The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade was held on the 25th February. The reports submitted showed that good work had been done during the past year. It was shown that according to reports received from the various industries, 602 more men were being employed this year than were employed last year. Building operations during the past year amounted to nearly a million and a half dollars.

The Good Road Congress at Richmond was attended by representatives from nearly every municipality in the Eastern Township. It is understood that a delegation will wait on the Provincial Government with a view to furthering this work.

The farmers who do hauling of pulpwood during the winter, were considerably handicapped owing to the poor roads. Firewood was scarce at several points, as a result of this and prices advanced. In certain sections it is reported that lumbermen were inconvenienced through the open weather, which retarded hauling. Taken as a whole, however, the "cut" will be fully up to the average. The manufacturing industries were busy and in the woollen mills help was scarce. The Eustis Mining Company at Eustis are running to full capacity and more men are wanted. All other industries in the city were busy.

Sutton.—The veneer mill re-opened up after lying idle for several months. It is now hoped that there will be no further delay from this on.

Danville. — Two representatives of the Standard Hardware Company of Montreal, were looking over the place with a view to locating here and establishing a foundry. They were shown over the town and they met the Councillors with a view to laying their plans before them.

Cowansville. — The Norwood Engineering Company of Canada, Limited, which bought the factory formerly operated by the Moonart Company are now busy manufacturing paper machines, and will continue to do so from now on.

The Norwood Engineering Company of Florence, Mass., of which this Company is a branch, manufacture filters, hydrants, paper machinery and cutlery machinery. All these lines will be made here as soon as the machinery is installed.

There are now orders on hand for paper machinery alone to keep them busy for six months or more.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market during February was not as good as during January, but compared favourably with the corresponding

month of last year. Although the weather was severe several buildings were under construction of which one is for a sash and door factory. Another large building one hundred and forty-five feet by over one hundred feet with solid brick walls and concrete floors is being erected. to be used for an automobile garage at the corner of Champlour and Ste. Louise streets. There was no exceptional activity in any particular trades but all were fairly active. Rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same and a good feeling prevailed between employers and employees.

Farmers were not busy. Some of them were bringing in their farm products to the city for which they got good prices. Fishing was quiet.

Lumber firms have all turned out good work in the woods. All factories were well employed with plenty of orders ahead. Industries in general were fairly active for the season.

Labour condition are good in the whole district and prospects for the coming spring are bright, especially at Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls and the Cap de la Madeleine.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during February was excellent. The building trades were quiet on account of the cold weather, but an unprecedented activity is expected as soon as fine weather sets in. All factories were active with large orders ahead, and some are asking for more help.

A new company was organized during the month with a capital of \$50,000, for the manufacture and sale of bread, biscuits, pastry, etc. A large number of young girls will find employment in its factory. The Canada Stove and Foundry Company, Limited, asks from the corporation a bonus of \$50,000 and certain exemption from taxes, for the establishment of its works here. A by-law to that effect has been voted by the town council

and will be submitted to the taxpayers. The Company agrees to buy a site and erect thereon buildings costing at least \$40,000 and to pay a million dollars in wages during the twelve years from January 1, 1915.

Tolls have been abolished on the three bridges across the Yamaska river, which will greatly benefit the large number of working people living in the villages of St. Joseph and La Providence.

There was no material change in the cost of necessities of life. Prices continue very high, and rents are increasing, available houses being scarce. Wholesale and retail trade was very active. Banks report a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

The condition of agriculture was good during the month. Farmers took advantage of the heavy fall of snow to haul their wood and market their grain, hay and other products. The hay trade is very active. The prices range from \$18.00 to \$21.00 for the best grade, and from \$14.00 to \$18.00 for the lower qualities. Work on the farm is quiet and the supply of labour is quite sufficient to meet the demand.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions in St. Johns and Iberville were excellent. Building operations are at present very active. The De Laval Dairy Supply Company, established here a little more than a year ago, has closed down. The Company has decided to centre its operations in Peterborough, Ont., where it has built large works. It is reported the De Laval Dairy Supply Company's buildings in St. John's will shortly be sold and a new industry established. Banks have done a good business. Wholesale and retail dealers reported trade good during the month. The rates of wages are good and no change has been reported in hours of labour. Several tons of hay have been shipped from St. John's to the United States,

most farmers having sold their hay to American dealers at from \$12.00 to \$13.00 per ton first quality. Local fishermen had a quiet month. All factories were well employed and reported business as improving. The St. Johns Foundries Company, Limited, have secured the contract to repair the machinery of the dredge "Richelieu," belonging to the Federal Government. The customs revenue at the port of St. Johns was \$223,490.83 for the fiscal year 1911-1912. The revenue for January, 1913, was \$20,174.12, as against \$16,643.35 for January, 1912. The new factory of the Canada Grip Nut Company is now in full operation and employs a large number of men.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Labour conditions were quiet and trade differing little from those of the corresponding month last year. Building operations were slack, being confined to the work at the interior of houses or other buildings.

Wholesale and retail business was generally satisfactory.

There was a great activity in the various industrial establishments, as well as in the shanties of the government and the foundries, where a great many new hands were taken on to whom good wages were paid.

The outlook for next summer is promising though and a busy season is expected in the building trade.

No very important change has been noted in the price of necessities, except in eggs which are now sold at thirty cents a dozen instead of forty-five or fifty.

Farmers were occupied with the care of their stock generally; some have been doing lumbering, but most of them have been engaged in preparing and getting ready for the spring season, and selling their hay and other farm products at remunerative prices.

The Loughborough Mining Company have started a factory in the City of Sorel, where one hundred and fifty young girls are already employed. The

prospects for that new industry are good and it is expected that before many months have elapsed the factory will be enlarged and will employ a good many more hands.

Montreal.

February was a busy month industrially and commercially in the city and district of Montreal. In the iron trades there was some of the usual mid-winter slackening but taken all round skilled labour was well employed. Manufacturing generally was active and steady with every indication of a large volume of business with the coming spring.

Activity was reported as prevailing among the printers and engravers, boot and shoe workers, garment workers, car and carriage builders, leather and bag workers, cigar makers and transportation workers. Favourable reports came from the pulp mills in the territory tributary to Montreal, but lack of snow was reported as greatly hampering lumbering operations in the woods. With the strong chance that wood is likely to be a scarce article in Montreal next summer, the situation is already causing some disquietude among builders.

The steady cold weather which has prevailed all the month was favourable for the ice harvesting and large bodies of men—unusually large because of the late beginning of work—have been busy on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers cutting and hauling the large supply needed for Montreal's summer requirements.

While this is the dull season in the building trades, there is great activity in inside work, while there is under way an extraordinary amount of demolition and excavation work. Contractors are actively planning for an unusually active season of building in the coming spring and summer. There were at the end of February either under way or planned ready for spring construction no fewer than twenty, ten-storey office buildings. From pre-

sent indications the supply of labour both skilled and unskilled will fall short of the demand. Indicative of the city's rapid growth is the fact that a permit has been taken out for a large extension to the main exchange building of the Bell Telephone Company, while the erection of three new suburban exchanges will also be started in the spring. Quite a number of handsome churches are announced for erection, while a notable addition to the city's educational institutions will be the new Wesleyan Theological College to cost \$175,000. The Montreal City Hall will be completely re-modelled at a cost of \$100,000. Six new fire stations will be erected at a cost of \$450,000.

According to an estimate given out by the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Greater Montreal will erect during 1913 buildings of a total cost of \$40,000,000. In 1912 figures were \$33,080,000, and it was the heaviest year in the history of the Montreal Building Trades.

Of first class importance alike to the citizens of Montreal and to the labour world is the programme for the improvement of the postal facilities of the city and district of Montreal, provided for in the estimates presented to Parliament during the month. The construction plans are extensive, and includes the following appropriations: For remodelling and furnishing the old building of the general post office, St. James street, \$125,000; for new postal station H. St. Catherine street west, \$120,000; for eastern postal station C., \$50,000; for postal station G., Prince Arthur and Elgin streets, \$50,000; for postal station L., at Westmount, \$40,000; for postal station M., at Maisonneuve, \$30,000; for postal station A., St. James street, \$30,000; for postal station F., Notre Dame and Richmond streets, \$30,000; for postal station E., in Emard Ward, \$5,000; for enlargement of Lachine post office, \$12,000.

Other appropriations for the building of important public works in

Montreal and district are: For new customs examining warehouse, \$400,000; for new inland revenue building, \$120,000; for new barracks, \$100,000; for new Detention Hospital, \$80,000; and for new ordnance depot, \$50,000; for drill hall and armory at Westmount, \$30,000; for public building at St. Lambert, \$28,000; for public building at St. Laurent, \$25,000; for public building at Verdun, \$10,000.

The great commercial activity of the month in Montreal is well illustrated by the increases shown in the bank clearings, and the customs and inland revenue collections.

The bank clearings for February, 1913, totalled \$210,727,399, as compared with \$189,650,879 for February, 1912, showing an increase of \$21,076,520.

The customs collections for February, 1913, were \$2,036,468, as against \$1,802,022.40 for February, 1912, showing an increase of \$234,445.60.

The inland revenue returns for February, 1913, were \$857,067.62, as compared with \$794,891.05 for February, 1912, an increase of \$62,176.57.

Of first class importance to the port of Montreal are appropriations for the improvement of navigation on the St. Lawrence, viz., \$1,317,000, for dredging plant for the river from Montreal to Father Point; \$894,000 for improvement of ship channel, \$250,000 for construction of an ice-breaking steamer, and \$30,000 for establishment of telephonic reporting stations along the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. Important also is a grant of \$25,000 for improvements to navigation in the Riviere des Prairies, the "Back River" branch of the Ottawa.

There was announced in February to take effect on May 1, a general advance in the rents of both dwelling houses and business places, practically all over Montreal. Most of the smaller tenements let at \$8 and \$10 per month have been advanced to \$12 and \$14 and increases of from \$16 to \$20, and from \$20 to \$25 are very general. As regards stores and offices the increases are very heavy.

Maisonneuve. — At a cost of over \$450,000 three handsome new public buildings will be erected at Maisonneuve during the coming summer, viz., bath house and gymnasium; public market and new general post office. Industries are enlarging their buildings and increasing their staffs, the new dry dock will soon employ 3,000 men, most of them skilled artisans.

St. Lambert. — Rapid progress was made during February with the new freight yards of the Grand Trunk Railway, which will accommodate 2,100 cars, the new roundhouse almost finished will house twenty-seven locomotives of the largest type.

Lachine. — Great activity prevailed all the month in the structural iron works and car building establishments of Lachine and Rockfield. Indications point to a very active building season.

Hull.

Owing to the heavy snowfalls during February, common labourers and more work than during the preceding month. Weather conditions were also favourable to the hauling of logs in the lumber camps and a continuation of the same for two weeks would permit taking out all the logs already cut. Industrial activity prevailed, especially in the pulp mills. The Eddy and Booth mills were working full time. The various trades were fairly busy for the season. Banks had a good month with easy collections. Wholesale trade slackened somewhat in some branches, such as dry goods and hardware, but as a whole was as active as during the preceding month.

Rentals have increased about ten per cent., but the following articles have decreased in price, eggs, beans, dried apples, prunes and sugar.

The Hull custom house reports that the duties paid on imports during February amounted to \$7,250.25, as against \$6,339.47 during the corresponding month of 1912, or an increase of \$910.78.

Gatineau Point.—The corporation of the village of Gatineau Point will continue next spring the improvement of its roads commenced last year and will spend an additional sum of \$14,000 for that purpose.

Brockville.

Labour conditions generally were good somewhat better than the preceding month, and compared favourably with February, 1912.

The supply of labour was equal to the demand and there were some men idle, especially in the building trades.

The mild weather during January and the first part of February interfered with the harvesting of the usual supply of ice; although the recent cold weather improved matters considerably in this line.

The motor boat and the automobile industries were unusually active during the present month. The placing of the electrical fixtures in the post office marks the completion of the extensive improvements there.

At the last meeting of the Brockville town council advanced steps were taken in the appointment of an assessment commissioner.

Brockville will benefit still further by the extended grant for the wharf improvements of \$18,000, and a further sum of \$40,000 for the improvement of the Canadian channel between Kingston and Brockville.

Railway traffic was brisk and merchants were generally active in all lines of trade.

Cost of living decreased slightly from last month in the reduction of the price of eggs and sugar.

Agriculture was quiet little being done in this line, besides harvesting ice.

Lumbering was quiet and mining was at a stand still.

Manufacturing was active in most of the local firms more especially the motor car and motor boat industries.

Railroad construction was still being carried on on the Canadian Northern

Railway and most of the steel is laid in this locality.

Prescott. — It is reported that the work of removing the Grand Trunk Railway shops and divisional point from Brockville will be commenced early in March. It is stated that the contract for the new roundhouse has been let on which work will commence early in the spring.

Smith's Falls.—During February the contractors building the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway removed their equipment from Brockville Junction to a point near Smith's Falls. The grading between the Junction and the Falls has been completed and the rails laid into Smith's Falls. Four car loads of material for the new railway bridge over the Rideau at Chaffey's Locks have left Brockville for the scene of operation.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during February were satisfactory for this season of the year. Although the weather was not very favourable for outside work the month was busier than the corresponding one of last year. The factories and mills were working full time and often overtime. The longshoremen were busy getting in the ice harvest, which is a good one; ship carpenters were busy preparing the boats for the spring. Work was commenced on a new carpenter shop for the Canadian Locomotive Works Company. The new shop will present an unbroken front of 160 feet of solid glass with steel framing and it will have a depth of sixty-two feet. The new six-storey pattern storage for the same Company has been completed.

The Kingston Shipbuilding Company have been awarded the contract for building two steel dump scows for the Government. The temporary bridge between Kingston and Barryfield is well underway. Building permits for January were \$5,215 as compared with \$110 for the same month of last year.

The inland revenue for January totalled \$10,853.14. Customs revenue reports for January were \$24,447.63 making total for fiscal year to date \$314,981.33 an increase over the same period. The last year of \$106,025.90. The export report shows an increase of \$20,343.57 being \$50,444.29 for January of this year with \$30,102.72 for corresponding month of last year.

Kingston's first shipment of silver is recorded in the monthly report of the American Consul and valued at \$6,088.91.

The members of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association held their first meeting on January 30. The veterinary surgeons report an epidemic of black-leg among the cattle in the surrounding district.

Expenditure of county roads amounted last year to \$16,461.

Napanee.—The Napanee Iron Works, Limited, are building a new boiler shop. About \$18,000 will be spent on the building and machinery.

Belleville.

Industrial conditions remained much the same as during January. In the various industries of the city there was considerable activity, all working full time. Work on Canadian Pacific Railway construction is being prosecuted east and west of Belleville. The railway will enter the city in the spring.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions compared favourably with those of the previous month and were far better than those of the corresponding month of last year. In the carpentering trade the activity was most noticeable, the weather being unusually mild and building operations in the city were advanced rapidly. The same applies to all the other building trades. Owing to the mild weather the mill owners will have a rather small stock of logs for their next season's cut and this may have some effect on

the building operations during the year.

The Canadian General Electric Company have decided to grant a ten per cent. increase to all mechanics receiving thirty cents an hour and under but those receiving upwards of that sum will not participate in the increase. To all female help in the manufacturing departments of the plant increases will be given as follows: a ten per cent. increase to all those who have been in their employ for one year. The addition to the pay roll will aggregate about \$100,000 per year there being over 1,800 employees. The Printing and Publishing Company and the Printers' Union have come to terms regarding a new wage scale, the men will receive a seven per cent. increase over the present scale for one year, fifteen per cent. over the present scale for the second year and twenty per cent. for the third year. The agreement is for three years and the new scale dates from February 1.

The lathers and shinglers announced an increase in their charges, the new rates to go into effect on May 1. The charge for lathing will be increased from 3c to 3½c per yard, and shingling from \$1 to \$1.25 per m. The city council has increased the salaries of its officials, the city clerk from \$2,200 to \$2,500. The Treasurer from \$2,850 to \$2,950; fire chief from \$1,250 to \$1,400; tax collector \$1,200 to \$1,300. The first year firemen from \$550 to \$600; second year men from \$600 to \$675; third year men from \$675 to \$750. The police have also had a substantial increase in their salaries. The Water Commissioners report a net profit of \$5,246.28 on the year's business. The water works system is owned by the city.

The present winter has been favourable for live stock. Reports from all over the district show that cattle have wintered well. The farmers are busy getting out their firewood and caring for stock. Prices for cattle on the hoof have been a little lower than usual and generally range from five to six cents a pound; the same cattle killed and

dressed would sell for eight and nine cents per lb. by the quarter.

Lumbering was active during the latter part of the month but the cut will be small as the swamps were flooded and there was no snow on the roads for sleighing during the best part of the season.

The Bonner Worth Company have completed arrangements for the doubling of the capacity of their business. The firm expect to be able to produce with their new building three times the quantity of their output. The De Laval Dairy Supply Company will prove a great acquisition to the city. Part of the plant is completed and will be in operation by the middle of March.

Lindsay.—The Office Fittings Company are fitting up the old Sylveston foundry and will manufacture a full line of office supplies, desks, etc. The Company expect to employ about fifty men in about six weeks or two months.

Orillia.

The factories were busy with spring orders, and labour generally was well employed.

In the matter of the cost of food products, the chief interest attaches to the high price of hogs and pork. Live hogs have been bringing \$8 to \$8.75, which is from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than they were a year ago. Pork is correspondingly high, fetching up to \$12 a hundred. Eggs and butter, which are usually at their highest at this time of year have been dropping in price.

Retail trade was quiet, though not more so than usual. The heavy snow-storms blocked the roads for a week, but they are open again.

Toronto

Labour conditions during February continued generally favourable, there being a much smaller percentage of men out of work than usual at this season. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the influx of unemployed

men from the country has been much less than in most seasons. While the cold weather has considerably interfered with outdoor work in the building trades, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and other inside workers have been fairly well employed. Everything indicates a very active building season, the approximate value represented by building permits issued in January, being \$1,276,084, as compared with \$774,165 for January, 1912. The question of permitting the construction of tall buildings exceeding the present limit of 124 feet in height has been considered by the City Council with a view to extending the limit, as has already been done in specific instances. No general conclusion as to the establishment of a maximum standard height, has been as yet arrived at, but on February 25 the Council sanctioned the erection of the Royal Bank building at a height of 250 ft. and the Dominion Bank building at a height of 190 ft. on the understanding that their action was not to be regarded as a precedent. Plans have been approved for the new Technical School and tenders for its construction accepted involving a cost of \$1,325,205. The by-laws to raise the amount of \$6,677,000 for the extension of the water works system and \$1,375,000 for a duplication of the filtration plant have been finally adopted by the City Council. The plans for a new bridge at Gerrard street to cost \$200,000 and for the reconstruction of the Strachan avenue bridge at a cost of \$58,200 have been approved. The Eastern Rubber Company have secured a site of $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres on Eastern avenue and will erect a large factory. The Gerhard Heintzman Company piano manufacturers, will erect a brick factory on Sherbourne street to cost \$25,000. The A. B. Ormsby Company, Limited, manufacturers of metallic roofing, etc., will erect a two-storey brick factory on the corner of Dufferin and King street east to cost \$100,000. The new duplicate intake pipe in connection with the water works system has been completed and

put into operation. It has a capacity of 90,000,000 gallons a day. Reports presented at the annual meeting of the Labour Temple Company, held on the 8th show total receipts for the year of \$16,563, and a balance on hand of \$5,881. The assets, including the estimated increase in the value of the property, amount to \$49,349.

The metal and engineering trades had an active month. Wood workers, upholsterers and piano makers were well employed. Printers and allied trades had steady work. The clothing trades were generally more active than in January, government workers being busy with spring work. A strike of forty garment workers employed in the Randall & Johnston factory took place on account of discrimination against unionists. It was settled and a threatened general strike of the trade averted, by the firm agreeing to recognize the union. Hat and cap workers and boot and shoe workers were well employed. Hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers and barbers had a fair month. The by-law for the early closing of barber shops was passed by the City Council on February 24. Railway employees were busy. A large proportion of unskilled labourers were out of work.

Stone masons have effected an agreement under which they will receive an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. The painters are asking for an increase in the minimum wage rate. The electricians union have demanded an increase of five cents per hour for inside workers over the present rate of forty cents. The plasterers' labourers whose agreement expires May 1 are demanding an increase from thirty-four to forty cents per hour.

Farmers were engaged in the care of stock and marketing produce. The construction of good roads last year has greatly facilitated teaming, and large quantities of produce have been brought to market. Many farmers in the neighbourhood of Toronto have disposed of their holdings on account of the high prices commanded by real

estate for subdivision purposes, and sales of farm stock have been unusually numerous. Horses and cattle brought larger prices than have prevailed for years. Notwithstanding the absence of snow during the month the fall wheat crop is said to have suffered little if any injury.

Immigrants began to arrive during the month several hundreds remaining in Toronto and neighbourhood.

Niagara Falls.

Seldom have labour conditions been more favourable in February than they were this year. There was but slight falling off in general industry from January.

The Oneida Community, Limited, operating a chain and trap factory, have purchased additional land and an expansion of the works is planned. The Dominion Art Institute has located here. Contracts were let for a business block. Fire losses in 1912 were less than \$33,000.

An unusual accumulation of freight consigned to Canada in railway yards on the United States side of the Niagara river overtaxed the motive powers of Canadian railways to handle it and in consequence a temporary embargo was placed on coal and other perishable goods, until the congestion was relieved.

Fruit growers were busy trimming orchards and pruning vineyards. Two hundred men will be brought from Scotland this spring to work in the nurseries.

Another gas well of unusually large flow was struck near Dunnville.

The years of industrial development and great activity in the building trades in this district have increased the importance of the quarrying and sand business. Many new sand-pits have been opened, modern machinery installed, railway spurs built and many men employed. Further developments are planned in this line and the owners of stone quarries near Queens-

ton are now equipping their works with new plant and buildings.

Manufacturing concerns of every sort were busy, many of them exceedingly busy.

Port Robinson.—The steel works buildings were enclosed and machinery was arriving. Many new houses are to be erected.

Fort Erie.—A site was purchased for a factory to manufacture moving-picture films. A small planing mill was erected. A new office building was built at the Lautz marble works. The Landon Company assigned and its factory was closed.

Port Colborne.—A hundred men were employed on the new smelting works' structure. \$20,000 will be spent in repairing the east breakwater of the harbour.

Welland.—The Canada Forge Company's forge shop was burned and a temporary shop erected in its place. Work is being rushed on a new permanent shop, greatly exceeding in size, equipment and capacity the one which was destroyed. The Canadian Steel Foundries Company are spending \$150,000 on enlargements to plan. A new railway yard, with capacity for 1,200 cars, was opened. A new laundry was in operation. Another cotton mill is projected. Building trades were active. Many more workmen's dwellings are needed. An industrial review of the town and suburbs shows that twenty-two factories, employing 2,596 persons, shipped \$7,065,000 of products and paid \$1,484,000 in wages in 1912. During the year \$563,665 was spent in improving manufacturing plants.

St. Catharines.

The general conditions of the labour market continued active. All factories were working full time, and some overtime.

Work on the parish hall and Sunday school building in the rear of St. George's church, which was suspended for some time on account of lack of

material, is now going on at a rapid rate.

The ice harvest is now in full progress and the ice is of excellent quality, about eleven inches in thickness. Men are wanted for the harvesting, the rate of wages paid being twenty to twenty-five cents an hour.

Two by-laws were voted upon recently. One for a new jam factory and the other a Goodrick rubber factory. The plans and specifications are all prepared and the work will begin at once, as soon as the by-law is finally passed.

Port Dalhousie.—Arrangements were made, and land bought for a canning factory in the west end of the village. The labour market was good. The business men organized a Board of Trade with twenty-three members. The object is to advertise the village, as a summer resort.

Thorold.—Labour was well employed for the month.

Merriton. — Generally speaking labour was well employed.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during February did not vary much from those existing during the previous month and were more favourable than during the corresponding month a year ago, which was noted for its severity. The ice crop is now being harvested and about 400 men are employed at cutting and hauling for the six local companies. The ice on the bay this year is only nine inches thick but the quality is good.

The building trades were active when weather conditions were favourable and there is an outlook for a busy season as soon as spring opens. At the present time the Westinghouse Company is employing 3,300 persons and the pay roll for last month amounted to \$200,000.

The first completed cars from the National Steel Car Company's plant in East Hamilton were sent out during the month. The Company is now giv-

ing employment to a large number of men and the metal shipment sent out marks the commencement of what will soon be one of the largest car and coach plants in America. It is said that the Company now has in hand advance orders for a sufficient number of cars to enable it to run at full capacity for many months. The E. D. Smith Company, of Winona, has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. The National Gas Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. Under its charter the Company is given the right to handle manufactured and natural gas in the counties of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth and the city of Hamilton.

\$50,000 has been paid for a site in East Hamilton, of four acres, on which will be erected forty houses, ranging in price from \$5,000 to \$7,500. It is expected that the houses will be completed and ready for occupancy by early fall.

Plans have been prepared for a large addition to the new building being erected by the Brown, Boggs Company to cost \$40,000. Plans have also been prepared for the erection of a boiler and blacksmith shop and a crane shelter for the Steel Company of Canada, to cost \$25,000. Alterations costing \$10,000 will be made to the James St. Baptist Church.

Customs collections at the port of Hamilton during January amounted to \$273,288.56; an increase of \$81,330.80 over the same month last year. Receipts of the Hamilton Street Railway for the year just closed amounted to \$548,259.10 as compared with \$454,010.52 for the previous year. The city's share from mileage and percentage amounted to \$51,380.56, an increase of \$7,539.88.

Both wholesale and retail merchants reported a busy month.

A new contract has been signed between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Dominion Government regarding the carrying of postmen on the cars. The Government will

pay about \$50 per man in order that they may ride on the cars free. This is an increase of about \$25 over the old agreement.

On February 17 fourteen men employed in the meter assembling department of the Canadian Westinghouse Company quit work, owing to a reduction in the price of piece work which amounted to about thirty-six cents per day in wages.

Eight employes of the punch machine department also quit work as a protest against the introduction of a time clock and their places were promptly filled by others.

Wholesale milk producers in this district have notified the retail milk dealers that commencing May 1 the wholesale price of milk will be increased from eighteen cents to twenty cents per gallon. First class civic labourers will receive an increase in wages from twenty-two to twenty-five cents per hour.

Some of the men employed on the city fire department have received an increase of five per cent. in wages.

Civic labourers have decided to form a union here.

Stanley Mills & Company will spend \$25,000 in remodelling and adding another storey to their King street store.

\$150,000 has been placed in the supplementary estimates for the extension of the Hamilton post office.

The Hydro Board has awarded a \$45,000 contract for transformers to the Canadian Westinghouse Company of this city.

The Canadian Porcelain Company have the first of their four 180x205 buildings almost completed and expects to commence operations in the late spring with one hundred men employed.

The Dominion Immigration Agent has received over one hundred applications from farmers in this locality for experienced farm help. He expects to be able to place 1,000 men during the farming season.

Farmers have not been able to do

much teaming or marketing during the month, owing to the lack of snow. Manufacturers in nearly all lines of trades report having had a busy month. Steel manufacturers report exceptional activity. The United States Steel Company have absorbed the Canadian Steel and Wire Company and the plant will be moved to Sandwich, where the new owners are establishing large works for the Canadian trade.

According to information received here the Canadian Northern Railway will commence work on the Toronto-Hamilton line as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Burlington.—In the Cedar Valley Brick Company the district about Burlington and Appleby has received a valuable asset. It is making great headway with its new works, and the machinery has been shipped this week en route to Burlington. One unit of the plant will be in operation by the end of March, and bricks of No. 1 quality will be produced. The Company will increase its staff of operatives each week.

Caledonia.—The farmers in this section claim that the fall wheat and clover will be a very light crop owing to the continued cold with no snow to protect the crop.

Dundas.—The first casting in the new foundry in connection with the Chapman engine works here was taken off on February. The Company have since commencing the building of gasoline engines and well-boring machinery, been procuring their castings from outside firms. Now that they have their own foundry completed they will make their own castings and engage their own molders.

Waterdown. — The Bell Telephone Company's men are still at work in the village. They are making a number of changes on the line which were much needed, besides adding a number of extensive improvements which will make the line more durable and stronger than heretofore.

Brantford.

Little change took place in the condition of labour during the past month. The weather becoming more severe a number of outside workers had to cease work, noticeably the men employed by the city authorities in laying sewers. February was, however, better for labour generally than the corresponding month of last year. The factories were actively working, one or two departments having worked extra time during the month. The supply of labour was equal to the demand and a number of outside workers were idle. The new Brant County Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis is nearing completion, as is also the new nurses' home in connection with the Brantford General Hospital. During the month the contract has been let for the new Federal buildings which are calculated to cost from \$240,000 to \$250,000. A steady trade was done and no industrial unrest was reported.

Agriculturists had but little to do besides the work around the buildings. The manufacturing interests are all in good condition, especially the iron trades, moulders and machinists being particularly busy. The clothing trades were fairly well employed. The textile workers were busy and there are still opportunities for employment. The factories employing wood workers were all active.

Paris.—Conditions in Paris continue good. The manufacturers are all actively employed. Little outside work can be done at present.

Guelph.

Labour conditions were fairly good. Unfavourable weather affected outdoor work, building operations being practically suspended. Cutting and storing ice, gave work to a number of labouring men. Manufacturing industries were generally active, with prospects good for the coming season.

The Robert Stewart Company will erect an up-to-date sash and door fac-

tory at a cost of about \$35,000. The new factory will give the Company room to double their present capacity and give employment to about 200 men.

The Canadian Flax Mill, Limited, will also locate on a site in St. Patrick's Ward with a plant to cost \$100,000 and will employ seventy-five hands at the outset.

Work will be commenced on the buildings as soon as weather permits and it is expected that the mills will be in operation this summer.

The Industrial Commissioner reports that he has the assurance that at least 140 new dwelling houses will be erected this year. Building permits for the month of January amounted to \$6,350.

The Guelph Junction Railway Board presented their yearly report to the city council and showed that they had paid the city \$34,850 in dividends in addition to \$723.53 in taxes.

The Guelph Co-operative Association held its annual meeting and presented its second half yearly balance sheet, which showed business done in all branches to the amount of \$59,737.31 an increase of \$9,200 over the corresponding six months of last year. A dividend of five per cent. was declared to shareholders.

The plans of the Canadian Northern Railway entry into Guelph have been filed with the city solicitor and will be presented at the next meeting of the City Council.

Customs receipts for the month of January were \$16,611.24 an increase of \$2,457.64 over the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair for the month.

Farmers had a quiet month being mainly occupied with the care of stock and marketing produce. The construction of good roads is at present interesting them greatly. At a meeting of the County Council a motion was carried to expend \$400,000 during the next eight or ten years, for the construction of about 100 miles of per-

manent roads, leading to the principal market centres.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin and district compared favourably with last month but were perhaps not quite as good as during corresponding month of last year. This was especially true of unskilled labour, there being no hauling away of the same, which work alone kept quite a number busy last winter. With the exception of the robe and clothing factory all factories were working full time, some wood working establishments and shirt and collar factories being particularly busy. Work at the new rubber tire factory and at the new W. G. & R. shirt factory is progressing favourably. There were six new building permits issued during January to the amount of \$34,350, of these four are dwellings, one two-storey block and a broom shop. A big increase was seen in street railway traffic over January, 1912. There was a net gain of twenty-three per cent.; and in all 76,882 passengers were carried. The two new cars have arrived and were put in service giving a regular ten minute service between Berlin and Waterloo. Salary increases ranging from \$50 to \$300 were given to twelve civic employees at the City Hall. The municipal electric department showed a net profit of \$2,089.79 for last month. Wholesale and retail trade was reported good and the cost of living was a little lower in butter and eggs and potatoes. Custom returns for January, 1913 were \$35,585.82 as against \$26,284.40 for January, 1912.

Farmers were busy towards the latter part of the month harvesting ice, and in some parts drawing logs. Apart from this and feeding and caring for live stock this class had little to do manufacturing as a whole was good during the month, furniture factories as well as shirt and collar factories reporting a shortage of help in some departments. Shoe factories and rubber

factories report trade better than in the preceding month. There was a shortage of domestic help (female) and girls for collar factories and biscuit factories, also good painters and decorators could get steady employment.

Galt. — One hundred and twenty houses are assured for Galt for this year. The Pledsted Construction Company are prepared to erect forty-four workingmen's homes this summer and it is the intention of the Manchester Realty Company to erect thirty-five houses and a creamery. The Galt Water Commissioners will spend about \$60,000 in improving their system.

Waterloo. — Labour conditions were about the same as in Berlin. The Kuntz Brewing Company and the Globe Furniture Company have decided to enlarge their present large plants and the town is contemplating another building boom. The board of health decided to again reopen all churches, theatres, etc.; these were closed for three weeks on account of smallpox epidemic.

Woodstock.

The main characteristics and tendencies of last month's report of industrial and labour conditions continued during February. Most of the factories reported business fairly good. The wagon manufacturers were as busy as they usually are at this time of the year. They are looking with interest but with confidence to the opening of the spring in the west. The furniture manufacturers reported conditions to be as satisfactory as is usual at this time of the year. They are busy and expect to continue so. The manufacturers of pianos and organs were optimistic. Present conditions are reported from "fairly good" to "very good" and there is no variation in the report that the outlook is excellent. The reports from the foundries were generally satisfactory.

There was considerable activity in the building trades and there are pros-

pects of another busy season. There is considerable work at present in the making of alterations and the completing of buildings that were covered in before the severe weather.

Labour of all kinds was fairly well employed. There was little complaint of want of employment, though there were many enquiries at the factories by unskilled men. Most of these enquiries do not mean that the men making them are without employment; but that they would like a change.

There was a good demand for moulders and for pipe-organ workers. The scarcity of these classes of labour is becoming acute.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market was favourable to all classes. Considerable activity was shown in the building trades compared with February of last year. The building permits for January amounted to \$17,020.

Three by-laws are to be voted on in March: (1) to guarantee the bonds of Farquarson & Gifford, Limited, for \$20,000 to manufacture high class furniture; (2) to guarantee the bonds of B. F. Kastner & Company for \$10,000 to manufacture leather goods; (3) to give the Canadian Pacific Railway a right of way along the south bank of the river.

The wholesale and retail traders did a good business. The foundries and factories were exceptionally busy. The customs returns for the port of Stratford for January amounted to \$18,708.47 an increase of \$8,954.28 over the corresponding month of 1912. The excise returns for the same month amounted to \$4,715.04.

There were no change in rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market.

Farmers were busy teaming, feeding their stock and marketing. There was no change in the prices since last month. All manufacturing establishments were busy.

London.

Labour generally was fairly well employed during February, more especially as regards indoor work. Outdoor work was practically at a standstill, and although there was plenty of work to be done in the building trade, weather conditions were against it. The men idle are mostly labourers, or those engaged in building trades.

A new box making concern called the Canada Carton Company have received their charter, and will commence business immediately.

The annexation of suburbs to this city has necessitated the Water Commissioner's expending about \$116,000 on new water mains this summer. The electrical department of the city will expend about \$124,000 this year on new buildings, equipment, etc.

The city fire department received increases this month. 1st year men now receive \$2 a day; 2nd year, \$2.20; 3rd year, \$2.40, and 4th year and up, \$2.60 per day.

The city teamsters are asking for an increase from \$4.50 for nine hours to \$5 for same period.

Strathroy.—On February 20 a by-law was carried to loan the Loyal Motor Car Company \$25,000 for twenty years without interest, to be repaid in equal annual instalments. This Company will erect a two-story factory 400x100 feet. They are capitalized at \$500,000.

St. Thomas.

Generally considered February was not an active month in the labour market. The weather conditions were not at all favourable for outside work, there being few days mild enough to permit bricklayers to continue at work. There was, however, no complete cessation of work in the building trades as carpenters were employed to some extent on enclosed work.

Employees of local industries reported a good average month. Railway shop employees were busy. The Michigan Central Commenced the erection

of freight cars and it is expected that there will be a gradual development in this line of work until it becomes an important factor in the industrial life of the city. The new shoe concerns, which are located temporarily until such time as new buildings are ready for occupancy, reported business as being brisk. The promoters are delighted with the rapid development of Canadian trade.

Traffic on the railroads has been heavy and transportation employees, comprising locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen report an exceptionally heavy month. A considerable apprehension was evinced on the part of members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen concerning the outcome of the conference between members of that organization and the general managers of Eastern roads held at New York, at which the question of equalization or standardization of wages was being discussed. The Michigan Central employees were the only men affected by the results. News of a satisfactory termination of negotiations was received with considerable satisfaction to all concerned.

A number of new street cars will be put in commission on the local street railway in the near future. The new cars will add materially to the comfort of patrons and at the same time greatly facilitate the handling of the summer business.

There was no unrest in the labour market in this city or district during the month.

The supply of unskilled labour appeared to be in excess of the demand notwithstanding that a considerable force of men was employed in harvesting ice.

Farmers were employed during the month in looking after their stock and getting in their supply of wood. Fishermen reported a quiet month.

Local manufacturing establishments report the month a fairly busy one; shoe workers were particularly busy.

Chatham.

There was little change in labour conditions from the preceding month. Factories were all working full time. The carriage and wagon factories being particularly busy. The building trades were somewhat quiet owing to the changeable weather. Four permits for tenement houses amounting to \$2,900 were all that were issued, but architects report prospects very fair. Dry goods merchants report business only fair, but improving towards the latter part of the month, on the whole comparing favourably with 1912.

On February 6 a by-law was carried to assist in purchasing a site for the Auto Wheel Company. The Company are in turn to erect a factory costing \$40,000 and begin with forty men as soon as the plant is completed.

The same inducements are offered the Dominion Cannery Company who in turn agree to build and equip a factory costing \$60,000 with a pay roll of not less than \$25,000, with other companies the Industrial Committee expect to secure, it is thought that the coming season will be fully better than the preceding one. At present there is a great scarcity of tenement houses at rentals from \$10 to \$12 per month.

Farmers were busy marketing last season's tobacco crop. The average price was eleven cents a pound. A number of farmers made large shipments of hogs. Manufacturers report orders in excess of 1912 and establishments were running with the full complement of men. Very little was done in the way of railway construction.

Windsor.

Owing to the cold weather, labour conditions were not as good as in previous months. Factories, planing mills and manufacturers were active. Retail stores report trade active.

The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn., have acquired one hundred acres for factory purpose and have commenced building. Prospects for the

coming season in the building trades are bright. Real estate is very active in this vicinity, numerous sub-divisions are opening up in Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Ford City and the new municipality opened for the new steel plant. The steel plant expect to start building operations as soon as the weather permits, which will be a great benefit to the neighbourhood.

The cost of living has not changed to any extent; eggs have decreased from forty to twenty-five cents per dozen since last month. Milk has increased from eight to nine cents per quart.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was good for the season of the year. Factories were all active. While this is the dull season in the retail trade, business was somewhat brisker than it was during this month last year.

Wage rates remained the same. Corporation labourers have petitioned the town council for an increase, but the motion has not yet been decided.

This is the quiet season for agriculturists. The care of stock and the disposing of manure being the chief farm work in the winter. Some of the farmers who have timber lots are taking out logs for the saw-mills and furniture factories. The linseed oil plant commenced operations last week and by the end of the week will have a full staff of men at work. The plant is running night and day with three shifts of eight hours each. The plant is in operation one hundred and forty-four hours a week. Raw material is being rushed in and orders are coming in quickly.

Cobalt.

The general conditions of labour were normal during the month of February and no unrest of any nature shown. Fatalities in mining camps have marred conditions and five this month—three in Cobalt and two in

Gowganda have been more than the average, making a total of nine fatalities in mining during the first two months of the year. While the Porcupine strike has not been settled by the miners, no serious drawback affect the mines as all are working at the same capacity as they were previous to the strike called by the men.

Considerable pulp wood is being taken out of the district this year, although for the most part this wood is being cut by the settler from his own ground. In mining might be noted the decided revival of interest evinced during past months in the re-opening of many properties and the investment of considerable English capital.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions were quieter than last month, no new work being begun. Business at the steel and paper mills was brisk.

This is the resting season in these parts. The employers are for the most part taking stock of the future. The indications are, however, that the coming summer will be the most active a season this district has ever experienced. The architects are all employed considering and preparing plans for business places and residences in Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton the coming spring and summer. The Lake Superior Corporation are preparing the land for an extension of their steel mill that will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The Algoma Central Railway are contemplating extensive dockage and switches on the water front, preparing for large shipping, consequent upon the extension of the road northward, and its intersections of the through transcontinental lines.

The proposed dry dock and ship-building business will be commenced about the first of April. These have occasioned much activity in real estate.

Extensive preparations are being made for fruit growing on St. Joseph's Island the coming summer.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

February was a quiet month. There was no new industrial activity but the industries have kept steadily on with the exception of the wagon works at Port Arthur, which industry has closed awaiting a reorganization of interests.

Commercial interests were quiet, conditions being normal for this season of the year. The money market was very tight.

The Commissioners of the Port Arthur and Fort William Municipal Street Railway conceded an advance in wages of two cents an hour to all motormen and conductors on the line. The working agreement was signed until December 31, 1913, but during the recent investigations it was found that the provincial law was being broken by men working extra cars and consequently working more than ten hours a day, when this was rectified the low wage scale told against the men.

Everything was quiet in labour circles.

Lumbering tie and railway construction camps have been taking many men from these parts. The local farmers are bringing in a great number of tamarac piles for which there is a good demand.

Cord wood and ties also are being brought in by the settlers.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Labour was employed to about the same extent as last month and there was a good supply to meet demands. Carpenters, decorators and plumbers were active. Freight traffic was heavy, and both wholesale and retail merchants reported good business. The monetary value of building permits was \$992,700. The amount of grain inspected at Winnipeg was 12,237 bushels. Bank clearings were \$97,484,031.

The City Council is calling for tenders for a reservoir, and have appointed experts to analyse the water at Shoal lake in connection with the water supply scheme. A permanent Town Planning Association has been formed, to promote good housing, and improve necessary environments. The provincial governments has set aside a sum to assist emigrants of the farming class from England, Ireland and Scotland. The Minister of Agriculture is now visiting those countries establishing emigration offices. This scheme has commended itself to the farmers of the Province. Opinion is expressed that an open market and better rural roads over which to bring marketable products, will tend considerably to decrease the high cost of living. An open market will shortly be established in Winnipeg and nearby municipalities are dealing with the good roads question, in a practical and beneficial way.

The Trades and Labour Council has condemned the number of hours telephone girls are compelled to work, and the amount of wages paid to such employees. The overcrowding of street cars was also condemned by the council, and it is expected that this matter will receive attention from the City Council and the public Service Commissioner. W. H. Reeve, Inspector under the Manitoba Building Trades Protection Act has submitted his first annual report, which shows that since the Act was brought into operation in August, 1912, a marked improvement has taken place in the way in which scaffolding, hoists, derricks and other mechanical appliances have been erected.

During the recent session of the Legislature a bill became law prohibiting the employment of white females by Orientals, as did amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, as well as an amendment to the Building Trades Protection Act.

Brandon.

Conditions were normal, labour, generally, being fairly well employed. The extent of employment equalled that of the previous month, and was considerably better than that of the corresponding month of last year.

For the season there was exceptional activity in the building trades. Work was carried on during the month on the Winter Fair Buildings, the Summer Fair Buildings, the Asylum, the Canadian Northern Railway freight sheds, St. Matthews Church and several residences.

Messrs. Shillinglaw Marshall have taken out permits for a grain building to cost \$12,000 and a brick building to cost \$11,000 for the Western Arts and Agricultural Association.

The Manitoba Winter Fair will be held in Brandon commencing March 3. This will be the largest fair ever attempted by Brandon and will be held in the large Arena just completed.

Eggs increased in price and milk decreased. With the exception of a lock-out of carpenters on the Winter Fair building the labour market was quiet.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Company and the McDiarmid and Clark Company were working short time.

Work has commenced on the bridge for the Grand Trunk spur into Brandon.

Dauphin

The estimates and plans for the various improvements of the town are being worked out by the Committees of the town council. At the usual fortnightly meeting of the city fathers this week the report of the Fire and Light Committee was presented for the addition to the electric power plans. For some months past it has been apparent to the Committee that the continual increase of lighting in the town was putting so great a strain upon the present plant that it was now necessary to install an extra boiler, a generator and condenser. The estimated cost of this

and other improvements was in the neighbourhood of \$2,000. The work was ordered to be proceeded with at once. Upon the report of the Finance Committee the council ordered that by-laws be prepared for the issue of \$152,000 debentures for the completion of the sewerage, water works and general improvements.

The work of re-fixing the Malcolm block is now nearing completion and the stores will be opened shortly for business. Many structural alterations have been made which will make the building more substantial and fire-proof.

SASKATCHEWAN.**Regina.**

As far as the labour market was concerned little or no change was evident, when compared with the previous month and conditions compared favourably with the corresponding period of last year. It is safe to assume that judging by the building permits already taken out, the building season will be early and unusually active in the event of good weather prevailing. It will be seen from the following figures, that nearly 300 per cent. increase was the comparison in building permits for the corresponding months 1912 and 1913.

Total permits for January, 1912, \$23,180. Total permits for January, 1913, \$81,400.

The customs collections for the Port of Regina also showed a satisfactory advance, over those of last year as will be seen by the following figures:—

January, 1912, \$24,690; January, 1913, \$62,000.

Wholesale and retail trade continued to maintain a bright aspect and the outlook for the spring trade is encouraging.

Moosejaw.

February was a cold month and while some building operations were carried on, labour generally was not

employed to any great extent. Conditions, however, compared favourably with those of the same month last year. The railways had considerable hauling to do and there is a great amount of grain to go east in the spring.

With the exception of tending to stock, there was no activity in agricultural lines. The middle of this month, however, will see the farmers busily engaged in cleaning seed wheat and getting ready for the spring operations. The Grand Trunk Pacific still continued cutting and filling work on their right of way through the city and very active operations are expected by them on their terminals and station.

Saskatoon.

The available supply of labour was in excess of the demand; for the season of the year, however, work was fairly active.

Many men coming from other large centres and the unexpected closing down of some of the large buildings had an adverse effect on conditions.

Compared with the past season and the previous month general conditions may be said to be fair with good prospects ahead.

Although on account of the still slow price of grain collections among the men of agriculture may be described as unsatisfactory, yet there is reported large seasonable sales of machinery betraying a continued optimism in agricultural circles for the future.

Factoria.—Work is still progressing on the hotel and it is claimed a brewery and factories will be built during the coming summer.

Prince Albert.

The favourable condition of the labour market during January continued throughout February and compared with the corresponding month of last year a decided improvement was noted. In addition to existing work notice has been given of the intention of the Bank of Nova Scotia to erect a four storey

building. The citizens have carried a by-law granting a site to the government for the construction of a \$75,000 armoury. Ten cars of machinery have arrived for the Great West Iron Wood and Chemical Company's works. The building permits for January, 1913, totalled \$4,950 against \$225 for 1912.

At the Builders' Exchange convention for the Province held in Prince Albert on Saturday, February 8, the following maximum scale was adopted.

	1912	1913
	per hour	per hour
	c	c
Bricklayers.....	67½	70
Masons.....	67½	70
Stonecutters.....	65	65
Plasterers.....	60	65
	(70c in Prince Albert)	
Electrical Workers.....	45	50
Carpenters.....	45	50
Painters.....	45	50
Paperhangers.....	40	45
Plumbers.....	40	45
Steamfitters.....	40	45

This is the quiet season in grain growing districts but the Prince Albert territory is rapidly becoming the home of mixed farming and the quantity of stock raised and exported is rapidly increasing. Large quantities of fish are arriving from the north. Many of the lumber men are returning from the camps to take up homesteading duties.

Great manufacturing developments are taking place and one company has approached the city authorities for a grant of sixty acres for the extension of existing works and the erection of new factories.

ALBERTA.

Edmonton.

Labour was not employed to as great an extent this month as last. Compared with February a year ago, fewer found employment, and there are at present more idle men in the city than at any time before. This is due to the usual cessation of work at this season of the year, and the scarcity of money.

Some recent announcements of buildings to be erected the coming season include an office building \$350,000, hotel \$350,000, stores and office building \$80,000, church \$100,000 and six public schools of about seventy-six or eighty rooms.

The City Commissioners have presented estimates for civic improvements and extensions aggregating \$8,597,450.

The returns for the month of January were as follows:—

	Jan. 1912	Jan. 1913	In-crease
Bank Clearings.....	\$14,328,480	18,394,722	28 %
Customs Returns.....	68,205	153,155	125 %
Building Permits	99,750	241,815	142 %
Post Office (Stamps only)	13,195	16,599	26 %
Street Railway—			
Passengers Carried.	645,954	1,061,26	64 %
Revenue.....	26,408	42,631	61 %
Homesstead Entries....	271	306	—

Wholesale and retail trade was fair for this season.

The third annual convention of the Alberta Association of Builders' Exchanges convened in this city on the 24th inst. The Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Edmonton notified the convention that they had asked the Sheet Metal Workers Union to sign an agreement at fifty cents per hour, and in the event the union not agreeing to the terms offered prior to the opening of the building season, open shop will be declared. The employees are demanding sixty cents per hour.

The price of beef was higher than at any previous time in the history of Edmonton. Potatoes continued to advance in price, retailers were asking from ninety-five cents to \$1 per bushel.

Market deliveries of agricultural supplies consisted chiefly of pork, beef, butter and eggs which sold at the firm prices that have ruled all the winter. There was no demand for farm help. As usual at this season, the supply of whitefish on the local market exceeded the demand.

The usual lumbering operations were being carried on. Sash and door fac-

tories had a fair month. Some steel is being laid on the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway on which grading was finished last season.

Rails and other material have arrived for the Electrical Interurban Railway to St. Albert.

Lethbridge.

The state of the labour market remained dull. The quietest for many years. Winter weather prevailed and there was little demand for labour. The employment agents stated that conditions were worse than for the corresponding month of last year.

An addition to one of the local brewery buildings was the only building work being carried on.

Commercial business was slow. The coal trade being the only active one.

There was no change in hours or wages and no unrest during the month. The annual convention of District 18 United Mine Workers of America was brought to a close on February 22.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Conditions in the labour market were not as good as during last month and did not compare favourably with the corresponding month last year. The building trades were practically at a standstill on account of weather conditions.

There were many unemployed and the conditions are likely to continue for at least another month. There was great activity in real estate.

New Westminster.

The snow and severe weather which prevailed during January continued during the greater part of February, forcing a still larger number of workers out of employment. Several of the larger construction operations are affording work to a number of men and some sewer work and city street work has been commenced, but all this hardly serves as more than a measure of relief to the

situation. Mills and factories are, however, running full time so that the inside workers employed in these plants were active.

Trade in retail lines has been slow during the month, with no present signs of brightening, and there exists a decided stringency in the money market.

Lumbering has had a considerable setback by reason of the heavy snow, but is improving somewhat. The mills are, however, able to secure sufficient logs for present needs. Factories are all running full time. Railway construction is not being carried on to any extent just now, but preparations are under way for a full resumption of work as soon as spring commences.

Vancouver.

The slackness in connection with all lines of outside work continued. The weather was more favourable, but contractors and others having projects in hand, complain of a financial stringency which handicapped them in the negotiation of loans, mortgages, etc. The result was that there existed a great deal of unemployment, particularly in the building trades, considering the time of the year. Owing to very heavy snowfalls in the suburbs, roads and development work generally was shut down, causing much unemployment among the employees of the surrounding municipalities.

One of the most important matters which is engaging the attention of workmen and the public generally, is a proposed agreement between the City of Vancouver and the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company whereby for certain considerations the city will surrender to the Railway Company for the purpose of construction terminals thereon, the bed of False Creek which covers several acres. Among the various clauses of the agreement is the following:—

The Railway Company shall not carry on any of the construction works referred to in this agreement on or in connection with the railway property or the City property on the Sabbath Day; and shall not employ upon the construction of any of the works

referred to in this agreement either directly or indirectly any Asiatic or persons of the Asiatic race, and in the event of the Railway Company so employing any Asiatic or person of the Asiatic race, it shall forfeit and pay to the City one dollar (\$1.00) for each and every day or portion of a day that each such Asiatic or person of the Asiatic race may or shall be employed by it.

In addition to the foregoing, the agreement as originally drafted contained a clause calling upon the Railway Company to pay to all workmen engaged on the work "the current rates of wages paid in the City of Vancouver." As a large amount of work will be necessary to the filling in of the creek bed if the agreement is passed by the electors, the local Trades and Labour Council took the matter up on behalf of the labourers. The City of Vancouver pays its labourers \$3 per eight hour day, and the Trades and Labour Council asked that a clause be put in the proposed agreement providing for the payment of \$3 per eight hour day to labourers who would be employed on the work of filling in the creek. The clause involved was altered so that the Railway Company will be required to pay the rates of wages paid by the City of Vancouver to its own workmen. If the proposed agreement receives the approval of the electors it is expected that extensive works will be opened up at once.

Whilst building has been very slack during the last few months, the number of building permits taken out this year up to the present, foreshadows great activity for the coming summer. Amongst representative contracts are the following. Police Head-quarters \$300,000. Additions to the retail premises of the Hudson Bay Company \$900,000, and new quarters for the Y. M. C. A. \$375,000. The Dominion Government has also made appropriations for the following works in Vancouver. Examining warehouses \$125,000. Drill hall \$75,000. Sulphur dioxide fumigation plant \$1,000. Public building improvements \$11,000. Postal Station "C" \$75,000.

The rapid growth of the suburbs of Vancouver, has produced a sanitary problem in respect to the disposal of

sewage. A comprehensive plan for dealing with the difficulty has been devised and the Provincial Government has undertaken to guarantee the bonds up to \$5,000,000. The work is to be undertaken this year as the necessity for it is more than urgent in the interests of public health.

The strike of coal miners which has been in progress on Vancouver Island for several months has been responsible for a shortage of coal which became most apparent during the severe weather. Nearly every large office or apartment block which is now built in this city is equipped with an oil burning plant instead of the coal furnaces which had been used for such purposes previously. A regular service of oil tank steamers now operates between Vancouver and California.

The strike of halibut fishermen is still on. A settlement has been reached at Seattle where a similar strike was in progress and a like result is expected here shortly.

A strike of metal miners occurred at the Britannia mines near here. Between 400 and 500 men are out. The strikers state that the cause of the trouble is the refusal of the management to recognize their union, and that the strike was precipitated when the secretary of the union was discharged. Matters in this connection are at a deadlock at present.

The Labour Commission appointed by the Provincial Government is now holding its sittings and gathering evidence.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during February were not good and compared unfavourably with those of the same month a year ago. Considering the season of the year there was a fair amount of building being done, but in some branches of the building trades, particularly carpenters, there are a considerable number of men on the unemployed list. The month has been a poor one for unskilled labour, owing to delay in

commencing work on sewers and other civic improvements. It is expected, however, that early in March the city and paving companies will commence their season's operations, thus giving employment to a large number of men. Generally speaking, employment among other trades was about normal, with some men idle as is usual at this time of year.

The retail clerks employed in the city stores are endeavouring to form an association, with the object of obtaining a weekly half holiday, and otherwise bettering working conditions. The Trades and Labour Council have assured the clerks of their hearty co-operation and assistance.

The Victoria Ratepayers Association has asked the City Council to have all work let by public tender and done by contract, and not by day labour as has been the custom here for several years past in nearly all city work. The Trades and Labour Council and the Labourers Protective Union have sent strong protests to the council against making any change, claiming that the day labour system is the best and cheapest in the end. The council has not yet arrived at any conclusion in the matter.

The Provincial Government has appointed a Commissioner to make a thorough investigation into all details of the coal mining industry in the coast coal mines of the Province. For a considerable time past there has been dissatisfaction in regard to the price charged and the length of time taken to fill orders in both Vancouver and Victoria more particularly during the present winter.

During January 125 building permits were issued, the value being \$415,980, which is nearly \$100,000 more than the same period a year ago.

The bank clearings for January amounted to \$15,987,507, compared with \$11,902,519, for the same month a year ago.

The customs receipts for January were \$212,211, while for the same month last year they were \$142,471.

Collections from Chinese head tax during January amounted to nearly \$100,000.

The British Columbia Electric Railway carried 1,159,912 passengers on their local lines during January.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company are making good progress with the extension of their line to the Saanich peninsula, and expect to have it in operation for a greater part of the way in two months' time. The line runs through a fine agricultural district, and will be the means of adding considerably to Victoria's trade.

Nanaimo.

The situation of the labour market showed a decided improvement during the latter part of February. There was a lot of building on outside and other

work, owing to the breaking up of the bad weather. There was little change in the situation of the dispute of coal miners and a great number of men were idle.

Business men, wholesale and retail reported business good and railway and steamboat trade and freight shipments increased.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and the cost of living underwent little change.

Farmers commenced their spring work. The sawmills of the district were working steadily and the logging camps were in full operation. The coal mines of the district with the exception of those affected by the dispute were working to their full capacity. Railway construction commenced with the breaking up of winter weather. The city commenced work on extensions to sewerage and water works.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING FEBRUARY, 1913.

ON February 4 the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between various mine owners or controllers of metalliferous mines in Eastern British Columbia, and their employees, being members of local branches of the Western Federation of Miners at the following places, namely: Nelson, B.C., Silverton, B.C., Sandon, B.C., Kimberley, B.C., and Ymir, B.C. A minority report, signed by Mr. J. W. Bennett, in this matter was received on January 27.

Application Received.

An application was received on behalf of the employees of the International Marine Signal Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., being machinists, black-

smiths and helpers, — boilermakers and helpers, constructional workers and helpers, and general labourers. The dispute grew out of the employees' demand for a nine hour day instead of the ten hour day in force at the Company's shops, also that the daily wage for nine hours should remain the same as was being paid for ten hours, and that the Company should reinstate certain employees who were said to have been dismissed for their activity in trade union matters. The number concerned was given in the application as ninety-six.

The industry in question not being one of the public utility class, to which the Act primarily applies, a Board could only be established by joint consent of both parties to the dispute. Such joint consent was not obtained, the Company stating that it was unable to grant the demands of its employees.

The employees ceased work on February 13. Through the good offices of the Department of Labour conferences were arranged between the management of the Company and the workmen concerned. The final conference was held with the Board of Directors of the Company on February 20, and resulted in a settlement of the dispute, the men returning to work on February 24.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

The Department was informed on February 3 of the conclusion of the strike of freight clerks, freight handlers, etc., formerly in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at various points along that Company's system in Eastern and Western Canada, and of an agreement by which the employees in question returned to work.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN VARIOUS OWNERS OF METALLIFEROUS MINES IN EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

DURING the latter part of January and the early part of February the Minister of Labour received the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the various owners of metalliferous mines in Eastern British Columbia and their employees, being members of unions located severally at Kimberley, Silverton, Ymir, Sandon and Nelson, B.C., local branches of the Western Federation of Miners.

Five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation had been made to the Department, but, as a result of communications between the Department and the parties concerned, and through the efforts of an officer of the Department who had been instructed by the Minister to proceed to the locality for the purpose of lending any assistance in his power, it was agreed by all parties concerned to refer their differences to a joint Board. The dispute in each case grew out of the employees' demand for increased wages, the total number affected being 1,200 directly and 340 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on December 17 and was constituted as follows: W. S. Bullock-Webster, Esq., Victoria, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Chas. R.

Hamilton, Esq., K.C., Nelson, B.C., Companies' nominee; and J. W. Bennett, Esq., Fernie, B.C., employees' nominee.

The majority report of the Board was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Chas. R. Hamilton, K.C., the Companies' nominee. In this report it was stated that the men based their claims for higher wages on (1) the increased cost of living with but little increase in wages; and (2) the increased price of metals during the past year. As a result of its investigation the Board reported that in spite of the fact that the general tendency in the cost of food and clothing had been upward, the men concerned earned sufficient to procure the best of these commodities but that they had not such a large surplus as formerly. From the evidence secured the Board found that the present scale of wages is sufficient to maintain a married man and his family in comfort, with some margin for incidentals such as insurance, sickness, etc. The mine owners stated that they were not in a position financially to continue operations if they granted the increase asked for, and claimed that they were paying the wages prevailing in British Columbia and the Western States. The Board found that most of the properties involved had paid neither principal nor interest to their shareholders, and that the increase, if allowed, would have to be paid by the share-

holders. In conclusion, the Board expressed the opinion that present conditions in the district and mines concerned did not justify any increase in wages or any disturbance of the relations existing between employers and employees in the mines pertinent to the inquiry.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, in his minority report, stated that in his opinion the higher or lower price of metals should not enter into the question at all, the workers being concerned only with the increased cost of living, the existence of which was conceded by all. In this connection he quoted the result of a recent investigation by Prof. McKenzie, showing that the cost of living had increased eighteen per cent. during the past few years, and since the men's demands equalled an increase of only fourteen per cent. he considered the scale of wages asked for a very moderate one. It was also recommended by Mr. Bennett that any increase granted by the operators to the employees should be made applicable to the surfacemen as well as to those working underground.

Report of Board.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Your Board of Conciliation and Investigation in regard to the demand of some of the Miners' Unions in Kootenay for a flat raise of fifty cents per man in the following mines, namely:—

The Rambler-Caribou.
 Hope (Ruth Mines Ltd.) Sandon,
 Bluebell,
 Standard,
 Van Roi,
 Queen-Salmo,
 Silvertown Mines Ltd.,
 Lucky Jim,
 Surprise or Noble Five,
 Granite-Poorman,
 and Sullivan at Kimberley,

convened at Nelson on Monday, January 6th, 1913, pursuant to notice given to all parties. In addition to

the three members of the Board there were present during the proceedings representatives from the Federation and Local Unions on behalf of the men, and of all the mine-owners concerned except the Noble Five and Lucky Jim Mines.

The Board sat and heard evidence in Nelson on January 6th, 7th, 10th and 11th. Travelled to New Denver on the 13th heard evidence there on the 14th, returned to Nelson both sides in Nelson on the 16th and spent the 17th and 18th in discussion and deliberation for the purpose of making this report.

The Miners stated that their claim for an increase of fifty cents per diem was based on—

1. The increased cost of living with but little increase in wages.
2. The increased price of metals during the past year.

To this the mine-owners replied that they were not in a financial condition which would allow them to continue with the increase asked and that they were paying the wage prevailing in British Columbia and the Western States. Evidence was given by both sides of the increase and in some instances decrease of price of food and clothing and while there was some difference as to the amount of the increase the evidence established to the satisfaction of the Board that the general tendency in the cost of food and clothing had been upwards.

The following facts, however, were brought out in the evidence and not contradicted and have been taken into consideration in making this report:—

1. The men demand and obtain in both food and clothing the best of their kind and the tendency in this regard is more marked now than a few years back.

2. The boarding house, at which the single men and some of the married men together forming a large majority, at least 80%, of the workers, live, are maintained by the mine-owners and a flat charge of \$1.00 per day per

man is charged to the men and this has always been the charge throughout past years.

3. No evidence was furnished as to the relation of the average married man's living expenses to his wages, except by—

(a) Mr. Roberts, Secretary of Moyie Miners' Union whose monthly cheque averaged \$88.00, who was not in debt, owned his own house and other real estate and some mining stock bought out of his earnings, carried no insurance.

(b) Mr. Villeneuve, Secretary of Kimberley Union and married, was called but did not give any evidence supporting the men's contention that the wage at present paid is insufficient for their proper maintenance.

(c) Mr. Armstrong of Van Roi Mine who boarded at the Company's boarding house owned his own house in Slocan City where his wife and four children lived for the sake of education, carried insurance and had a bank balance.

(d) In the case of single men two witnesses were called by the Union's representative. One Shaler, 26 years old, stated that he had been working six years, that he was qualified as a miner, timber framer's helper and timber framer, that he earned from three to four dollars a day, that he could not live as he considered he ought to live on this wage. That a miner taking everything into consideration would only work about seven months in the year or as he expressed it, that he had found seven months as long as he could stand it day in and day out. That in his opinion a miner should have \$1,800 a year to make life worth living, or in other words, a wage of more than \$9.00 a day. His evidence also showed that the amount of his earnings after paying for his board and lodging amounted in July to \$50.00, in August to \$78.25, in September to \$74.00, in October to \$92.00 and November to \$90.00.

The other, David Murphy, also a single man, claimed that he could not live on the existing wage but he also admitted that since he came to British Columbia in 1895 he had put into the ground in mineral claims which he owned between six and seven thousand dollars including his own time and that this came from his earnings as a miner.

4. At the Van Roi Mine \$3,000 to \$3,500 is put to savings in the bank by the men each month out of a total monthly payroll of \$10,000.

5. At the Hewit Mine where nine men are working these nine have savings amounting to \$10,908.50 in the bank of which \$6,984 was saved by married men and the balance by single men; saved during an average period of two years and two months.

6. At the Rambler-Caribou Mine at a time when the manager had to ask the men to postpone payday to which they agreed, six or seven of the miners including the foreman brought the manager \$3,000 in cash and lent it to him at 8% to continue the work.

The Board went specially to New Denver in order to sit nearer to some of the mines affected in order that all evidence desired might be given and though a number of miners were present, some of them married, in spite of an invitation by the chairman twice repeated to any and all who desired to give evidence to come forward none came to speak of the condition of married men except Mr. Armstrong already mentioned who gave evidence under subpoena at request of the mine-owners. The other married men already mentioned gave their evidence in Nelson.

Though shyness or diffidence in coming forward might be present the Board feel that if the claim for an increase had been deep-rooted in the increased cost of living witnesses would not have been lacking.

From the evidence adduced of which the foregoing are examples your

Board find no difficulty and have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the present scale of wages is sufficient to maintain a married man and his family in all the food and clothing they need for health and comfort with some margin for incidentals, such as insurance, sickness, etc.

The only contention in this direction of which the evidence will allow is that the margin of the income of a miner over his expense in food and clothing may be less than it has been during some period or periods a few years back. The question is do the present conditions justify the increase of the present margin, not in order to preserve to the men the means of obtaining a reasonable sufficiency of the necessities of life but to provide them with a surplus over these necessities at least equal to those which they have had at every time in the past.

In this regard we note the following of the properties involved in this inquiry:—

1. The Standard is paying at present \$50,000 a month but has not yet repaid the capital invested using the profits for the development of other properties.

2. If the increase demanded was added throughout to the payrolls of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company it would increase them by \$272,000, while the profits of that Company last year were \$304,000, i.e. the increase would reduce a surplus representing 5% on the capital to one equal to half of one per cent.

3. Of all the other properties involved in this inquiry the evidence shows without exception that the shareholders have received back nothing in the shape of either principal or interest on their outlay and that the increase, if allowed, for a long time to come must be supplied by the shareholders and this in spite of the fact that the life of a mine must sooner or later come to an end and therefore principal as well as interest have to be provided for out of the product.

Finally: the scales of wages in fifty properties taken from all over the Western States of America and British Columbia have been collected and introduced as evidence in the inquiry and an average struck by your Board with the following results:—

	Scale in force here	Average above mentioned	Of the scales collected.
Miners.....	3.50	3.53	3.50 is paid by 29 mines out of 43.
Handminers.....	3.50 (in one mine 3.40 and 3.25 in one mine)	3.35	3.50 is paid by 23 mines out of 37.
Muckers.....	3.00	3.12	3.00 is paid by 26 mines out of 49.
Timbermen.....	3.50 and 4.00	3.82	4.00 is paid by 24 mines out of 37.
Surfacemen.....	3.00	2.97	3.00 is paid by 25 mines out of 38.
Board.....	30.00	31.38	.....

The lead producers in the United States get 1% more for their lead than those here do based on a comparison of London and New York quotations for the years 1902-1911.

One other comparison—As already

shown with two exceptions none of the mines here concerned have repaid their shareholders anything.

In the Coeur D'Alene District, United States of America, about 150 miles distant, where most conditions

are similar and there is no evidence of any difference in the cost of living, the following properties have paid to their shareholders as follows:—

Bunker Hill.....	over	\$13,000,000
Hecla.....	"	2,600,000
Federal Mining Co.....	"	9,000,000
Success.....	"	80,000

and the following is the comparative scale of wages of this district and the Coeur D'Alene:—

	In this District	In the Coeur D'Alene
Miners.....	3.50	3.50
Handminers.....	3.50	3.50
Muckers.....	3.00	3.00 & 3.50
Timbermen.....	3.50 & 4.00	3.50 & 4.00
Surfacemen.....	3.00	3.00

It appeared in the evidence that the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company made an offer of a certain increase before this inquiry was demanded and it has been suggested that this is evidence that an increase can and ought to be paid. Your Board has eliminated the fact of this offer entirely from its consideration because they consider—

1. That an offer made under stress of a demand and for the sake of peace is not to be taken as an admission of the justice of anything.

2. That if taken as an admission here the Board will erect an obstacle to amicable settlement of future disputes as all parties will be afraid to make offers which will be construed into admissions.

3. That such a course would provide a temptation in the future to procure such admissions by extortionate demands.

4. That the offer was only made for the sake of peace and was not made by all or even a majority of those affected.

In view of the foregoing in the opinion of your Board the present conditions in this district and in the mines

concerned do not justify any increase in the scale of wages prevailing at, or any disturbance of the relations now existing between employees and employers in, the mines pertinent to this inquiry.

W. H. BULLOCK-WEBSTER,
Chairman.

CHARLES R. HAMILTON,
Member of Board.

27th January, 1913.

Minority Report.

Hon T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—

After an exhaustive review of the evidence presented and to the many details of which painstaking deliberation to the main points involved were given by Mr. Hamilton and myself, it is with feelings of regret that I am constrained to submit for your consideration a minority report. I am free to confess, however, that despite the personal disappointment there is an element of compensation derivable from the contemplation of the exceedingly pleasurable manner in which the entire proceedings connected with the Board have been conducted, both by the representatives of the two parties immediately concerned and my colleagues C. R. Hamilton, K.C. (operators' representative) and W. H. Bullock-Webster (chairman).

With the cause of the dispute you are so thoroughly cognizant that it would be superfluous for me to make any comment thereon except to cite and dilate upon the two points upon which it was based—namely—The increased cost of living, and the higher prices of metals that have obtained for some time past. As the higher prices of metals was the minor premise from the standpoint of the miners will deal with it first.

To accept as a principle that, the profit derived from the sale of a given commodity I deem economically unsound, illogical and, in the main, impracticable, because if it be admitted that employees should share when a profit be made then it must follow as a corollary that, if loss ensue in an industry the employees should likewise be parties to the loss. That there are instances where the employees are allowed to share in the profits may be practicable under certain peculiar conditions as a utilitarian expediency but these exceptions in nowise affect the basic principle that undertaking are not entered upon primarily for the benefit of the employees per se, but for the profits that may be derived therefrom and any advantage that the worker may extract from the proceeds of his efforts is incidental only, not fundamental. That this was recognized (whether consciously or otherwise is of little import) was demonstrated quite clearly in the evidence submitted by the different representatives of the mine owners.

It was acknowledged that some could pay the scale demanded because they were on a dividend paying basis but would not do so because the investors had moneys in other enterprises that did not pay at present, others averred that they could not pay the scale because they were not making any profits, whilst in many of the camps in Idaho, Montana and other states of the U.S.A from a statement presented, it was shown that the profits made were exceedingly large and yet the wages paid were but little different to those in vogue in the districts included in the present controversy therefore the question of wages in relation to the higher prices (or profits) of metals is not entertained as a factor in the administration of companies' affairs.

In reality wages are contingent upon the law of supply and demand as was so tersely asserted by Mr. Finch in his evidence. In short, profit sharing may at times be indulged as a prac-

tice by individual institutions but the amount of wage paid (or for that matter for every other commodity that is bought) must in the main, conformably to economic law—in the realm of production—depend upon its average cost of production and in the realm of circulation the price of a commodity is influenced by the law of supply and demand. The worker selling his only commodity (physical and mental energy) is subject to these inexorable economic laws i.e. cost of production and the law of supply and demand, hence the higher or lower price of metals is in plain English—none of his business.

The main point at issue "The Cost of Living" is of vital import to the mineworker, and because of the increased price of the commodities he must have access to, it is imperative that he should have an increase in his money wage if he is to prevent a reduction of his present standard of living.

That the price of living has materially advanced is conceded by both parties to the dispute, the difference being one of degree not of fact. Government statistics for the past 10 years were cited as giving 31% as the increase while a recent investigation by Prof. Mackenzie was quoted as giving 18% (in Canada) increase from what obtained several years ago.

Fifty cents a day increase per man was the wage scale demanded, this according to calculations made by Mr. S. G. Blaylock meant an increase of 14% in the payroll of his company, therefore in my opinion taking even 18% as a basis of calculation the men were modest in their proposed amended scale and this is more pronouncedly so when it was conclusively proven that despite the constant upward tendency during the past ten years there has been no appreciable difference in the wages paid to quartz miners since 1900.

That some of the companies tacitly acknowledged there was merit in the demands of the miners is evidenced by their action in offering a slight in-

crease when they learned what the men proposed to do, assigning as the reason therefor, desire to keep the best men, this cannot be admitted as wholly sound because it was made to all men in certain grades but was not offered to the outside men at all and it is natural to assume that there are varying degrees of efficiency in the grades that were offered the advance as well as in the surface men who were not included in the proposed advance.

Accepting as correct that 18% is the increase in the cost of living and as already mentioned 50c a day means but 14% of an increase then the demand made by the men is to me a most justifiable one and therefore upon this point I do not concur with the other members of the Board in their contention that there was not sufficient evidence forthcoming to show cause why it should be paid.

The documentary and oral evidence submitted by the representatives of the mineowners was greatly in excess of that submitted by the representatives of the miners, especially in the oral portion, for which there is a good and sufficient reason although not readily appreciated or understood by those who have never had the experience—viz.—many of the miners when requested to testify asked that they be excused lest they lose their jobs. To those on the outer ridge of the industrial arena of the labour world it is not so regarded, on the contrary it is common knowledge of the workers in practically every industry.

To sum up, I do not consider that the men are entitled to an increase simply because of the higher price of metals but do hold that, if the purchasing power of their wages has been reduced consequent upon the enhanced price of the commodities they must have to keep their own commodity (i.e. their energies) up to the standard they have heretofore enjoyed then, indeed, the higher (nominal) scale asked for is, in my estimation, a moderate one.

This I do most strongly recommend that it be suggested to the operators, that should they decide to give an advance to their employees it be applicable not only to those working underground but likewise to the surfacemen (outside labourers) because the increased cost of living is felt by that section more (proportionately) than it is to the higher paid grades.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

J. W. BENNETT,
Miners' Representative.

Statement accompanying Minority Report.

Nelson, B.C., Jany. 18th, 1913.

To the

Hon. T. W. Crothers,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Ont.

Re Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, and re differences between various owners of metalliferous mines in Eastern British Columbia and their employees respectively concerned, being members of unions of miners located severally at Kimberley, Silverton, Ymir, Sandon and Nelson, local branches of the Western Federation of Miners.

Sir:—

Upon receipt of telegram from F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, on December 17th notifying me that I had been appointed by you to represent the miners and that Mr. Charles R. Hamilton, K.C., of Nelson, was the appointee to represent the interests of the operators, I immediately entered into communication with that gentleman regarding the time of meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of selecting a chairman. On Thursday, December 19th, 1912, went to Nelson and on the following morning (Fri-

day) met Mr. Hamilton when we mutually agreed to recommend for the chairmanship of the Board of Conciliation, Mr. W. H. Bullock-Webster, Barrister, Victoria, B.C., and you were notified accordingly. On December 21st I was informed by wire sent by Mr. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, that you had appointed the gentleman designated and due notification thereof has been telegraphed to him at Victoria. As a result of the correspondence that passed between us it was decided to fix the date of our first session at Nelson, B. C., on the sixth day of January, 1913.

The proceedings were begun in the court house of the City of Nelson on Monday morning, Jan. 6th, 1913. After the preliminaries had been disposed of Mr. M. Johnson, barrister, made application to appear as counsel on behalf of some of the mining companies interested, but upon protest being made by Mr. William Davidson, acting on behalf of the miners, the Board declined to accede to Mr. Johnson's request conformably to Chap. 20, Sec. 41 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Mr. S. G. Blaylock of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company asked whether a stenographer would be employed by the Board, this additional expense the chairman ruled should not be incurred. Mr. William Davidson presented the scale of wages demanded by the men and the same was duly filed with the Board, stating that the grounds for seeking to obtain the increase were the increased cost of living and the higher price of metals that has obtained during the past year.

Mr. S. G. Blaylock, representing the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company stated the men in their employ in the various mines involved in the dispute had been offered, without prejudice, the Rossland scale but as this had been refused the offer had been withdrawn. Owing to the fact that many of the other representatives of the mining companies were delayed

in arriving because of the difficulties of transportation the sitting was closed for the day and resumed in the City Hall, Nelson on Tuesday, Jan. 7th, 1913. The following gentlemen were noted in attendance:—

W. E. Zwickey, Rambler Cariboo.
J. A. Anderson, Hope (Ruth Mines Ltd.)
S. S. Fowler, Bluebell.
S. G. Blaylock, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.
Ernest Levy, Van Roi Mining Company.
Geo. Stillwell, Hewitt (Silverton Mines Ltd.)
E. V. Buckley, Queen.
James Cronin, Standard
William Davidson, President District No. 6, W. F. of M.
Frank Phillips, Secretary Miners Union Nelson.
J. D. McNiven, Fair Wage Officer.

As the above mentioned constituted the bulk of the representative interests involved the Board suggested to them as per clause 24, Chap. 20 of the Act that they might confer together for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an amicable understanding without necessitating that the functions of the Board should take on the second part of its duties, viz., investigation. After lunch as no conciliation had been arrived at the Board again convened at 2 o'clock when Mr. Wm. Brown was called upon by Mr. Davidson to testify relative to the cost of clothing. Stated that he had been in business in Nelson for the past 12 or 13 years. Interrogated as to the increased cost during the past 10 years said that in some lines it was fully 20%, shirts 10 to 15%, suits (especially serge) fully 20%, overalls, cotton shirts, in fact all apparel worn by the miners had appreciably advanced. Boots and shoes had been going up steadily, leather goods generally fully 20%. In reply to questions put by Mr. Blaylock witness stated that underclothing, collars, shirts, etc., had gone up about 10%. Asked as to the increase in women and children's

wear replied that in the lines he carried it was on the average increased in like proportion with men's wear.

I. J. Lucia, butcher, Nelson, upon being examined by Mr. Frank Phillips gave a full and detailed statement regarding the prices of meat products that were ruling today and what they were four years ago showing that the rise generally had been very marked.

H. Amas, retail grocer, said that he did not have actual figures with him but would give his evidence based upon over twenty years practical experience. Some lines had advanced while others had receded somewhat from what they were last year still the tendency speaking on the average had gone up in the last ten years 10 to 15%.

Thos. D. Stark (A. Macdonald, Wholesale Grocery Company) considered that in the past five years the approximate average advance in the prices of the commodities they handled would be 5 to 8% (wholesale).

S. G. Blaylock was then called to the stand and after stating that the Consolidated were operating the mines known as the Mollie Gibson, No. 1, and the Highlander located in the Nelson districts involved gave a very lucid statement as to the number of men employed, the price of board (\$1.00 a day) and the cost of operating the boarding house, the price of metals, etc. In answer to a question put by Mr. Davidson witness said that they had paid 25c extra per day to some of the men employed at the Mollie Gibson Mine in the hope of settling the existing difficulty but upon being further questioned as to whether this additional twenty-five cents was still being paid replied that it was discontinued from January 1st, 1913. Interrogated further as to whether he had given the 30 days notice witness replied that he had not as it was made without prejudice. After some further observations regarding the correspondence that had passed between his company and their employees to

the effect that the men directly involved had been written to and not through the organization of miners at the request of Mr. Wm. Davidson the sittings of the Board were adjourned until Friday, Jan. 10th. The reason for the request was the holding of the District Convention of the W. F. of M. at Nelson, Wednesday, Jan. 8th, and Thursday, Jan. 9th.

Friday, January 10.

Upon the Board's resumption of the proceedings at the City Hall Mr. James D. Anderson of the Hope Mine said that the property in question was in the development stage with no present possibilities of reaching a dividend paying basis. He acknowledged that it had been a producer but that the proceeds obtained therefrom had been put back into the ground. Number of men employed twenty to twenty-two. Asked by Mr. Davidson if they were not already paying some of the men the advanced scale replied "Yes" that the timber framer was receiving \$4.00, ore sorter \$3.50 but to miners and muckers they paid the going rate. \$8.00 a day would be the increased expenditure of granting the scale submitted.

S. S. Fowler of the Bluebell Mine claimed that because of the low grade character of the ore his company was unable to pay the increased scale. He gave a history of the operation of the property and submitted figures connected therewith since he took over the management. Speaking of the living conditions at Riondel gave a description of these both as regards the board, lodging and other conveniences that were furnished their employees of which there were at present about ninety. He did not make any distinction when engaging a man as to whether he was single or married. Asked by Mr. Frank Phillips if he did not think the cost of board increased since 1906-7 replied that he thought there was a slight increase but could not state specifically.

E. V. Buckley, Queen Mine, stated that the price of metals did not concern them as their mine was a gold producer. Answering Mr. Davidson said that there were forty-two men employed and to some of these the Company was paying a higher wage in some instances than the going scale. Cost of boarding the men \$1.07 a day each not including hauling (\$10.00 a ton from Salmo) and wood gathering. In further answer to Mr. Davidson said that some men were working at the mines in the vicinity at a higher rate than he was paying. That he had made overtures to the miners working under him relative to a slight increase but that he (Davidson) and McIsaacs (Secretary of Ymir Union) had refused it. That the offer was made without prejudice. S. G. Blaylock "Is it not a fact Mr. Buckley that the "Mother Lode" is very wet?" "Yes, and some men say they would rather work for me at \$3.50 than get \$400 at the Mother Lode."

At the afternoon session Mr. Davidson made a statement regarding his interview with Mr. Buckley in part he said. On Nov. 13th I visited the Queen mine at the request of the men made through their local secretary when the question of their position should they go on strike was discussed and I explained their legal status and advised them to comply with the law and apply for a Board. Upon interviewing Mr. Buckley he informed me that he could not pay the increase demanded. I explained to him my mission and assured him that the men had said they would continue to work conformably to the law but that as an officer of the miners organization I simply gave them my advice as it is the men who decide what course they shall pursue."

James Roberts was then called. Said that he was Assistant Secretary of the Kimberley Miners' Union with headquarters at Moyie, where he was working as blacksmith in the St. Eugene Mine, the property of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. That the demand for a 50c all round raise

in wages was not because of the findings of the 1907 award at Moyie but the outcome of a special convention held at the request of the local Unions on August 23rd, 1912, at Nelson, for the purpose of discussing the question. Demand was made on the Fort Steele Mining Company that is operating the Sullivan mine at Kimberly and that a reply was received from Marysville, dated October 1st. That the company did make an offer of 25c a day but this was not applicable to the outside men. He then proceeded to talk about the cost of living, stating that it was an acknowledged fact that had been clearly demonstrated before the Board which sat in Moyie in 1907, that there had been a great increase in the cost of living all around. Asked for his opinion of what constituted a fair wage for an average man, he handed a newspaper clipping giving the report of a decision handed down by a judge at Bunker Hill, Australia. Questioned as to whether he did not think that the men had participated in the benefits resultant from the lead bounty, said that he did not so regard it. With reference to the sliding scale basis upon which the wages should be determined, said the men favored a flat scale. In the course of his observations he alluded to the precarious character of the miners' vocation: isolation and consequent inconveniences such as distance from medical aid, social advantages, etc. Answering a question as to what he considered a living wage, witness replied "4 a day." Asked regarding his monthly cheque, said "about \$88" and that he went sometimes "in the hole." He then explained that he was a married man with one child, had no life insurance, a few dollars in the bank, some cheap land near Curzon and owned his home.

M. P. Villeneuve, Secretary of Kimberly Miners' Union living at Kimberly, miner at Sullivan mine, said that he thought that the men would have accepted the 25c advance offered had it applied to the outside men as well as the underground workers. Asked

about his own wage, said that he received the usual \$3.50 a day, married, paid life insurance premium out of his wages, which average about \$60 a month.

H. Gregerich of Ainsworth, merchant, called at the request of Mr. S. G. Blaylock. Testified that the prices of boots were slightly higher than three years ago. Cost of woollen goods, shirts, socks, but little different from five years ago. Replying to Mr. Davidson, said that he disposed of No. 1 mine to the Consolidated Company about a year and a half ago.

E. Guille, Secretary-Treasurer of the Granite Poorman, stated property a gold producer, operating under difficulties, to increase pay of men meant cease operations. Now paying miners \$3.75, muckers \$3.25, timbermen \$4.00, and others 25c more than prevailing scale. Compelled to do this to hold good men. Average employees twenty-seven.

Saturday, January 11.

Allan Calhoun, formerly employed at the Mother Lode, called at the request of Mr. E. V. Buckley, gave data re contract work and days' pay results.

C. H. McDougall, Superintendent at Kimberly about two years. Dwelt at some length on the prices of metals. Said in 1908 underground men were reduced 50c, surfacemen only 25c, hence explanation why when recent offer of 25c a day more was offered it did not include the outside men. Described the workings of the camp and the conveniences in detail. Preferred married men as they are more attentive and easier to retain. Replying to Mr. Villeneuve relative to the prices of meats and provisions said that the increase was particularly noticeable in the meat department.

Tuesday, January 14.

Held at court house, New Denver. Ernest Levy, manager of Van Roi, read statement, employ about 130. Estimate

that to concede increased scale would mean about \$2,500 additional expenditure monthly.

Mr. Douglas, Levy, superintendent of the above mine, also testified on similar lines to Mr. Levy. Said some of their employees have bank accounts. Details were furnished re boarding house.

Thomas J. Armstrong, outside foreman at Van Roi, said he had eleven men working under him, that he was paid \$4 a day, married and had family living at Slocan, owns his home, had \$1,000 life insurance, and had some funds in the savings bank.

James Cronin, manager of the Standard, gave a most lucid description of the mining industry culled from his own experiences, ranging from mucker to mine manager. Interrogated by Mr. Davidson as to whether his company paid dividends, replied about \$50,000 a month since May. Asked if his company couldn't afford to pay the increased scale, said that was for the directors to decide when they got on velvet and another reason for not doing so, that the men who were interested in the Standard also had holdings in other properties which were not on a paying basis.

George Stillwell, manager of Hewitt, considered present wage scale more than fair, paying miners (single jack) \$3.25. Gave detailed relative to the savings of many employees. Asked by Mr. Davidson if he were the private secretary for the men, replied "no" and upon also being asked Mr. Davidson what wages he received declined to answer.

Alec. Smith, manager Surprise, stated that he was paying all he could afford—asked if when the mine was on a dividend paying basis what about increase, replied could give no encouragement, as the company had 130 to 140 thousand tied up and that both the merchants and the men had all been paid.

W. E. Finch, manager Idaho Olamo, said that the question of what they paid the men was governed largely by

the law of supply and demand. Employed about thirty men. Idaho was at present closed down owing to snow blockade.

W. E. Zwickey, manager Rambler Cariboo, recited his experiences since 1900 in the Slocan District, and said that if it had not been for the lead bounty their property would have closed down six years ago. Asked as to chance for men to get the increase demanded when property was a dividend payer. Said there was no chance until the company have had a return for the money invested, that capital has some rights and it will take a long time to recover what has already been invested.

Thomas Staley, formerly worked at Standard as a timber framer, but not employed at present, said that on the wages he got that at the end of the year he came out about even. Asked as to what he considered a good living wage, replied that under existing conditions about \$1,400 a year but what constituted a good living was a question of degree, that for himself he was anxious to sell his labor for all he could get.

David Murphy, a prospector and miner for the past 35 years, single, supporting a cripple brother, difficult to get steady employment of late years, said that he had put all the money he earned back into the ground. Worked in British Columbia since 1895.

Thursday, Jan. 16, at Nelson.

Anthony Shilland, secretary of Sandon Miners' Union, also district secretary of the W. F. of M., on the question of the voting "Do you endorse this proposed district wage scale?" vote was 703 for, with 10 against. On the question "Are you willing to strike, if it be necessary in order to secure it?" vote stood 623 for, and 58 against. Upon interrogation from Mr. Ernest Levy, explained the method of taking vote. Questioned by the chairman said that he (Shilland) considered the demand justifiable because of

the increased cost of living, that clothing and provisions had gone up in price. Married, no family. Did not think that the average miner worked more than eight months out of the year.

S. S. Fowler put in a tabulated statement relative to the cost of operation of boarding house at the Bluebell.

C. H. McDougall, superintendent at Kimberly, said that a miner should be physically able to work 300 shifts a year, that many in Rossland do this, to increase the wage to the scale demanded would reduce the profit on the investment from 4% to about $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

John M. Turnbull, mining engineer for the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, filed statement showing the wages paid at the mines operated by their company, also those operated in other parts of British Columbia. Idaho, Montana, Colorado, etc., as well as a voluminous correspondence which were handed to the Board to be used as reference.

S. G. Blaylock then read a summarized summing up of the case for the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, which was signed by Messrs. E. Levy, W. E. Zwickey and S. S. Fowler, as subscribers to the same.

In the summing up for the miners' case:

Frank Phillips explained how the vote had been obtained in the Nelson District. Some companies, he said, had posted a wage scale of their own after the miners' demands had been made known. Further stated that the consensus of opinion among the men was in favor of a standard flat advance in preference to a sliding scale.

William Davidson reviewed the case, dwelt at length upon the conditions largely peculiar to the workers in the quartz mines. In many instances the men work in camps remote from civilization, that one of the reasons why so many single men were to be found in the mines enumerated was because of the difficulties that a married man had to contend against, such as inadequate medical aid and when there were

children of school age usually meant that they had to live in towns, thus materially increasing the cost to the married man of the upkeep for himself and those dependent upon him. Pointed out what a bunkhouse standard based on the living wage of a single man should not be the ideal for this period of prosperity about which so much had been said. Another expense which the miner had to consider was the extremely high rate of insurance that he must pay because of the hazardous character of his employment or else, as many did, he carried the risk himself and because he did so by placing his money in the bank this was adduced by the representatives of the operators as an argument that the wages paid was a living wage. He contended that the 50c additional demand would not meet the increase that had arisen in the last ten years in the cost of living as the government had furnished statistics that in that period

the increase had been 31%. With reference to the claim for an increase because of the higher price of metals that this was merely incidental, that the increased cost of living was the main reason for demanding an increased scale so that the standard of living of the miners should not be diminished because of the decreased purchasing power of the dollars compared to what it was ten years ago.

Alluding to the risks of capital, of which mention had been made, he said that the worker was constantly risking the most valuable asset he possessed, viz., his life, and spoke about the four men who were recently buried under a snowslide near Sandon. Capital's share resolved itself in the last analysis what it had the power to take, and that the present dispute was an attempt on the part of the workers to prevent a sliding back in the standard of living.

J. W. BENNETT.

RESCUE WORK IN CANADIAN COAL MINES.

THE fatality rate in the coal mines of Canada and the United States, according to the mining engineer of the Commission of Conservation,* is considerably higher than that of any of the European coal mining countries. The low death rate in the latter has been due to the effect of mining legislation for the safety and protection of the lives of the workmen, and has been made possible by Government action in establishing testing stations for the study of problems relating to safety in mining, including that of explosives. Great Britain, France, Austria, Holland and Belgium, Russia, and Germany have made it compulsory for all mines to have a certain equipment of mine rescue apparatus constantly on hand.

The first practical attempts to construct respiratory apparatus were made

by French engineers as far back as 1824, and since that time little was done in this connection until the latter part of the nineteenth century. In 1906 a terrible disaster occurred at Courrières in France, when 1,100 lives were lost, the largest number of deaths being due, not to the force of the explosion, but to carbon monoxide poisoning. About a year after this disaster decrees were issued in *Russia* relating to the organization of rescue corps and the installation of rescue apparatus in coal mines. An investigation was made in *France* shortly after the Courrières disaster and a ministerial order was issued and came into force in 1908, compelling all mines employing more than 100 men underground to be provided with breathing apparatus capable of allowing the wearer to remain at least one hour in irrespirable atmosphere. In *Belgium*, the Crown, on the recommendation of the Minister of Industry

*Report on Mine Rescue Work in Canada by W. J. Dick, M.Sc., Ottawa, 1912.

and Labour, issued a decree prescribing the use of special apparatus for affording help to victims of mining accidents or to persons exposed to danger in mines. In *Austria* where three classes of mines, gaseous, medium gaseous, and non-gaseous, are recognized, all mines of the gaseous group must make provision for mine rescue work, but no provision is compelled for mine rescue equipment in the other two groups. In *Germany* the mines are under the control of the district officers, the superior mine offices, and the Minister of Commerce and Trade. Up to 1907 the provision of mine rescue appliances was not generally compulsory but in all the collieries in certain districts of Germany mine rescue apparatus was usual, and men were regularly trained in their use. At the present time most of the districts in Germany have provisions relating to mine rescue equipment. In *Great Britain* the question of compulsory mine rescue was considered by the British Royal Commission on Mines and the opinion was expressed that the question was ripe for further development and demanded the serious attention of the industry, but that sufficient advance had not been made to justify compulsory provision of rescue appliances. Between 1907 and 1909, however, many private mine rescue stations were erected. In 1912 an order made by the Secretary of State under Section 1 of the Mines Accidents Rescue and Aid Act, 1910, provided for the organization and maintenance of competent rescue brigades on the following scale:—

There shall be organized and maintained at every mine, as soon as is reasonably practicable, competent rescue brigades on the following scale:

Where the number of underground employees is 250 or less.....	1 brigade.
Where the number of underground employees is more than 250 but not more than 700	2 brigades.
Where the number of underground employees is more than 700 but not more than 1,000	3 brigades.
Where the number of underground employees is more than 1,000.....	4 brigades.

Prior to 1908 little progress in the adoption of breathing apparatus at mines had been made in the *United States*. At that time, there were only a few sets of modern apparatus in the whole country. Since then, the use of the apparatus by the Technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey and by the Bureau of Mines, which is carrying on the mine-accident investigations begun by the Geological Survey, has awakened wide-spread interest and has called attention to the value of the apparatus in fighting mine fires and in exploring mines after explosions. In consequence, number of the largest coal-mining companies in this country have established training stations. As the regulation of mines is a function of the state governments, the Bureau of Mines has no authority to require other operators in the several coal-mining states to take similar action. It has, however, established a regular course of training in the use of mine rescue breathing apparatus.

Rescue Work in [Canada.

In Canada, as regulation of mines is a function of each Province, the Federal Government has no authority to require operators in the several coal-mining provinces to make provision for mine-rescue apparatus. Of the coal-producing provinces, British Columbia is the only one that requires rescue apparatus to be kept at coal mines. The following is a short account, by provinces, of the nature and extent of mine-rescue work in Canada.

Nova Scotia.

There are no Government rescue stations in this Province, nor is there any provision for compulsory mine-rescue training and equipment at coal mines. Nevertheless, a number of the most important mines have well equipped rescue stations and a large body of men trained in the use of breathing apparatus. In 1908 the Dominion Coal Company completed the installation at

Glance Bay of the first central "rescue" station equipped with oxygen breathing, fire-fighting apparatus, to be established on the North American Continent.* The Acadian Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company have since that date provided stations for rescue and first aid provision.

Alberta.

In this Province, no statutory provision is made for compulsory mine-rescue training and equipment at coal mines. The opinion seems to be that it is better to have one or more central stations with officials in charge who will be responsible for the upkeep of the apparatus. At present there is only one mine rescue station in Alberta. This is a temporary station situated at Blairmore and is available for all the mines in the Crow's Nest Pass district. An additional rescue station is now being erected at Lethbridge and, in a short time, a third will be established at Kipp. The Blairmore station has only been in operation since March, 1912. One-half of the cost of the equipment and operation of this station will be borne by the Government of Alberta, and one-half by the different operators in the district. The station in use at present consists of three rooms, each twenty-four feet by fourteen feet; the apparatus is kept in one, another room is fitted up as an office and lecture room; and the third is a smoke chamber. The station is under the charge of a superintendent holding a mine manager's certificate. The training occupies six days. It is expected that, within a short time, a railway car will be fitted up with rescue apparatus and moved from mine to mine.

*A description of this station and of the apparatus with which it was equipped was published in the *Labour Gazette* of January, 1909, the article in question being based on an article contributed by Mr. F. W. Gray to the *Canadian Mining Journal* of November 15, 1908.

British Columbia.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1911, makes provisions for rescue apparatus at mines, as follows:—

"There shall be established by the owner, agent or manager of every colliery such number of oxygen helmets or some form of mine-rescue apparatus as may be approved by the Minister of Mines.

"Such mine-rescue apparatus shall be constantly maintained in an efficient and workable condition, and shall in all cases be so stored or placed in or about the mine as to always be available for immediate use.

"The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time establish mine-rescue stations for the purpose of supplementing, in case of need, the colliery installations of mine-rescue apparatus, and also for the purpose of training the holders of certificates of competency under this Act in the use of such mine-rescue apparatus as may be approved by the Minister of Mines; and it shall be incumbent on the owner, agent, or manager of every operating mine to have all certificated officials who are physically fit, and not less than three per cent. of such number as the Chief Inspector of Mines may deem sufficient, of the workmen, trained in the use of such established mine-rescue apparatus:

"Provided that in cases of emergency such stations shall be available for the use of any trained corps of mine-rescuers, duly qualified medical practitioners, or corps trained in the work of first aid to the injured, subject, always, to the order of an Inspector of Mines."

This Act has now been in force a little over a year, and the operators, as well as the Government, are doing all in their power to lessen the number of fatalities incident to mine explosions and mine fires in so far as this can be accomplished by trained men equipped with suitable breathing apparatus. The Government of British Columbia has secured sites for rescue stations at Fernie, in the Crow's Nest district, and at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island. Tenders have been called for the erection of these buildings and they will be completed at an early date. Apparatus is owned by the Government and is distributed at Nanaimo, Cumberland, Hosmer and Middlesboro. All the operating companies own, or have on order, oxygen apparatus of some type, and some companies own stations for training purposes. The Western Fuel Company erected the first stations in the Province. It was opened in the autumn of 1910, and since that time sixty-two employees

have taken a course of training in it and have been awarded certificates of competency. The Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, Extension Colliery, (Extension), have just completed a station which contains a smoke room, observation room, workroom and dressing room. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company, Nanaimo, have no special station but have equipment and do their training inside the mine. The Pacific Coast Coal Mines,

Limited, South Wellington, have a station and have done considerable work in training employees. Practice is also had in the mine. The Inland Coal and Coke Company, The Hosmer Lines, Limited, The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, Michel and Coal Creek, all carry out training operations. It is expected that in the near future, central rescue stations will be established to supply groups of collieries in every mining district.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS' EXCHANGES.

THE report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian National Association of Builders' Exchanges shows that the year just concluded established a new record for building construction throughout the Dominion of Canada. The total amount spent by thirty-seven of the principal cities and towns in 1912 on buildings was \$185,898,535 as against \$131,981,729 in 1911. The greatest advance was made in Port Arthur where the increase was 319 per cent., Edmonton coming next with 293 per cent. The total amount spent on building in Montreal, including Westmount, Maisonneuve, and other important suburbs, reached the sum of \$33,081,152. There was a shortage of building materials in the West. The amount of work in prospect for 1913 was stated to be exceedingly great. The first estimates for Public Works alone amounted to \$179,000,000, the principal construction items being harbour improvements, the International Railway Terminals at Halifax, and Dominion Government Buildings in Ottawa and London.

Reference was made to the successful formation of Provincial exchanges to deal with purely Provincial matters, such exchanges having been formed in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario. In regard to legislative matters it was reported that in May, 1912, after negotiations covering several years with the

Architects' Association of Quebec a Uniform Contract was adopted by that body in conjunction with the Builders' Exchange of Montreal, and is now in general use. Agreements along similar lines have also been arrived at in the Provinces of Ontario and Alberta. The enactment of legislation regarding the lien law in Alberta was mentioned and the opinion was expressed that the existing law in Quebec in reference to this subject, though probably affording the best protection of any lien law in Canada, was unsatisfactory in so far as it affected suppliers of material. Reference was also made to the tendency of legislation throughout the world to regard compensation to workmen for injuries caused during work as an employer's liability, practically irrespective of contributory negligence. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association with reference to this subject contains the following:

"It seems to the writer that the only final satisfactory solution will be that of Provincial or Federal Insurance, founded on the German model, with proportionate contributions from the employer, the workman and the State, based on actual experience of the cost of accidents in each year, in order to prevent over-assessment; these individual contributions should include the establishment of a sinking fund, to avoid insolvency on the one hand and to allow for firms dropping out each year; State-control should greatly reduce the cost of "compensation" to the employers, owing to the big leakage, estimated at fifty per cent., in the transfer from Liability Companies to the workman."

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—INVESTIGATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN the House of Commons on January 17, 1912, Mr. J. H. Burnham moved "that in the opinion of this House it is expedient that a select special committee should be appointed by this House to make an inquiry into an old age pensions system for Canada with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time." Following a debate on this question on February 24 the Prime Minister moved for the appointment of a select special committee to make an inquiry into an old age pensions system which was subsequently appointed.

Steps had been previously taken in connection with an inquiry of this nature, a resolution being moved in the House on February 20, 1907, concerning the subject of improving the condition of the aged, deserving poor. The motion was, however, not voted upon. About a year later, a select committee was appointed and some sittings were held but no report was presented to the House other than a verbal statement made by the chairman. During March of the same year the Minister of Finance introduced a Bill to authorize the issue of Government annuities for old age, which Bill subsequently became law.

A memorandum dealing with the operations of the committee appointed in 1912 has recently been published. It is shown that British and other Governments within the last thirty years have established provident systems of State aid for the partial support of aged, deserving poor. In *Great Britain* under the Old Age Pension Acts of 1908 and 1911 persons are qualified for pensions who have attained the age of seventy years, whose yearly means do not exceed £31.10, who have been British subjects and who have had their residence in the United Kingdom for at least twenty years up to the date of receipt of any pension payment. In a state-

ment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, the number of pensions payable in the United Kingdom was 907,461, in England and Wales 613,873. This would give about one old age pension to every fifty of population. In *Austria* a law passed in 1906 provided a compulsory system of contributory insurance against old age and invalidity applicable to a certain class of salaried employees. In *Belgium* an Act of 1900 may be summed up as a voluntary contributory system with State premiums added on certain conditions. Old age relief was introduced in *Denmark* by law in 1881. The main object of the law is that respectable paupers who have passed their sixtieth year of age shall receive from the State such support as will enable them, wholly or in addition to their income, to obtain the necessities of life without seeking poor relief, and accordingly without loss of their civil rights. In 1910 the Old-Age Pensions Law in *France* provided for a system of assisted insurance for the payment of annuities or pensions to wage earners at sixty-five years of age whose yearly income is less than 3,000 francs (\$600.00). A clause in the law permits the pensioner to draw an annuity, on having attained the age of fifty-five years, from one portion of the fund, another portion (State contribution) remaining intact until the annuitant has reached the age of sixty-five years. In *Germany* an Act for insurance against old age and invalidity was passed in 1889. The chief feature of this law was that under its provisions all workmen's assistants, journeymen, industry apprentices, servants and sailors receiving payment or wages, certain small employers and clerks over the age of sixteen years not earning over 2,000 marks (\$476) yearly must insure. The pensionable age is fixed at seventy years. The Government of *Italy* passed its first general old age

insurance and invalidity Act in 1898 with amendments in 1901, 1904, and 1906, providing for the payment of annuities at the age of sixty years for men and fifty-five years for women. In 1907 the number of persons insured under the Act was 330,000, which represented one out of every ninety-eight of population. The Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act of *Australia* (1908-09) provides for a non-contributory system of old age pension restricted to aged, deserving poor. It is applicable to the six states of the Commonwealth, and its provisions extend to males and females aged sixty-five and sixty years respectively. No claim for pension can be received if the applicant's property exceeds the net value of £310.

The scope of the inquiry of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons in 1912 up to March 25 was limited to an examination of a few witnesses and the obtaining of information by means of letters sent to various persons and organizations in Canada and other countries. The memorandum, previously mentioned, deals with the investigation it had conducted, and recommended that further information be obtained by the committee for presentation at a later date.

In reply to copies of a circular letter which were addressed to municipal councils, labour organizations, and individuals interested in such a movement, requesting their views as to the desirability or necessity of an old age pension system for Canada, more than one hundred replies were received. The general opinion was that such a system was not only desirable but necessary in some cases, the eastern part of Canada providing a larger proportion of replies en-

dorsing a move of this nature than the West. In some cases opinion was expressed that an old age pensions system would discourage thrift unless it were run on a contributory basis.

The committee also sent copies of a letter to Provincial Governments, superintendents of municipal homes and other persons in charge of old folks' homes and other organized institutions, requesting information in regard to public grants and voluntary contribution, the number of persons sixty-five years of age and upwards who were under their care, cost of support and administration, etc.

Replies were received from fourteen institutions in Nova Scotia. In that Province the total appropriation by the Government in the estimates of September 30, 1910, for public charities was \$216,700, of which \$10,000 was set out for transient poor. In the Houses of Refuges, etc., upwards of 230 inmates were being maintained at an average daily cost ranging from twelve cents to thirty cents. No replies were received from Halifax City Asylum for the Poor, in which during 1910 there were more than 200 inmates.

The report of the superintendent of the Falconwood hospital, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, showed on October 1, 1910, 246 inmates, forty-two of which were sixty-five years of age and over. The amount of appropriation for this institution by the Government was \$41,500.

Three alms houses in New Brunswick were shown to contain 629 inmates, eighty-eight of whom were not less than sixty-five years old. The cost of support per unit of these institutions was ten

cents per day in one case, thirty cents in another, and forty-two in the third.

An Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick in 1897 authorizing country council of the Province to create districts for the support of the poor. This Act also provided for the establishment of alms houses, administration by commissioners, maintenance by funds, levied on the assessment of parishes.

In Quebec the Appropriation Act of 1911 comprises 111 institutions for which the Provincial grants amount to \$55,828.75 under the heading of "Charities." About twenty-three of these are apparently "Hospices" for aged poor. Several charity associations and friendly societies for poor relief also received Government aid.

Various Acts have been passed by the Legislature of Ontario to provide aid for the aged poor. In 1890 an Act was passed authorizing the payment to the treasurer of any county or union of counties, an amount not exceeding one-fourth of the amount actually expended for the purchase of land (not less than forty-five acres) and the erection of a building thereon for inmates. This Act apparently inaugurated the establishment of houses of county refuges in Ontario which are now thirty in number. The report of the Inspector for the official year ended September 30, 1911, shows the number of inmates in these houses to have been 1,617 who were maintained at an average weekly cost of \$1.91. The Revised Statutes of 1897 contain an Act to regulate public aid to charitable institutions, and in the report for the year ended September 30, 1911, it is shown that there were 2,293 inmates in resi-

dence at institutions maintained under that regulation, the average daily cost per unit being thirty-seven cents. In 1912 the Legislative Assembly passed an Act providing for the establishment and erection of houses of refuge in every county where such have not already been established and erected.

A report was made in the case of two old folks' homes in the Province of Manitoba, showing the number of inmates during 1911 to be upwards of one hundred at an average daily cost of about forty-four cents per unit.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta no homes for destitutes are maintained by the Government. The former Province, however, makes an annual expenditure respecting hospitals and charities which is directed by the Bureau of Public Health. During the fiscal year 1910-11 upwards of \$5,000 was granted in various ways to destitutes, the larger part of the sum being spent in relieving temporary cases, chiefly the result of severe winter conditions. Alberta makes a Government grant to hospitals at the rate of twenty-five cents per patient per day. During 1911 nearly \$3,000 was expended by this Province in providing for destitutes.

In British Columbia about thirty indigents are receiving assistance from the Government in the shape of a small monthly allowance. Under the Provincial Home Act of 1911, a Provincial home for old men was established, the expenditure for maintenance of which was \$15,721.68 for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Several replies were received by the Committee to copies of a letter addressed to Civic Departments of nine cities, po-

lice and fire departments, railway companies, etc., banks, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Trades and Labour Congress, requesting information as to pensions systems, benefit funds, superannuation or retirement funds that have been established in behalf of employees and offices. Communications received in regard to the foregoing disclose the existence in Canada of several pension funds societies which are operating in connection with incorporated companies, and that approximately 1,271 officers and em-

ployees of these companies belonging to such societies are receiving pension allowances and 1,249 others have been entered on the pension roll and will receive pensions in the near future. The contributory system by employers and employees appears to be one that is generally adopted.

Assuming the percentages of other countries which have established old age pension systems were accepted for Canada the number of persons eligible for old age pensions would be from 100,000 to 150,000.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

INDEX NUMBER.

February, 1913	135.4
January, 1913	136.2
February, 1912	134.7

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number showed a slight decline for February as compared with January, due to declines in fodders, fresh vegetables, sugar, copper, lead, spelter, coke, and linseed

oil. Advances, however, occurred in grains, animals and meats, steel and tin.

Compared with that for February of last year, the index number was slightly higher, the principal increases appearing in the groups, Animals and Meats, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals, Fuel and Lighting, with decreases in Grains and Fodders, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for February, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1913.
JANUARY, 1913, AND FEBRUARY, 1912.

	Number of Commodities	Index Numbers		
		Feb. 1913.	Jan. 1913.	Feb. 1912.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders :</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	145.5	145.2	185.0
" Western.....	4	118.0	102.3	158.4
Fodder.....	5	149.0	157.4	170.9
All.....	15	139.3	137.8	173.2
II. <i>Animals and Meats :</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	178.6	173.8	163.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	173.2	169.9	136.8
Sheep and mutton.....	3	145.1	132.7	129.0
Poultry.....	2	192.1	194.2	173.1
All.....	17	173.3	167.5	150.8
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	9	155.5	166.4	186.6
IV. <i>Fish :</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	160.5	160.5	163.5
Fresh fish.....	3	171.5	180.8	141.6
All.....	9	164.2	167.3	140.6
V. <i>Other Foods :</i>				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	96.5	125.7	167.6
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	102.1	92.7	79.1
Dried fruits.....	4	113.2	113.2	145.4
Fresh vegetables.....	5	120.8	125.4	238.5
Canned vegetables.....	3	125.2	125.2	144.2
All.....	16	114.6	116.2	158.2
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	126.6	123.5	126.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	118.2	118.2	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	109.5	110.0	116.6
Condiments.....	5	101.3	101.3	101.2
All.....	25	116.1	115.1	117.9
VI. <i>Textiles :</i>				
Woolens.....	5	126.7	126.7	119.7
Cottons.....	4	144.9	145.0	127.5
Silks.....	3	85.8	86.1	84.3
Jutes.....	2		193.2	158.3
Flax products.....	4	120.2	118.8	113.0
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	126.9	126.9	116.9
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	187.8	187.8	164.3
Leather.....	4	152.6	152.6	125.8
Boots & shoes.....	3	146.5	146.5	136.4
All.....	11	163.7	163.7	142.7
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements :</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	107.1	105.8	97.8
Other metals.....	13	135.3	137.9	125.5
Implements.....	10	107.5	107.5	104.7
All.....	34	117.0	118.5	110.4
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting :</i>				
Fuel.....	6	140.5	149.6	119.7
Lighting.....	4	91.8	89.6	89.0
All.....	10	121.1	125.6	107.4
X. <i>Building Materials :</i>				
Lumber.....	14	172.3	170.9	161.5
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	113.5	114.0	102.9
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	131.4	144.3	146.9
All.....	48	140.0	139.4	134.2
XI. <i>House Furnishings :</i>				
Furniture.....	6	138.9	138.9	127.7
Crockery and glassware.....	4	119.5	119.5	103.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	120.8	120.8	120.5
All.....	16	121.2	121.2	112.8
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	117.2	117.2	114.0
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	299.2
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	135.0	135.0	170.4
Sundries.....	7	111.4	111.4	100.7
All.....	17	177.8	177.8	172.0
All commodities.....	263*	135.4	136.2	134.7

*Nine commodities off the market, summer fruits, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during February is as follows:

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba and Ontario wheat were higher than in January and the latter advanced from 83c to 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ c during February. Ontario oats were steady and Western oats were higher than in January and also advanced from 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 33c. Ontario barley weakened in the last week and Western barley was slightly lower early in the month. Flaxseed rose from \$1.08 in January to \$1.15 $\frac{1}{4}$, but weakened to \$1.12. Corn was 1c higher but fell later. Rye was lower but peas were steady. Hay was \$1.00 lower at Toronto, straw was down 50c, while bran and shorts declined \$1.00 per ton.

Animals and meats.—Receipts of cattle on the markets were comparatively light and supplies of choice quality were small. At Winnipeg prices for prime cattle were upward, but at Toronto butchers' cattle were slightly lower than in January, but continued steady. Sheep and mutton advanced \$1.00 per cwt. Veal was \$1.00 higher for choicest quality. Hogs advanced 25c in the second week and dressed hogs were up \$1.00. Hams and bacon rose 1c, but barrelled pork fell 50c twice. The weak market for butter kept lard down. Turkeys and fowl were 1c lower.

Dairy products.—Butter was easier at Montreal and cheese was steady. Fresh eggs rose 7c at Montreal, but dropped. Cold storage eggs were down to 18-20c at Toronto, as compared with 30-32c at the corresponding period last year, and 15-17c in 1911. The mild weather of January caused large supplies of fresh eggs to be received and stocks of storage eggs were heavy.

Fish.—Unfavourable weather on the Atlantic coast caused some scarcity, especially in halibut. Frozen whitefish were easier at Toronto.

Fruits and vegetables.—Apples were lower and the market was reported weak. Bananas were slightly lower. Lemons and oranges advanced on account of a severe frost in California. Potatoes fluctuated but tended lower. Beans fell from \$2.85 to \$2.60. Receipts from Western Ontario were better, but supplies from Austria were reported to be still the main factor. Onions and turnips were a little lower. Bread advanced at Toronto from 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ c to 3 $\frac{1}{6}$ c per pound. The former price, which prevailed since March, 1911, was considered too low under the present high cost of production and distribution. Oatmeal fell in price and flour was weaker at Montreal. Some grades of Patna rice advanced, but Rangoon was 20c lower. The new crops were reported heavy and the prices quoted averaged 15c lower. Tapioca declined from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7c to 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sugar was 25c lower as a result of lower prices for raw sugar, due to the heavy crops in Europe and Cuba. All grades of black were reported firmer. Glucose was slightly lower.

Textiles.—Cotton was lower, ginning figures indicating a 14,000,000 bale crop in the United States, but the demand was good. Wool was upward in England. The silk markets were dull and Japan raw silk was slightly lower. Flax sewing twine was higher for small lots.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Hides and leathers were steady. Boot manufacturers have withdrawn their price lists and further changes were expected.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron was steady, the market being quiet in the United States and a decline having occurred in England. Steel billets, however, advanced from \$26.50 to \$30.00, and deliveries of iron products were reported slow. Copper fell \$1.00 and lead 50c. Spelter also receded 10-25c. Tin, on the other hand, rose from \$53.00 to \$54.00.

Fuel and lighting.—Connellsville furnace coke was down from \$4.00 to \$2.75-3.00 for prompt shipment. Gasoline and coal oil advanced 1c. Crude petroleum also advanced 3c per gallon, on account of heavy demand.

Building materials.—Low grade lumber continued in good demand and spruce was scarce. Box boards and hemlock advanced \$1.00. Copper wire declined to 17½¢ in sympathy with copper. Wire fencing, galvanized barb, declined from \$2.55½ to \$2.42½. Linseed oil was down 6c and turpentine was upward.

House furnishings.—Some lines of furniture were advancing and a general advance of five per cent. was expected. Another advance of at least ten per cent. in crockery was announced.

Drugs and chemicals.—Prices were steady, but some lines showed easier tendencies.

Miscellaneous.—Furs were steady but firm in most lines. Some lines of tobaccos were raised 2-5c per lb., and cigar leaf was reported up about ten per cent. Malt declined from \$1.00 to 95c per bushel. Prices for pulp and paper remained steady, with an improvement in the market for ground wood pulp.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made

as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson ²
1890	110.3	2,236	72	¹	43.4
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6.8226	42.0
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	....
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	44.2
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	49.8
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	50.9
1908	120.3	2,310 ⁴	73	8.2949	54.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	59.2
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	59.3
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	56.9
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	62.3
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	61.7
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	63.8
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	67.8
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	69.4
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	66.6
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	62.6
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	9.1535	61.1
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	60.4
Oct.	133.0	2,722	85.8	9.4515	59.8
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	59.1
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5469	56.8
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732		9.4935	55.5 ⁴
Feb.	135.4			9.4692	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912: May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January, 1862: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906: 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911: March, 1907: 9.1293.

⁴Foodstuffs only.

The index number of the *Economist* showed a slight decline due to the slump in copper and a sharp decline in pig iron. Cereals were slightly up, mutton was higher, pork lower and beef steady. Cotton was lower but wool was higher.

Bradstreet's index number was also slightly lower. Crude petroleum, lemons, pork products and breakstuffs were higher, while dairy products, hides and leathers, textiles, metals, coal and coke, drugs, chemicals and hops were somewhat lower.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
Sydney.....	22	14	10	16	18	18	22	6-16	20	40	30	10	35	40	20	..	2	2-5	3-4	4
Westville.....	18	12	12	8	15	15	22	7-15	20	35	35	8	35	35	20	20	3	4½	3½	5
Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	18	35	32	7	32	35	18	18	1½	4½	3½	4
Halifax.....	24	15	10	17	16	15	20	5-15	18	30	25	9	30	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
Charlottetown..	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	6	18	22	16	6	24	30	18	18	2	3½	3½	3½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
Moncton.....	20	12	....	..	16	16	23	6	20	35	32	7-8	32	35	20	..	2	4	3½	4
St. John.....	24	14	12	16	16	16	22	6	21	32	30	8	32	37	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
Fredericton...	25	12	8	14	14	16	24	7-16	20	38	30	8	26	35	25	20	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
Quebec.....	16	14	14	12	16	17	19	8	21	40	25	10	25	28	16	..	6	6½	3½	5
	17	15	15	14			21			50			28	30	18					
Three Rivers.	18	12	15	15	17	15	20	8-15	17	45	33	9	30	33	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
Sherbrooke...	22	12½	12½	18	17	17	20	8-10	17	30	25	7	30	35	20	..	1	5	3½	5
										35	28		33							
Sorel.....	18	12½	..	15	15	16	20	10	18	30	28	8	30	33	20	18	6	3½	3	4
St. Hyacinthe.	12	8	10	15	16	15	25	6-12	18	30	....	7	34	34	20	20	6	3	3	5
St. Johns.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	50	45	9	36	38	20	18	2	3½	3½	6
Montreal.....	20	15	16	16	15	18	22	15	17	40	30	9	31	34	22	20	1½	4	4	4
Hull.....	15	12½	12½	17	16	15	20	8-15	18	33	23	9	32	35	18	17	3	3½	3	4

1. Company houses, \$6.00; private houses, \$8.00.

2. \$1.60-\$1.80 per 160 lbs.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING FEBRUARY, 1913.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity. representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 38

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1913.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX, per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrkgman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	No sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
5	6	10	12	7	6	30-40	60	40	1.00	10	10	10.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	16.00
5	7	13	13	6	5½	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	14.00	8.00
6	5	12	11	6½	6	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	10.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
6	6	.....	8-10	5½	5½	30	50	40-60	1.50	10	10	9.00	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	15.00	10.00
5	5	10	12	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.50	4.25	4.00	4.00	22	6.00	5.00
																	8.00	7.00
5	6	12	12	5½	5	35	40	40	1.	10	10	....	5.50	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00
8	6	10	10	5½	5½	40	50	40	1.00	10	12	8.75	5.10	8.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00
6	6	9	12	6	6	35	50	40	1.10			9.00	5.00	9.00	4.00			
									0.68	10	10	9.00	6.50	6.50	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	6	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.80	20	10	10.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	18	16.00	.....
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.90			12.00	5.50	7.00	5.50		18.00	
									0.80	15	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	10.00	6.00
6	6	12½	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	1.35	10	9	8.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	12.00	8.00
5	6	12	10	5½	5	30	30	40	0.90	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	20	15.00	11.00
																	15.00	8.00
4-5	6	12	13	5½	5	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	5-7	8	8.00	5.00	7.50	6.00	18	10.00	8.00
5-6	5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	1.10	15	10	8.25	6.50	8.00	6.50	22	12.00	9.00
																	14.00	10.00
7	6	13	12½	5½	6	35	35	40	1.00	18	7	8.50	6.50	8.35	4.85	23	16.00	12.00
																	16.00	13.00
5	6	10	10	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	0.90	10	8	10.00	5.50	6.00	4.50	20	16.00	11.00
									1.00			8.00						
												8.25						

3. \$1.25 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

4. Prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLES

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																				
Ottawa	20	12½	12½	18	15	15	20	8	18	32	22	9	28	34	20	18	3	3½	4	5
Brockville	22	15	15	20	16	17	22	10	18	35	25	7	30	32	22	18	1½	3½	3	3½
Kingston	18	15	10	15	17	15	20	12½	17	40	.....	7	.....	32	20	18	3	4	3½	5
Belleville	20	12½	13	15	15	.....	25	18	30	.....	6-7	28	30	35	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
Peterborough ..	20	12½	12½	20	18	16	25	18	20	30	25	7	28	35	20	18	1½	3½	3½	4½
Orillia	20	15	12½	15	18	.....	23	12½	20	29	25	7	25	32	20	18	3	4	3	3½
Toronto	20	12½	12½	15	18	12	20	15	18	30	20	10	32	33	20	17	3	3½	2½	5½
Niagara Falls ..	25	13	13	20	22	14	24	15	20	35	30	8	32	37	25	18	1½	4	3	4
St. Catharines ..	22	18	20	20	18	16	22	10	20	33	27	8	26	34	22	18	3	4	2½	3½
Hamilton	18	12½	15	18	18	17	22	15	16	35	25	8	30	33	22	18	1½	3½	3	4
Brantford	25	12½	15	20	20	.....	23	15	18	30	25	7	.....	35	20	18	1½	3½	3	5
Guelph	12	14	18	21	18	16	21	15	20	32	30	7	31	35	20	20	3	4	2½	4
Berlin	20	15	18	18	18	17	23	18	18	30	.....	7	30	35	20	.....	1½	4	3	4½
Woodstock	22	13	12½	15	20	20	22	8	18	25	22	7	28	35	25	18	1½	4	5½	3½
Stratford	20	15	14	16	22	20	25	15	18	25	20	7	28	30	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
London	22	15	15	20	18	18	22	18	18	30	25	7	32	34	20	18	1½	4	3	5
St. Thomas	20	12½	14	16	18	16	22	16	18	28	25	7	32	35	23	20	1½	3½	3½	4
Chatham	20	15	15	18	18	14	24	15	17	24	20	8	28	32	18	18	1½	4	3	4
Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	25	.....	6	35	38	24	20	1½	4	3	5
Owen Sound	22	15	15	15	17	17	25	11	17	28	26	7	28	28	18	.....	1½	4	3	4-5
Cobalt	22	12½	15	20	18	18	22	12	17	45	32	10	.....	35	20	.....	3	3½	3½	5
Sault Ste Marie ..	23	15	18	20	20	15	22	12½	18	50	35	10	28	40	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
Port Arthur	25	17	20	25	22	18	22	12½	19	60	30	12	31½	37½	25	20	1½	5	3½	4½
Fort William	25	15	18	25	22	18	23	10	20	45	25	10	30	35	.....	20	1½	4	3½	3½
Manitoba—																				
Winnipeg	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	12½	18	55	35	10	35	40	23	20	1	5	3½	5
Brandon	20	15	15	20	18	18	25	20	20	50	35	10	38	40	22½	22½	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	50	35	12½	35	40	20	20	1½	3½	3½	5
Prince Albert ..	22	15	15	20	20	20	30	8	20	50	40	12½	40	45	.....	25	2	3½	3½	5
Moosejaw	25	16	.....	25	20	18	25	18	25	50	35	11	40	.....	22½	1½	4½	3½	3½	5
Saskatoon	25	16	23	25	28	20	25	18	20	50	35	15	35	40	25	.....	1½	4½	3½	4½
Alberta—																				
Medicine Hat ..	30	20	25	25	25	20	25	18	20	60	45	12	35	45	25	25	1½	6½	3½	6½
Calgary .....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	25	13½	18	25	23	20	30	20	20	60	40	10	35	40	25	.....	1½	5	4	4½
Lethbridge	20	17	18	22	20	18	25	15	18	50	35	10	35	40	20	20	1	5	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
Nelson	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	50	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	3	5
New Westminster ..	25	20	20	22	20	20	33	15	19	50	35	12½	35	40	25	25	1½	5	3½	6
Vancouver	25	15	20	20	22	20	28	15	16½	37½	25	11	25	35	20	25	1	6½	3½	4½
Victoria	30	18	20	25	25	20	32	25	25	45	35	15	35	50	30	25	1	6½	5	6½
Nanaimo	22	18	20	25	25	23	26	10	18	55	40	10	35	40	23	23	1½	4½	3½	5

5. \$2.40 for 90 lb. bag.

6. \$2.75 per cwt.

7. Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand ft.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1913.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'n g'n'n's quarters).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	No sanitary conveniences.
5	7	10	12½	6	5	40	35	40	.90	10	8½	8.00	....	7.50	....	*20	15.00	10.00
5	7½	12½	12½	5	4½	40	35	40	1.00	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	12.00	9.00
6	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	8	..	10	5½	5	30	30	30	1.35	10	8	8.50	8.00	6.50	4.50	20	13.00	12.00
5	7	12½	13	5½	5	60	60	40	1.15	10	10	9.00	8.50	5.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.00
5	6	10	10	5	4½	40	40	40	.90	10	7	8.25	5.50	7.00	3.50	15	14.00	10.00
5	6	10	10	5½	5	25	25	25	1.00	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	23	15.00	12.50
5	9	..	10	6	5½	30	30	28	1.35	10	8	7.90	5.00	7.00	5.00	25	20.00	20.00
5	7-8	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.30	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	10.00	8.00
5	5½	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	30	1.25	10	7	7.75	5.00	8.50	7.50	15	15.00	10.00
6	7	.....	12½	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.35	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	18.00	14.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	8.00	5.75	8.00	6.50	16	13.00	11.00
5	7	15	10	5½	5½	25	25	30	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00
10	5	10	10	5½	5½	25	25	30	1.15	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	22	16.00	13.00
5	5	..	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	7	.....	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.25	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	14.00	8.00
3½	7	12½	10	5½	5	40	40	40	1.20	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	12.00	9.00
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5	35	35	40	1.25	10	8	9.00	5.25	....	....	15	14.00	14.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	30	1.50	10	8	9.00	5.25	....	....	15	15.00	12.00
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.00	10	10	9.00	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	12.5	10.00
6	6	13	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.25	10	10	10.00	....	5.00	4.00	25	25.00	15.00
6	7	10	10	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	9.00	5.50	5.50	4.50	25	....	....
5	6½	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.10	10	10	8.50	5.50	6.50	5.50	25	18.00	15.00
5	5	10	10	5½	5½	30	30	35	1.25	10	8½	8.50	5.50	6.00	5.25	25	25.00	18.00
7	6	12	12	6½	6½	50	50	45	1.00	10	8½	11.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	18.25	15.00
7	7	15	12½	7	6½	35	35	35	.75	15	10	11.75	9.50	8.75	6.75	30	25.00	18.00
6½	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.15	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	30.00	20.00
10	6	12½	12½	7	6½	40	40	30	1.12½	15	10	13.50	11.00	5.50	4.50	35	40.00	25.00
6	6	15	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.00	15	15	13.10	8.25	8.00	....	35	30.00	20.00
4	10	20	17½	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.85	25	12½	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	45.00	35.00
8	8	12½	10	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.50	15	12½	7	7	7	7	40	25.00	20.00
..
8	8	12½	12½	6½	7	40	40	40	1.40	15	12½	4.75	....	4.00	....	30	35.00	25.00
8	6	12½	10	7	7	40	40	40	.90	20	15	5.00	....	....	....	35	30.00	10.00
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30-60	1.25	25	12½	12.00	8.75	6.50	....	40	20.00	15.00
6½	6	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.15	20	10	....	8.00	6.50	....	40	25.00	18.00
5	6	8	8	6½	5½	35	40	33½	.70	12½	7½	....	7.50	....	3.00	35	25.00	18.00
8	8	15	12½	7	6½	40	50	40	1.00	15	10	11.50	6.50	....	6.50	40	30.00	22.00
8	8	12½	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.50	25	12½	....	7.50	....	....	40	25.00	....
8	8	12½	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.35	20	12½	....	8.50	....	....	40	27.00	....

8. Delivery extra, 75c-\$1.50.

9. In B. C. a sack of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

+ 9 qts. for \$1.00.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

LOWER tendencies were again shown in retail prices during February. Dairy products were again downward, also flour, sugar, prunes and evaporated apples. Meats were up in some localities, but down in others. Potatoes were higher in ten cities but lower in eight. Rentals were upward in several cities in the Province of Quebec.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef—Sirloin steak and shoulder roast were higher in price at St. Thomas, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., Nelson and Victoria, B.C. It was reported that the number of cattle in Western Canada has decreased, and the destruction of a large packing plant at Calgary had lessened supplies. Roast beef alone was higher at St. John, N.B., and Cobalt, Ont., but was lower at Sherbrooke, Que., the quality being lower.

Veal was cheaper at Orillia but dearer at Hamilton and St. Thomas, Ont.

Mutton advanced in price at Guelph, London, Cobalt and Chatham, Ont., but declined at St. Thomas and Peterborough, Ont. At Chatham it was reported that there was no local supply and that stocks had to be brought from Toronto.

Pork.—Fresh and salt pork were lower in price at Montreal, Que., and Peterborough, Ont., but were higher at Hamilton, Ont. Salt pork was also higher at St. Thomas, Ont.

Bacon was higher in price at Sherbrooke, Que., Guelph, Ont., and Moose Jaw, Sask.

Fish.—Whitefish and salmon were 1c per lb. cheaper at Woodstock, Ont. Whitefish declined from 10c to 8c at Prince Albert, Sask. At New Westminster and Victoria, B.C., prices were higher on account of scarcity due to a strike of fishermen on the Pacific coast.

Lard was higher at St. John, N.B., Orillia, and Stratford, Ont., but was lower at Sherbrooke, Que.

Eggs.—Both fresh and packed eggs were lower in price at twenty-nine of the cities. Fresh eggs alone were down at Winnipeg, Man., and Nanaimo, B.C., while packed eggs were lower at Sydney, N.S., and Lethbridge, Alta. Fresh eggs were up at Brandon, Man., and both packed and fresh eggs were higher at St. John's, Que., being reported scarce.

Milk.—The price was lower at Brandon, Man., but higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. At Orillia, Ont., the price dropped to 7c after a temporary rise to 8c. At Windsor, Ont.,* the price declined in January from 10c to 8c per quart, but later advanced to 9c.

Butter—Both dairy and creamery butter declined at twelve cities in Eastern Canada, while dairy butter was lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and creamery was cheaper at St. Catharines, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask. Both dairy and creamery butter were higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on account of better demand, and at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Creamery butter was also higher at Peterborough, Ont.

Bread.—At Toronto, Ont., the price was raised by some of the bakeries from 5c to 6c for a 24 oz. loaf, and from 10c to 12c for a three pound loaf. High expenses and rents were the causes reported.

Flour was lower at Orillia, Chatham, Port Arthur, and Fort William, Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask., but advanced at Prince Albert, Sask.

Rolled oats and rice were unchanged.

Beans were lower at Hull, Que., but higher at Orillia and St. Thomas, Ont.

Apples, evaporated. — Prices were lower at Fredericton, N.B., Hull, Que., Brockville, Peterborough, Orillia, Port Arthur, and Fort William, Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Prunes were cheaper at Halifax, N.S., Hull, Que., Brockville, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Fort William, and Cobalt,

*Not at Woodstock, as was erroneously reported in the February issue.

Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask., and Victoria, B.C.

Sugar.—Both granulated and yellow sugar were lower in thirteen cities, and granulated and yellow sugar were each lower in two cities. Granulated sugar, however, was up at New Westminster, B.C. Supplies of raw sugar were reported large, and markets weak on account of good crops in Germany and Cuba. Wholesale prices had declined 25c per cwt.

Tea was higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Coffee was unchanged.

Potatoes advanced at Sydney, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Sherbrooke, Que.; Hamilton, and Cobalt, Ont.; Prince Albert and Saskatoon, Sask.; Medicine Hat, and Edmonton, Alta.; and at New Westminster, B.C. At Hamilton smaller quantities were on the market, and at Edmonton farmers could not sell potatoes on the market on account of the severe cold. At New Westminster potatoes were not keeping.

Vinegar and starch were unchanged.

Coal.—Anthracite and bituminous coal were lower at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on account of milder weather, but were higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Anthracite was down to \$10.00 per ton at Cobalt, Ont., but bituminous coal was higher at Amherst, N.S., and Moncton, N.B., because anthracite coal was so scarce.

Wood.—Hard and soft wood were higher in price at Sherbrooke, Que., on account of bad roads, at Orillia and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta., on account of heavy demand.

Coal oil advanced at Westville, N.S., and Prince Albert, Sask.

Rentals.—There was an upward tendency at Quebec, Que. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., higher rates were quoted on account of heavier taxes for city improvement. At St. John's and Hull, Que., rentals were also higher on account of demand.

RATES OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN GERMAN SHIPBUILDING AND MACHINE INDUSTRIES.

THE present article shows conditions prevailing among the principal classes of workmen in government ship-yards on the Baltic and North Seas, and is based on information compiled by the Acting Trade Commissioner at Berlin and kindly supplied to the Department by the Canadian Commissioner of Commerce at Ottawa.

There were at the beginning of 1911 about 27,227 workmen employed in the three government ship-yards, which are situated at Dantzig, Kiel and Wilhelmshaven respectively. The wages paid per hour for the principal kinds of skilled labour are from nine and a half to thirteen cents, including foremen. For unskilled labour, including foremen, nine and three quarters to ten cents per hour is paid. The nine

hour day is the regular working day, and fifty-four hours per week. In most of the establishments a fortnightly payment of time wages is made. Piece work is applied wherever practicable and advantageous. On overwork, Sunday and holiday work an addition of two and a half cents per hour is paid. Six legal holidays on which no wages are paid are observed during the year. A yearly furlough of four days is given to workmen who have served at least seven years, and five days to those who have ten years' service to their credit. During absence from work on military service, part of the pay continues and in case of sickness the dock-yard workmen receive sick insurance, according to the laws of the Empire, amounting to from one-half to

three-quarters of the time wages, besides free medical attendance and medicaments.

The following table gives the average earnings of the principal classes of workmen in government and private ship-yards on the Baltic and North Seas:—

TRADE.	Average hourly earnings in cents.	Maximum average.
Ship platers (builders).....	13½	14½
Ship platers' assistants.....	10¼	14¾
Riveters.....	13¼	10½
Rivet masters.....	8¼	10½
Turners and borers.....	13¼	15
Ship carpenters.....	14	13¾
Joiners.....	13¾	15¼
Smiths and strikers.....	13½	14¾
Ship fitters.....	13½	14½
Electricians.....	13½	13
Painters and whitewashers..	12	14
Lathemen and shapers.....	14¼	16
Coppersmiths.....	14¾	17
Boilermakers.....	13¾	15¾
Pattern makers.....	14¾	15¾
Moulders.....	14¾	15¾
Moulders in foundry.....	15½	17½

In the Government yards workmen are paid as much as possible for piece

work. The men get a certain minimum or base pay to which is added a sum for each piece of work completed. Sick insurance is compulsory in Germany and is supported principally by the contribution by the government of a certain percentage of the total wages paid and a percentage (amounting to double the former) which is deducted from the workmen's wages.

Considering the various insurances covering sickness, accidents, and old age pensions, and precautions taken to protect the workman in Germany, his status, especially in the machine and ship-building industry is exceptionally good, according to the German standard. The most skilled workmen in the principal machine factories receive as high as \$6.50 marks per day (about \$1.53.) In dull times of the last eight years skilled machinists have been kept busy at full time. The tendency during the past ten years is seen in the difference between the earnings of workmen in the ship-building industry in 1910 and 1900. Wages have increased by amounts ranging from ten to sixty per cent. during that period.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY, 1913.

ALTHOUGH an increase over the previous month in the number of disputes was reported during February there was an improvement in regard to the number of employees involved, and also in regard to the number of working days lost. The most important disputes were those affecting miners in British Columbia. The dispute of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith remained unsettled at the end of February. The only dispute affecting more than 100 employees which commenced during February was that of metal miners at Britannia Beach, B.C., which involved upwards of 300 men and was not settled at the end of the month.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to be in existence during February was seventeen, an increase of five compared with the previous month and an increase of six compared with February, 1912. About fifty-eight firms and 1,930 employees were involved in these disputes, these figures including about eleven firms and 750 employees concerned in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes was approximately 31,395

days compared with a loss of about 47, 156 working days in January and 10, 080 working days lost during February, 1912.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of groups	No. of employees
Mining.....	1	315
Building.....	2	70
Metal.....	3	160
Clothing.....	2	88
Miscellaneous.....	3	117
Total...	11	750

Localities affected by new disputes.—Of the new disputes of the month two took place in Quebec, seven in Ontario, one in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia.

Causes of disputes.—The following table shows the causes of new disputes during the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For increase in wages.....	3
For shorter hours and other changes.....	1
For recognition of union.....	2
Against discharge of employees.....	1
Discrimination against unionists.....	1
Objection to employment of particular persons.....	1
Other causes.....	2
Total.....	11

Results of disputes.—Six disputes were brought to a definite termination during February. In one case the work in hand was finished and the demands of the men were not granted, and in three the strikers returned to work under conditions existing before the strike. In one dispute the men were locked out and their places filled, and in a strike at Toronto which occurred on account of alleged discrimination against unionists, the Company promised to allow no discrimination by the contractor.

Disputes Beginning Before February.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during February were strikes of halibut fishermen at Vancouver and New Westminster, disputes of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith, miners at Porcupine, sheet metal workers at Edmonton, photo engravers at Toronto, and cigar makers at London.

Halibut fishermen, Vancouver and New Westminster.—No termination of this dispute, which commenced on November 18, 1912, occurred during the month.

Coal miners, Cumberland and Ladysmith.—No termination of this dispute was reported during February.

Miners, Porcupine.—The strike of gold miners at Porcupine continued without any definite settlement being reached. It was reported at the end of February that there were about 100 men out of work as the result of this dispute.

Sheet metal workers, Edmonton.—This dispute was left unterminated at the end of the month. About sixteen firms and 115 employees were involved.

Photo engravers, Toronto.—No change in conditions in regard to this dispute, as far as the Department was aware, occurred during February.

Cigar makers, London.—This dispute ended on February 26, when the strikers returned to work under conditions previously existing.

Iron moulders, Sault Ste. Marie.—In the case of the dispute of iron moulders employed by the Algoma Steel Corporation, it was reported* to the Department by the representative of the men concerned that the strike was terminated on January 29. Some of the men returned to work and the places of others were filled.

Disputes Beginning During February.

The new disputes of the month were strikes of metal miners at Britannia

*Report received too late for inclusion in February Labour Gazette.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Result	
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE FEBRUARY.											
<i>Fishing</i> — Halibut fishermen.	Vancouver and New Westminster B.C.	For increase in wages.	3	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	1912. Nov. 18	Unsettled at the end of the month
<i>Mining</i> — Coal Miners.	Cumberland and Ladysmith, B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees.	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17-18	Unsettled at the end of the month
Miners	Porcupine, Ont.	Against reduction in wages.	25	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	Nov.	About 100 men out at the end of the month
<i>Metal</i> — Iron moulders, machinists, &c.	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	Against reduction in overtime payment	1	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 11 Jan. 29*	Some men returned to work and the places of others were filled
Sheet Metal Workers	Edmonton, Alta.	Lock-out on refusal of men to accept reduction in wages.	16	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	1913. Jan. 15	Unsettled at the end of the month
<i>Woodworking</i> — Photo Engravers.	Toronto, Ont.	For recognition of union.	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 27	" " "
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation</i> — Cigarmakers.	London, Ont.	Demand for all applications for employment to be sent to a committee of the employees.	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 27 Feb. 26	Men returned to work under conditions existing before

*Termination not reported until February.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING FEBRUARY.

Industry	Location	Reason for strike	No. of men	Month	Duration	Notes
Mining— Metal Miners.....	Britannia Beach, B. C.	Non-recognition of Union	1	Feb. 19	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Building— Carpenters.....	Brandon, Man.....	Refusal to pay current rate of wages.....	1	" 10 Feb.	20	Work finished; demands not granted
Plumbers	St. Catharines, Ont.	For higher wages.....	1	" 1	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Metal— Machinists, black- smiths, boiler- makers, &c.....	Ottawa Ont.....	For shorter hours and other changes.....	1	" 13	.....	4 Men returned to work
Coremakers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Against discharge of em- ployees.....	1	" 27	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Electrical Workers.	Hamilton, Ont.....	Against installation of time clock.....	1	" 17 Feb.	19	No termination reported at the end of the month
Clothing Trades— Garment workers..	Toronto, Ont.....	Discrimination against unionists.....	1	" 10	15	Company promised to allow no discrimination by contractor
Garment workers..	Montreal, Que.....	Objection to employment of assistant foreman.....	1	" 21	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Miscellaneous Trades— Twine and cordage workers.....	Doon, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	1	" 20 Feb.	25	Majority returne to work
Billposters.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dispute as to amount to be paid by employees into union	1	" 27	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Theatrical workers	Peterborough, Ont	Lockout on demand for recog- nition of union.....	1	" 14 Feb.	.....	Places of strikers filled

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike might be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Beach, B.C.; carpenters at Brandon; plumbers at St. Catharines; machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, etc., at Ottawa; coremakers and electrical workers at Hamilton; garment workers at Toronto and Montreal; twine and cordage workers at Doon; bill posters at Montreal, and electrical workers at Peterborough.

Metal miners, Britannia Beach, B.C.—A strike of metal miners occurred at the Britannia Mines, Britannia Beach, B.C., on February 19. The dispute arose from the objection of the Company to recognition of the union. A Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established in connection with this dispute on July 22, 1912, and in the majority report of the Board the views were expressed that the Company should allow the Union officials to visit the men on the Company's property for the purpose of transacting Union business. The finding of the Board was not accepted by the Company and the threatened strike was not averted. About 315 men were involved in this dispute, which was unsettled at the end of the month.

Carpenters, Brandon.—A strike involving thirty carpenters occurred at Brandon on February 10. The cause of the dispute was the hiring by the contractor doing work on the Winter Fair Board of men at less than the current rate of wages. The dispute ended on February 22, when the building was completed at the lower rate of wages.

Plumbers, St. Catharines.—Plumbers at St. Catharines to the number of forty struck work on February 1 on account of the refusal of the employing firms to grant an increase of ten cents per hour. This dispute was terminated, as far as the Department was aware, at the end of the month.

Machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, etc., Ottawa.—Ninety-six men employed by the International Marine Signal Company at Ottawa ceased work on February 13. The dispute grew out of the employees' demand that a nine-hour day should take the place of a

ten-hour day in force at the Company's shop, also that the daily wage for nine hours should remain the same as was being paid for ten hours, and that the Company should reinstate certain employees who were said to have been dismissed for their activity in trade union matters. Conferences were arranged through the Department of Labour between the management and the Company and the workmen concerned. The final conference was held with the Board of Directors of the Company on February 20, and resulted in a settlement of the dispute, the men returning to work on February 24.

Coremakers, Hamilton.—A strike of coremakers occurred at Hamilton on February 27 when fifty employees of the Canadian Westinghouse Company ceased work. According to the statement of the representative of the Company the dispute arose from the discharge of two employees who were principally concerned in an assault upon a foreigner who was not a member of the Union. No termination of this dispute occurred during the month.

Electrical workers, Hamilton.—Electrical workers in the employ of the Canadian Westinghouse Company ceased work on February 17. The cause of the dispute was the objection raised by the men to the installation of time clocks. Fourteen men in all went on strike and were still out at the end of the month.

Garment workers, Toronto.—Forty garment workers in the employ of a contractor for the firm of Messrs. Randall & Johnson struck work on February 10, claiming that union hands were unfairly discriminated against by the contractor in question. The strike ended on February 15 by the firm undertaking that there should be no discrimination allowed against union hands.

Garment workers, Montreal.—A strike of waterproof garment workers in the employ of the Canadian Rubber Com-

pany occurred on February 21, on account of an objection raised to the employment of an assistant foreman who was not a member of the union. The strikers also alleged that discrimination was made against unionists. No termination of this dispute occurred during February.

Twine and cordage workers, Doon, Ont.—A strike affecting ninety-nine employees of the Doon Twines Company, Limited, occurred on February 20, following a demand for an advance in wages of ten cents per day for every person employed in the mill. A meeting of the directors was held on February 24 and after hearing the demand of the strikers it was intimated to them that no advance would be made. The mill was reopened on February 25, and the majority of the work-people resumed operations.

Bill-posters, Montreal.—A strike of bill-posters occurred at Montreal on Feb-

ruary 27. The cause of the dispute was stated to have been the objection of the Company to the amount paid by employees into the Union. The wages paid among this class of workmen were \$16 and \$14 per week for experienced men. On account of the scarcity of good men several learners were taken on at \$10 per week, and the usual sum, namely fifty cents per week, was collected from these. The Company objected and eight union men ceased work. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Theatrical workers, Peterborough. — A lockout occurred at Peterborough among theatrical workers in the employ of Messrs. J. J. Turner and Sons on account of non-recognition of the union by the employers. Fourteen employees were involved in this dispute. The Company informed the Department that the places of the men were filled.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

IT is somewhat early in the season to foretell with any degree of certainty the probable state of immigration during the year. It is expected, however, that the figures for 1913 will show an increase over those of the previous year. The remarkable increase of thirty-three per cent. in the immigration figures for January, 1913, as compared with the same month of last year, indicates the beginning of a heavy influx from outside.

The total immigration to Canada for the first ten months of the fiscal year

1912-13 was 344,983, as compared with 300,705 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being fifteen per cent. Of the total arrivals for the ten months ending January 226,157 were at ocean ports, as against 188,999 during the corresponding period of last year. The number of arrivals from the United States also showed an increase, the totals for the period in question being 118,826 for 1911-12 and 111,706 for 1910-11. During January there were 10,900 arrivals, 5,872 of them having been at ocean ports and 5,028 from the United States, as against 8,189 for January of last year, being an increase of thirty-three per cent. The following is a résumé of official returns received in the Department during February:—

STATEMENT SHOWING IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING JANUARY 1913, COMPARED WITH THAT OF JANUARY 1912, ALSO THE TEN MONTHS APRIL 1ST TO FEBRUARY 1ST OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

	1911-12.				1912-13.				INCREASE				DECREASE				Percentage	
	1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.		1912-13.		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Inc.	Dec.
APRIL:																		
Via ocean ports.....	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	28,897	7,246	5,294	41,437	4,017	922	1,215	6,154					17	
From U.S.A.....	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397	14,121	3,769	3,604	21,494	3,500	754	843	5,097					31	
Totals.....	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	43,018	11,015	8,898	62,931	7,517	1,676	2,058	11,251					22	
MAY:																		
Via ocean ports.....	27,437	11,223	7,410	46,060	29,428	11,300	7,693	48,421	2,001	77	283	2,361					5	
From U.S.A.....	10,103	2,733	2,534	15,370	11,758	3,424	2,919	18,101	1,655	691	385	2,731					18	
Totals.....	37,540	13,956	9,944	61,430	41,186	14,724	10,612	66,522	3,656	768	668	5,092					8	
JUNE:																		
Via ocean ports.....	11,005	8,266	5,702	24,973	16,610	9,106	6,429	32,145	2,005	810	727	4,172					15	
From U.S.A.....	7,736	2,367	1,952	12,055	8,891	2,846	2,011	13,748	1,155	479	79	1,713					14	
Totals.....	21,741	10,633	7,654	40,008	25,501	11,952	8,440	45,893	3,760	1,319	806	5,885					15	
JULY:																		
Via ocean ports.....	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	11,054	6,212	4,473	21,739	2,081	731	315	3,130					17	
From U.S.A.....	7,442	2,106	1,461	11,012	7,928	2,639	1,950	12,557	486	593	466	1,545					14	
Totals.....	16,415	7,584	5,622	29,621	18,982	8,911	6,403	31,296	2,567	1,327	781	4,675					16	
AUGUST:																		
Via ocean ports.....	5,885	4,220	2,991	13,096	9,447	5,930	4,181	19,558	3,592	1,710	1,190	6,462					49	
From U.S.A.....	12,897	2,317	1,895	17,019	9,123	2,391	1,795	13,309		74			3,684	100		3,710	22	
Totals.....	18,692	6,537	4,886	30,115	18,570	8,321	5,976	32,867		1,784	1,090	2,752	122				9	
SEPTEMBER:																		
Via ocean ports.....	6,968	6,280	4,326	17,593	9,067	6,833	4,790	20,690	2,099	544	454	3,097					18	
From U.S.A.....	7,884	1,931	1,619	11,484	6,847	1,978	1,625	10,450					1,037	3		1,034	9	
Totals.....	14,852	8,270	5,955	29,077	15,914	8,811	6,415	31,140	1,062	544	460	2,063					7	

OCTOBER: Via ocean ports..... From U.S.A..... Totals.....	5,033	5,102	3,511	13,646	7,331	5,533	3,827	16,711	2,298	451	316	3,065	.....	.....	.....	22
	6,333	2,430	1,791	10,256	6,615	2,155	1,651	10,481	310	55	.....	225	.....	140	.....	.....
	11,368	7,432	5,302	23,902	13,976	7,738	5,478	27,192	2,608	506	176	3,290	.....	.....	.....	14
NOVEMBER: Via ocean ports..... From U.S.A..... Totals.....	3,588	2,569	1,789	7,946	5,726	3,942	2,654	12,222	2,138	1,373	865	4,376	.....	.....	.....	55
	4,832	1,723	1,558	8,113	4,448	1,957	1,490	7,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	234	68	218
	8,420	4,292	3,347	16,059	10,174	5,899	4,144	20,217	1,754	1,607	797	4,158	.....	.....	.....	29
DECEMBER: Via ocean ports..... From U.S.A..... Totals.....	2,500	1,470	975	4,945	3,669	2,137	1,456	7,26	1,169	667	481	2,317	.....	.....	.....	47
	3,176	1,420	1,083	5,679	3,111	1,548	1,104	5,763	.....	128	21	84	65	.....	.....	1
	5,676	2,890	2,058	10,624	6,780	3,685	2,560	13,025	1,104	795	502	401	.....	.....	.....	23
JANUARY: Via ocean ports..... From U.S.A..... Totals..... Totals for 10 months..	2,202	1,041	605	3,848	3,423	1,495	954	5,872	1,221	454	349	2,024	.....	.....	.....	53
	2,663	1,069	619	4,341	2,971	1,239	818	5,028	308	180	199	687	.....	.....	.....	16
	4,865	2,100	1,224	8,189	6,394	2,734	1,772	10,900	1,529	634	548	2,711	.....	.....	.....	33
	175,060	72,833	52,812	300,705	200,495	83,790	60,898	344,933	25,493	10,57	7,886	78	.....	.....	.....	15

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of January, 1913, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY							
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
January	1,858	2,988	17	29	581	443	75	112
							2,531	3,572

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	Jan. 1913		Jan. 1912.	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales			16	5,940.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	20	2,945.14	11	1,720.60
British Columbia sales.....	5	19.31	3	50.63
Coal lands sal	3	483.00	2	320.00
Homesteads.....	2,501	421,492.965	1,841	291,497.239
Hudson's Bay Co. grants	1	610.00		
License of occupation.....	13	84.45	1	
Military Bounty grants.....	2	302.48	1	160.00
Military homesteads.....			1	320.00
Mining lands sales.....			1	28.59
Mineral rights (800 acres).....	44		19	
North West half-breed grants.....	6	1,090.10	19	2,944.665
Par s	1	36.00		
Quit claim, special grants (320 acres).....	2			
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	13	1,623.00	1	6.14
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	3	1,116.00		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	9	79.75	30	1,684.62
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....			17	206.01
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....	10	3,359.00	4	959.00
Sales.....	144	21,967.143	68	12,041.42
School land sales.....	79	12,316.534	46	6,874.69
Special grants.....	26	980.373	12	714.113
Yukon Territory sales.....		89.20		
Total.....	2,889	468,624.45	2,093	325,467.71

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Battleford			65	71				
Brandon	1	3						
Calgary					120	179		
Dauphin	35	74			306	271		
Edmonton			31	37	18	25		
Estevan								
Grand Prairie			40	66				
Humboldt							11	8
Kamloops					20	59		
Lethbridge			69	41	52	69		
Medicine Hat.....			135	179				
Moose Jaw.....								
New Westminster.....					26	18		
Peace River.....			80	98				
Prince Albert.....			13	25				
Regina.....					57	57		
Red Deer.....								
Saskatoon			70	116				
Swift Current.....			115	97				
Winnipeg.....	79	119						
Yorkton			49	73				
Total	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8

Number of entries for Jan. 1912..... 1685
Number of entries for Jan. 1913..... 1382

Net decrease for Jan., 1913..... 303

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8
February.....
March.....
April.....
May.....
June.....
July.....
August.....
September.....
October.....
November.....
December.....
Total.....	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	3	27	37	1	68
“ Quebec.....	.....	5	18	.....	23
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
“ Prince Edward Island.....	1	2	2	1	6
“ Manitoba.....	16	14	5	.....	35
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	95	5	.....	100
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	38	.....	39
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Persons who had previous entry.....	23	114	100	.....	237
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	3	1	.....	5
Americans.....	12	153	154	2	321
English.....	6	83	64	2	155
Scotch.....	2	6	17	2	27
Irish.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
French.....	3	11	4	.....	18
Belgians.....	2	3	2	.....	7
Swiss.....	1	1	2	.....	3
Italians.....	1	.....	2	1	5
Roumanians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Syrians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Germans.....	.....	16	17	.....	34
Austro-Hungarians.....	27	48	38	.....	113
Hollanders.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	2	5	.....	7
Icelanders.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Swedes.....	4	13	.....	1	37
Norwegians.....	.....	15	16	.....	31
Russians.....	8	35	28	.....	71
Turks.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	1	1	1	.....	3
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Egyptians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeks.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jamaican.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jews.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	115	657	599	11	1382

Number of souls represented by above entries—3,002

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

WHARF, MASSETT, B.C.

Wharf, Massett, B.C. Name of contractor, Wm. Geo. Gillett, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 27, 1913. Amount of contract, \$4,875.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.50 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	4.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Engineman for piledriver....	5.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	7.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	10.00 " 10 "

**PILE AND TIMBER DECKING WHARF,
SHUTTY BENCH, B.C.**

Pile and timber decking wharf, Shutty Bench, B.C. Name of contractor, Wm. English, Kaslo, B.C. Date of contract, January 28, 1913. Amount of contract, \$5,400.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.00 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 10 "
Engineman for pile-driver....	4.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	5.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 10 "

WHARF, BIG BAY POINT, ONT.

Wharf, Big Bay Point, Ont. Name of contractor, Henry Hickey, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, January 30, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trades or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$4.00 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "

**WHARF, STE. GENEVIEVE DE BASTICAN,
QUE.**

Wharf, Ste. Genevieve de Bastican, Que. Name of contractor, The Lauzon Engineering Company, Ltd., Lévis, Que. Date of contract, February 1, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,289.05.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages Not less than the following rate:		
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00	pr. day of 10 hrs.	
Carpenters	2.25	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	4.00	" 10 "	

POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Post office, St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, Rhodes, Curry Company, Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, February 3, 1913. Amount of contract, \$381,850.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages : Not less than the following rate:		
Carpenters.....	\$3.00	per day of 9 hours	
Stonecutters. (freestone).....	0.45	p. hr., 9 h. pr. day	
Stonecutters (granite).....	0.39	" 9 "	
Bricklayers.....	0.45	" 9 "	
Masons	0.45	" 9 "	
Plasterers.....	0.45	" 9 "	
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00	per day of 9 hours	
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00	" 9 "	
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50	" 9 "	
Electricians	2.25	" 9 "	
Structural steel workers.....	0.33½	p. h., 9 h. pr. day	
Builders' labourers.....	2.50	per day of 9 hours	
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75	" 9 "	
Driver with 1 horse & cart....	3.00	" 9 "	
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	5.00	" 9 "	

PUBLIC BUILDING, STE. THERESE, QUE.

Public building, Ste. Thérèse, Que. Names of contractors, Jos. Lalonde, and O. B. Lafleur & Son, Lachute, Que. Date of contract, February 4, 1913. Amount of contract, \$18,450.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:		
Carpenters.....	\$2.50	per day of 9 hrs.	
Stonecutters.....	3.60	" 8 "	
Bricklayers.....	4.50	" 9 "	
Masons	4.00	" 9 "	
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50	" 9 "	
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00	" 9 "	
Plasterers.....	4.00	" 9 "	
Sheet metal workers.....	3.00	" 9 "	
Electricians.....	2.25	" 9 "	
Builders labourers.....	2.25	" 9 "	
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75	" 9 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00	" 9 "	
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50	" 9 "	

CONSTRUCTION OF TWO LANDING PIERS,
RIVER BASTICAN, QUE.

Construction of two landing piers River Bastican, Que. Name of contractor, Onesime Poliquin, Portneuf, Que. Date of contract, February 4, 1913. Amount of contract, \$17,299.78.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:		
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00	pr. day of 10 hrs.	
Carpenters.....	2.25	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	2.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75	" 10 "	
Dredge captain	90.00	p. mo. and board	
" engineer	80.00	" "	
" fireman	35.00	" "	
" craneman	65.00	" "	
Scowmen and deckhands.....	30.00	" "	
Tug captain.....	60.00	" "	
" engineer.....	65.00	" "	
" fireman.....	35.00	" "	
Cook (male).....	30.00	" "	
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	pr. day of 10 hrs.	
Driver with 1 horse & cart....	2.25	" "	
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	4.00	" "	

RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF WHARF
AT HEAD OF ST. PETER'S BAY, ONT.

Reconstruction and repair of wharf at head of St. Peter's Bay, Ont. Name

of contractor, The Annandale Lumber Company, Ltd., Annadale, P.E.I. Date of contract, February 5, 1913. Amount of contract, \$3,993.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenters.....	\$2.50 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Enginman for pile-driver.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, PROVIDENCE BAY, ONT.

Wharf, Providence Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, E. V. H. White, Burlington, Ont. Date of contract, February 6, 1913. Amount of contract, \$21,480.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foremen carpenter.....	\$3.50 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.75 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.75 " 10 "
" helpers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Enginman for pile driver.....	3.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon..	4 00 " 10 "

WHARF, WINDSOR, ONT.

Wharf, Windsor, Ont. Name of contractor, A. E. Ponsford, St. Thomas, Ont. Date of contract, February 17, 1913. Amount of contract, \$47,809.41.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman mixing concrete.....	\$0.35 p. hr., 9 hr. p. day
" laying concrete.....	0.35 " 9 " "
" stone crushers.....	0.35 " 9 " "
Foreman carpenter.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Carpenters.....	0.32 " 9 " "
Blacksmiths.....	0.30 " 9 " "
" helpers.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Timekeeper.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Quarrymen.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.50 pr. day of 9 hrs.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " " 9 "

BREAKWATER, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Breakwater, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, Thunder Bay Contracting Company, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, February 18, 1913. Amount of contract, \$522,041.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenters.....	\$50c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Carpenters.....	40c " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	46c " 10 "
" helpers.....	29½ " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	30c " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	30c " 10 "
" stone crushers.....	\$120 p. mo., 12 hrs. p. day
Masons.....	60c p. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Quarrymen.....	2.25c per day of 10 hrs.
Powderman.....	35c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Enginman for pile-driver....	40c " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	\$4.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.	3.00 " 10 "

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO PUBLIC BUILDING, OSHAWA, ONT.

Alterations and additions to public building, Oshawa, Ont. Name of con-

tractor, S. F. Whitham, Belleville, Ont.
Date of contract, February 20, 1913.
Amount of contract, \$5,194.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Stonecutters	\$4.50 per day of 10 hrs.
Bricklayers	4.00 " 10 "
Masons	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.50 " 10 "
Plasterers	4.00 " 10 "
Lathers	2.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	3.00 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2.50 " 10 "
Structural iron workers	2.50 " 10 "
Electricians	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	2.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	4.50 " 10 "
Drivers with 2 horses & scraper .....	.50 " 10 "

FITTINGS FOR PUBLIC BUILDING, GRAND FORKS, B.C.

Post office, customs and inland revenue fittings for public building, Grand Forks, B.C. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, February 24, 1913. Amount of contract, \$3,845.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair

and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decisions shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any merchants, labourers or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signature of both parties to them during the month of February, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Erection of a Rest House for the Intercolonial Railway at Riviere du Loup, Quebec. Date of contract, February 1, 1913. Amount of contract,

\$2,850. Contractor, "Ernest Dionne," of Trois Pistoles, County of Temiscouata, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00
Carpenters	2.25
Masons	3.50
Bricklayers	4.50
Concrete masons	3.50
Joiners.....	2.50
Builder's labourers	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Plumbers and steamfitters....	3.00
Painters and glaziers.....	2.25
Drivers with horse & cart....	2.25
Drivers with 2 horses & wagon	4.00
Timekeeper	2.00
Water boy.....	0.75
Watchman	1.50

Erection of a Standard Sand House at Riviere du Loup, County of Temiscouata, Quebec, on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, February 1, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,477. Contractor, Polycarpe Ouellet, of Riviere du Loup, County of Temiscouata, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Foreman carpenters.	\$3.00
Carpenters.....	2.25
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths	2.50
Structural iron workers.....	3.33
Steamfitters.....	3.00
Boilermakers.....	2.50
Painters.....	2.25
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.25
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00
Timekeeper	2.00
Water boy.....	0.75
Watchman.....	1.50

Cork insulation of the roof of the Intercolonial Railway passenger car repair shop at Moncton, New Brunswick. Date of contract, February 6, 1913. Amount of contract, \$9,076.29. Contractors, The Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ontario.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	4.00
Labourers.....	1.50

Erection of addition to the Freight Car Repair Shop at Moncton, New Brunswick, Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, February 10, 1913. Amount of contract, \$104,500. Contractors, Rhodes, Curry Company, Limited, of Amherst, N.S.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	\$5.00
Concrete men.....	1.75
Masons.....	3.50
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Carpenters.....	2.25
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Structural steel workers.....	3.33
Steamfitters.....	2.50
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50
Roofers (pitch and gravel)....	2.00
Painters.....	2.25
Steam derrick engineer.....	3.00
" fireman.....	1.75
Driver with 1 horse & cart....	2.50
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	4.00
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Watchman.....	1.50
Water boy.....	0.75

Supply and installation of Vacuum Car Cleaning Plants for the Intercolonial Railway at St. John and Monc-

ton, New Brunswick. Date of contract, February 12, 1913. Amount of contract, plant at St. John, N.B., \$3,125; plant at Moncton, N.B., \$3,727. Contractors, The Bennett and Wright Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ontario.

AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates :
Electricians and wiremen.....	\$2.25 per day of 9 hours
Machinists.....	0.30 pr. h., 9 hrs. p. day
Carpenters.....	3.00 per day of 9 hours
Pipefitters.....	4.05 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.05 " 9 "
Moulders.....	5 " 9 "
Machineman.....	0.30 p. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Labourers.....	1.75 per day of 9 hours

AT MONCTON, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate
Electricians and wiremen.....	\$3.00 pr. day of 10 hours
Machinists.....	2.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Pipefitters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Moulders.....	2.50 " 10 "
Machinemen.....	2.50 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

Construction of a line of railway at or near Ste. Agathe des Monts station towards the township of Howard, in the County of Argenteuil, passing near Lake St. Joseph and St. Mary in a southerly direction; not exceeding fifteen miles. Date of subsidy agreement, February 1, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, Central Railway Company of Canada.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours.
Stonecutters.....	\$4.25
Masons.....	4.00
Quarrymen.....	1.75
Rock drillers.....	2.00
Steam drillers.....	2.25
Blasters.....	2.25
Tracklayers.....	2.00
Carpenters.....	2.50
Labourers.....	1.75
Blacksmiths.....	2.75
" helpers.....	2.00
Steam shovel engineer.....	3.00
" " craniman.....	2.50
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.50
Locomotive engineer.....	3.00
Firemen.....	2.00
Machinists.....	2.80
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50

Post Office Department.

During the month of January, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Fair Wages Schedule.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,099 73
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	113 95
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	1,606 55
Making and repairing Post Office Scales.....	249 50
Supplying mail bags.....	2,020 00
Repairing mail bags.....	2,252 93
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	5,055 05
Repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel Receipts, and Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes.....	160.60
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	96 00
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	12,735 13

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JANUARY, 1913.

	January 1913	January 1912	Increase	Percentage of increase or decrease
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	\$ 509,100	\$ 5,900	\$ 503,200	.....
QUEBEC—				
Montreal.....	458,600	272,490	186,110	68.0
Maisonneuve.....	88,000	41,750	46,250	110.7
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	91,100	78,135	12,965	16.0
Kingston.....	5,210	110	5,105	.....
Peterborough.....	5,400	3,035	2,635	75.0
Toronto.....	1,276,084	774,165	501,919	65.0
Hamilton.....	151,500	144,800	6,700	4.0
Welland.....	15,310	7,735	7,575	98.0
Brantford.....	18,375	36,725	18,350*	49.0*
Guelph.....	6,350	650	5,700	876.0
Berlin.....	28,250	7,950	20,300	255.0
London.....	13,910	18,717	4,807*	25.0*
Windsor.....	25,925	22,500	3,425	15.0
Sudbury.....	3,300	2,500	800	32.0
Port Arthur.....	7,650	15,130	7,480*	49.0*
Fort William.....	273,300	455,450	182,150*	139.0*
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	382,100	349,400	32,700	9.0
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	71,450	23,180	48,270	208.0
Moosejaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon.....	68,420	13,880	54,540	392.0
Swift Current.....	341,814	.....	.....	.....
Prince Albert.....	4,950	225	4,725	2,100.0
Yorkton.....	5,100	.....	.....	.....
Weyburn.....	300	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA—				
Edmonton.....	241,815	83,600	158,215	189.0
Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lethbridge.....	123,200	9,205	113,995	1,235.0
Macleod.....	3,000	15,690	12,690*	80.0*
Red Deer.....	1,700	1,450	250	17.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Vancouver.....	1,950,044	700,377	1,249,667	178.0
Victoria.....	415,980	319,885	96,095	30.0
New Westminster.....	33,725	111,288	77,563*	69.0
Point Grey.....	67,500	51,500	16,500	32.0
South Vancouver.....	58,530	157,075	98,545*	62.0
Nanaimo.....	6,300	13,000	6,700	51.0

*Decrease. Note.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Brantford, London, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.; Macleod, Alta.; New Westminster, South Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 485 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of February, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 85 were fatal and 400 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were 100 fatal and 391 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 491, and in February, 1912, there were 66 fatal and 325 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 391. The number of fatal accidents recorded in February was therefore fifteen less than in January and nineteen more than in February, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in February was nine more than in January and 75 more than in February, 1912. Altogether, there were six fewer industrial accidents recorded in February than in January and 94 more than in February, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	7	4	11
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	11	20	31
Mining.....	12	12	24
Railway construction.....	8	7	15
Building Trades.....	5	24	29
Metal Trades.....	9	140	149
Woodworking Trades.....	1	17	18
Printing and Allied Trades.....		1	1
Clothing.....		1	1
Textiles.....		2	2
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	1	2	3
Leather.....			
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	17	83	100
Electric Railway Service.....	1	5	6
Navigation.....	1	13	14
Miscellaneous.....	1	13	14
Public Employees.....	2	20	22
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	1	16	17
Unskilled Labour.....	8	20	28
Total.....	85	400	485

Record by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture.—There were seven fatal and four non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with three fatal and six non-fatal accidents in January, 1913, and three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. Of the fatal accidents, two each were caused by falling trees and by falls, and one each by flying material, machinery and a runaway. Two of the non-fatal accidents were caused by being thrown from a wagon, one each by being struck by a street car, and by being kicked by a horse.

Lumbering.—There were eleven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with six fatal and twenty-one non-fatal accidents in January, and one fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. Five lumber-yard employees were killed while loading lumber as the result of a train running into cars being loaded; three bushmen were killed by falling trees, and one each by livestock, machinery, and a runaway. Eight of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falling logs and trees, four by machinery, two each by flying material, and by being struck by a train, and one each by being scalded by steam, hot pulp, and by being struck by an axe.

Mining.—There were twelve fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents recorded during February, compared with fifteen fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents in January, and six fatal and twenty-eight non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. Five of the fatal accidents were caused by falling material, and two each were due to falls, explosion of dynamite, machinery, and one by drowning in flume of mine. Three of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, two each by mine cars, falls, flying material, falling material, and one by the explosion of gas.

Railway construction.—There were eight fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during February, compared with seven fatal and five non-fatal accidents in January, and fourteen fatal and nineteen non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. Five men were killed by the explosion of dynamite, three by being buried under falling earth. The seven non-fatal accidents were caused by premature explosions of dynamite.

Building trades.—There were five fatal and twenty-four non-fatal accidents recorded during February, compared with two fatal and twenty-eight non-fatal accidents in January, and two fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. Four of the fatal accidents were due to falls and one to elec-

trication. Nineteen of the non-fatal accidents were due to falls, three by falling material, and two to machinery.

Metal trades.—There were nine fatal and one hundred and forty non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with four fatal and eighty-seven non-fatal accidents in January, and three fatal and ninety-seven non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. Three each of the fatal accidents were caused by electrocution and falls, two by falling material, and one by being crushed by machinery. Of the non-fatal accidents, forty-eight were caused by contact with machinery and tools, thirty-six by falling material, nineteen by falls, thirteen were due to burning by molten metal, ten by flying material, five by explosions of gas, four were due to scalding by steam and burning by acid, and one by stepping on a nail, by being struck by a car, and one by being strained while lifting heavy material.

Woodworking trades.—There were one fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with twenty-one non-fatal in January, and one fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. The fatality was caused by being crushed by an elevator. Twelve of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery; two each by falls and falling material, and one by being scalded by steam.

Printing.—There was one non-fatal accident recorded during February, compared with one non-fatal accident in January, and none in February, 1912. The accident was caused by contact with a press.

Clothing.—There was one non-fatal accident, compared with none in January, and three in February, 1912. The accident was caused by getting hand caught in a machine.

Textile.—There were two non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with three in January, and five in February, 1912. Both accidents were caused by machinery.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality
Agriculture :—				
Farmer	Belleville, Ont.	Feb. 6	1	Struck by a falling tree
"	North River, P. E. I.	" 22	1	Struck by bursting fly-wheel
"	Onemee, Ont.	" 7	1	Fell from load of wood
"	Elmira, Ont.	" 17	1	Struck by a falling tree
"	Cudworth, Sask.	" 5	1	Entangled in a machine
"	Brockville, Ont.	" 8	1	Thrown from overturned load
Farmhand	Cobourg, Ont.	" 13	1	Crushed by wagon in a runaway
Logging :—				
Chopper	Meaford, Ont.	" 11	1	Struck by a falling tree
Teamster	Trout Lake, Ont.	" 18	1	Kicked by a horse
"	Garden Bay, Ont.	" —	1	Crushed by logs
Sawmill employee	St. Agnes, Que.	" —	1	Mangled by a saw
"	Port Moody, B. C.	" 27	5	Struck by a train while loading cars
Logging	St. Christine de Dorchester, Q.	" 3	1	Struck by falling tree
"	Norton, N. B.	" 3	1	Run over by wagon
Mining :—				
Miner	Stellarton, N. S.	" 5	1	Fell down mine shaft
"	Roslyn, B. C.	" 17	1	Crushed by fall of rock
"	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 14	1	Crushed by falling coal
"	Gowganda, Ont.	" 20	2	Explosion of dynamite
"	Cobalt, Ont.	" 22	1	Struck by a falling cross-head
"	"	" 16	1	Fall—staging collapsed
"	"	" 18	1	Struck by a cage in mine
Quarryman	Vinemount, Ont.	" 21	1	Crushed by dipper of steam shovel
Miner	Nanaimo, B. C.	" 5	1	Fall of rock
"	Thorburn, N. S.	" 7	1	Fall of coal
"	Siwash Creek, B. C.	" 19	1	Drowned
Railway Construction :—				
Contractor	Kingsclear, N. B.	" 5	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
Labourers	Red Rock, Ont.	" 13	2	Explosion of dynamite
"	Louis Creek, B. C.	" 19	1	"
"	Montreal, Que.	" 14	2	Buried under earth as the result of trench covering in
"	Cherrywood, Ont.	" 20	1	Explosion of dynamite
"	Sooke Lake, B. C.	" 18	1	Buried in landslide
Building Trades :—				
Carpenter	Glen Miller, Ont.	" 6	1	Drowned
"	Todd Inlet, B. C.	" 13	1	Electrocuted
Ironworker	Burlington, Ont.	" 14	1	Fell from scaffold
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 4	1	Fell down shaft of hoist apparatus
"	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 24	1	By a fall
Metal Trades :—				
Lineman	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	1	Electrocuted
"	Chatham, Ont.	" 10	1	"
"	Quebec, Que.	" 24	1	Fell from a pole
Metal worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 13	1	Struck by a piece of metal
Steel works employee	Hamilton	" 14	1	Crushed by a locomotive
Foundrymen	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 12	2	Fall—scaffold gave way
Power-house employee	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 8	1	Struck by piece of metal
Surveyor (Power Co.)	Centreville, Ont.	" 28	1	Electrocuted

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Num- ber	Cause of Fatality
<i>Woodworking Trades:</i> Woodworker	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 24	1	Crushed by an elevator
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation:</i> Butcher	Campden, Ont.	"	1	Blood poisoning as the result of being pierced by a knife
<i>Steam Railway Service</i> Conductor	Windsor, Ont.	"	1	Crushed between cars
Engineer	Montreal, Que.	"	9	Collision
Fireman	Cochrane	"	12	Rear-end collision
"	Meadows, Man.	"	8	Deraillment
"	Poplar Point, Man.	"	12	Collision
Brakeman	Mimico, Ont.	"	1	Crushed between cars
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	8	Crushed by cars
"	Wyoming, Ont.	"	9	Crushed between cars
"	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	"	4	"
Yardman	Fort William, Ont.	"	4	Run over by a car
"	"	"	5	Run over by a locomotive
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	20	"
"	Farnham, Que.	"	24	Run over by train
Sectionman	Mount Forest, Ont.	"	1	Struck by a train
Towerman	Leamington, Ont.	"	14	Crushed by cars
Employee	Pine River, Man.	"	8	Drowned—fell into well
"	White Rock, B.C.	"	17	Explosion of dynamite
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i> Inspector	Winnipeg, Man.	"	15	1 Struck elevator weight
<i>Navigation—</i> Fireman	Van Anda, B.C.	"	4	1 Drowned—fell overboard
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i> Teamster	Victoria, B.C.	"	8	1 Run over by wagon
<i>Public Employees—</i> Civic foreman	Regina, Sask.	"	3	1 Crushed under falling load of poles
" fireman	Maisonneuve, Que.	"	8	1 Thrown from wagon
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i> Flax mill employee ..	Arthur, Ont.	"	25	1 Mangled by machine
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	"	4	1 Struck by a crane
"	Edmonton, Alta.	"	1	1 Crushed between cars
"	Quebec, Que.	"	24	1 Crushed under falling machinery
"	Montreal, Que.	"	11	2 Premature explosion of dynamite
"	"	"	9	1 Crushed by falling pile of coal
"	Brilliant, B.C.	"	20	2 Premature explosion of dynamite

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were one fatal and two non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with five non-fatal accidents in January, and two non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. The fatality was caused by being pierced with a knife. One of the non-fatal accidents was caused by getting cut with a knife and the other by getting hit by a piece of ice.

Steam railway service.—There were seventeen fatal and eighty-three non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with forty-three fatal and 114 non-fatal accidents in January and fifteen fatal and eighty non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. Six of the fatalities were caused by being crushed between cars, four by being run over, three were due to collisions, one each to a derailment, by being struck by a train, drowning as the result of falling into a well, and an explosion of dynamite. Twenty-eight railway employees were injured as the result of either falling or jumping from cars and locomotives, thirteen by collisions, ten each by being crushed between cars, and falling material, seven by machinery and tools, six by being struck by trains and locomotives, four by being struck by flying material, one each by a derailment, by stepping on a nail, and by striking object when passing same.

Electric-railway service.—There were one fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with two non-fatal accidents in January, and one fatal and six non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. The fatality was caused by a falling weight. Four of the non-fatal accidents were caused by collisions, and one by a falling elevator.

Navigation.—There were one fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with two fatal and fourteen non-fatal accidents in January, and one fatal and three non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. The fatality, a drowning, was caused by falling overboard. Seven of the fatal accidents

were caused by falling material, and five by being struck by hoisted cargo.

Miscellaneous transport.—There were one fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with two fatal and fifteen non-fatal accidents in January, and four fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. The fatality was caused by being run over by a wagon. Nine of the non-fatal accidents were caused by collision with other vehicles and street cars, two by falling material, one each by a kick of a horse, and by being strained as the result of lifting material.

Public employees.—There were two fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with two fatal and thirteen non-fatal accidents in January, and three fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. One of the fatalities was caused by falling material, and one by being thrown from a wagon. Of the non-fatal accidents, nine occurred to firemen, five of whom received injuries as the result of collisions of fire apparatus and street cars, one was due to the upsetting of a fire-wagon, one by falling debris, one by being overcome by smoke, and one as the result of the bursting of a fire extinguisher. Accidents occurring to other classes of civic employees were: five labourers were overcome by gas fumes in a trench, two each were injured by assault by thugs, and by being struck by an automobile, and one each by a fall and the explosion of gas.

Miscellaneous skilled trades.—There were one fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with five fatal and four non-fatal accidents in January, and three fatal and ten non-fatal accidents in February, 1910. The fatality was due to getting caught in machinery. Seven of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls, two by elevators, and one each by an explosion of gas, gasoline, and flying material.

Unskilled labour.—There were eight

fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents recorded in February, compared with eight fatal and twenty-four non-fatal accidents in January, and eight fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in February, 1912. Four of the fatalities were caused by explosions of dynamite, two by fall-

ing material, and one each by being struck by a crane, and by being crushed between cars. Of the non-fatal accidents, seven were caused by falling material, six by explosions of dynamite, four by falls, three by machinery, and one by being struck by cars.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during February, 1913:

Department of Mines.

Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1912, issued by the Department of Mines. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

A PRELIMINARY estimate of the mineral production in Canada during 1912 shows it to have been of a value of \$133,137,489. These figures, it may be stated, are based upon direct returns from mine and smelter operations but subject to revision. As was to be expected when it is considered that the mining output of 1911 was reduced by a considerable amount of account of extended labour disputes, the output for 1912 exceeded that of the previous year by \$29,906,495 or nearly twenty-nine per cent. Prior to 1912 the largest previous production was in 1910 compared with which, however, the figures for the year just concluded show an increase of \$26,243,866. It will thus be seen that the Canadian mineral industry in 1912 has had the most successful year in its history. In a widespread and substantial development of the country's mineral resources the only new camp of importance to contribute to the year's output was Porcupine, the gold production of which was about one and three-quarter million dollars. A slight scarcity of la-

bour was reported, particularly in connection with the asbestos and clay working industries. There were comparatively few labour disputes to interfere with the output, the principal difficulties being a dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island, beginning in September, and a strike at Porcupine toward the latter part of the year. The total coal and gold production were but slightly affected thereby. A substantial increase in price in most of the metals, which took place early in the year and continued throughout, had a very important bearing on the year's operations and contributed largely to the increased value of the output.

A feature of particular interest during the year has been the continued and extended development of ore reserves. The satisfactory results from these operations, particularly in the case of the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury district, the Porcupine gold ores of Ontario and a number of the copper and lead deposits of British Columbia, point to much greater annual outputs in the future. Extension of ore smelting and refining facilities and in a number of cases special improvements in methods of practice have also been important factors in the year's operations. The following table shows the mineral production of Canada by Provinces during 1912, also a comparative statement for 1911:—

PROVINCE.	1911		1912	
	Value of Production	Per cent of Total	Value of Production	Per cent of Total
	\$	%	\$	%
Nova Scotia.....	15,409,397	14 '93	18,843,324	14 '15
New Brunswick.....	612,830	0 '59	806,584	0 '61
Quebec.....	9,304,717	9 '01	11,675,682	8 '77
Ontario.....	42,796,162	41 '46	51,023,134	38 '33
Manitoba.....	1,791,772	1 '74	2,314,922	1 '74
Saskatchewan.....	636,706	0 '62	909,934	0 '68
Alberta.....	6,662,673	6 '46	12,110,960	9 '10
British Columbia.....	21,299,305	20 '63	29,555,323	22 '20
North West Territories.....	4,707,432	4 '56	5,887,626	4 '42
Dominion.....	103,220,994	100 '00	133,127,489	100 '00

It will be seen that Ontario is still the largest contributor to the total with thirty-eight per cent., British Columbia coming next with twenty-two per cent. The only change in order of magnitude of output since 1911 was that Alberta, the production of which fell below that of Quebec in that year on account of its restricted coal output, took its previous position again in 1912.

Of the total production in 1912 nearly forty-six per cent. is credited to the metals and fifty-four per cent. to non-metallic products. With the exception of petroleum, every important mineral mined in Canada showed an increased production in 1912, in so far as value was concerned. The gold production of 1912 is estimated at approximately \$12,559,443, which, compared with the 1911 production, \$9,781,077, shows an increase of \$2,778,366. The British Columbia production in 1912 was \$5,167,390, of which the placer production, as estimated by the Provincial Mineralogist, was \$500,000, smelter recoveries and bullion obtained from milling ores being valued at \$4,667,390. The main feature of the year was the large increase from Ontario due to the commencement of operations by several mills in the Porcupine district, the Province producing \$1,745,292 as against \$42,625 in 1911. The exports of gold-bearing dust, nuggets, gold in ore, etc., in 1912 were valued at \$10,014,654. In quantity there was a slight

decrease in the silver production in 1912, returns to date showing a production of 31,931,710 fine ounces, an apparent falling off of 627,334 ounces, but due to the increased price, the value shows an increase from \$17,355,272 in 1911 to \$19,425,656 in 1912 or \$2,078,384. Of the 1912 production 29,190,122 ounces were from Ontario, 2,651,118 from British Columbia, the increases being from British Columbia and the Yukon.

The total shipments of ore and concentrates from the Cobalt district and adjacent mines were about 29,116 tons, containing approximately 25,684,082 ounces, in addition to which 4,773,878 ounces were shipped as bullion. There is practically no recovery of refined copper in Canada and the production is represented by the copper contents of smelter products, matte, blister-copper, etc., together with the amount of copper contained in ores exported, estimated as recoverable. The total production on this basis in 1912 was 77,775,600 pounds, valued at \$12,709,311, as compared with 55,648,011 pounds valued at \$6,886,998 in 1911, an increase in quantity of 22,127,589 pounds and in value of \$5,822,313. Quebec Province is credited with a production of 3,225,523 pounds as against 2,436,190 pounds in 1911. British Columbia had a record output of 50,526,816 pounds, having had a year of uninterrupted smelter operations free from strikes and other disturbances.

The total production of lead in 1912 was 35,763,476 pounds, valued at \$1,-597,554, or an average of 4.467 cents per pound, the average wholesale or producers' price of pig lead in Montreal for the year. In 1911 the production was 23,784,969 pounds, valued at \$827,-717. The shipments were practically all from British Columbia mines in 1912, a small shipment being made from Ontario mines. Towards the close of the year the North American smelter at Kingston, Ontario, started operations.

The mining and smelting of nickel-copper ores in the Sudbury district of Ontario was carried on with greatly increased output during 1912.

Complete returns of iron ore production have not yet been received but shipments from Canadian mines in 1912 were probably about 175,000 tons.

The total shipments of asbestos in 1912 exceeded those of 1911 by at least five per cent., it being probable that complete returns will show a somewhat higher production and shipments than the figures given. Shipments were confined to the mines of the Black Lake and Thetford districts, those at East Broughton remaining idle. Operators report that they were handicapped by shortage of labour, but since market prices and conditions have greatly improved, 1913 promises to be a very successful year.

With the exception of a partial interruption of work, on Vancouver Island during the last three months of the year due to a dispute of coal miners, coal mining was actively prosecuted in all important coal mining districts during 1912. Thus in contrast with 1911 when the output was seriously reduced by a long continued strike in Southern Alberta and British Columbia the production in 1912 shows a very large increase. The total production of coal during the past year comprising sales and shipments, colliery consumption, and coal used in making coke, etc., was 14,-699,953 short tons, valued at \$36,349,299 as against 11,323,388 tons valued at \$26,467,646 in 1911 and 12,909,152 tons valued at \$30,909,779 in 1910. The 1912

production exceeded all former outputs. Nova Scotia shows an increase of nearly 8 per cent., British Columbia an increase of over 26 per cent., though not quite up to the 1910 production, Alberta an increase of about 128 per cent. over 1911, and 19 per cent. over 1910. The other Provinces show comparatively little change.

Telegraph Statistics.

Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the Year Ended June 30, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

An amendment to the Railway Act passed in 1911 requires telegraph companies to make returns respecting operations. Reports were received from fourteen companies out of fifteen doing business in Canada. The statistics compiled by the Department of Railways and Canals relate entirely to companies engaged in the commercial telegraph business and have no reference to railway telegraph interests. The revenue from operation for the year ended June 30, 1912, amounted to \$5,216,170.92. These figures relate wholly to Canadian business except in the case of the Canadian Union Telegraph Company where an arbitrary assignment was made of operations in regard to the Canadian end of the business. Of the total revenue the Canadian Pacific Railway Company claim \$3,009,767.84 as their share,—the Great North Western being the next highest with \$1,161,414.92.

The public service of telegraph companies operating in Canada was represented in the transmission of 9,252,540 land messages and 768,559 cablegrams for the year ended June 30, 1912. The business of cable companies, as distinct from companies operating a land service, is reckoned in words rather than messages. In so far as the facts are not revealed in the number of cablegrams reported as having been handled by land companies, it was not found practicable for the purposes of this first report to ascertain the number of words transmitted through the cables which have a terminus in Canada. The lines

in Canada merely form a link between Great Britain, for example, and the United States. It may be possible for the current year to obtain statistics in relation to the volume of business transmitted in that way. The Pacific Cable Board, however, reported 2,131,376 words, as compared with 1,849,613 in the preceding year.

The total number of employees reported was 4,828. Of these, 2,579 were classified as operators, of whom 2,413 were males and 166 females. The salaries and wages paid during the year amounted to \$2,703,032.09, which was equal to 76.7 per cent. of the total operating expenses.

Telephone Statistics.

Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, published by the Department of Railways and Canals. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

The gross earnings returned for the year amounted to \$12,273,626.66. In 1911 they were \$10,068,220.03. This in-

crement of \$2,205,406.63 was in part due to larger business, and also in part to the fact that a greater number of companies reported in 1912. Operating expenses were reported as having been \$9,094,688.82, as compared with \$6,979,045.06 in the preceding year. Net earnings, as representing the difference between gross earnings and operating expenses, totalled \$3,178,937.84. Operating expenses were equal to 74 per cent. of gross earnings. In 1911 the ratio was 69.32. It has not been found possible to publish an analysis of either gross earnings or operating expenses, because of the absence of uniform methods of accounting. Many of the rural companies are conducted in such a way as to make the gathering of comparable details quite impracticable. Gross earnings were equal to \$33.09 per telephone in use, and \$13.79 per mile of wire. Operating expenses represented an average of \$24.52 per telephone, and \$10.22 per mile of wire. Gross earnings, operating expenses and net earnings were distributed among the Provinces as follows:—

PROVINCE.	Earnings.	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings.
Nova Scotia.....	434,711.18	308,126.88	126,584.30
New Brunswick.....	355,624.38	195,451.74	160,172.64
Prince Edward Island.....	35,929.89	30,968.74	4,961.15
Quebec.....	7,242,056.72	5,567,880.15	1,674,176.57
Ontario.....	649,515.76	377,261.42	272,254.34
Manitoba.....	1,360,042.67	1,096,998.41	263,044.26
Saskatchewan.....	517,559.18	299,588.66	217,970.52
Alberta.....	482,796.46	286,183.21	196,613.25
British Columbia.....	1,195,390.42	932,229.61	263,160.81
Total.....	12,273,626.66	9,094,688.82	3,178,937.84

The reports received for 1912 showed 889,572.17 miles of wire in use for telephone purposes throughout the Dominion. This was an increase of 201,843.67 over the mileage reported for 1911. In 1912 there were 370,884 telephones returned as being in use—an increase of 68,125 as compared with the preceding year.

The number of employees returned for the year 1912 was 12,783, as com-

pared with 10,425 in 1911. The aggregate of salaries and wages paid during the year was \$2,659,641.63. This sum represented an increase of \$1,744,005.49 over the preceding year. It is probable that this large increment is partly attributable to a closer compliance in 1912 than in 1911 with the requirements of the schedule relating to employees. Salaries and wages constituted 29.2 per cent. of operating expenses, which is a relatively low proportion.

Express Statistics.

Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, issued by the Department of Railways and Canals. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Gross receipts from the operation of express companies in Canada during 1912 were \$10,994,418.10. In 1911 they were \$9,913,018.31. The increase was therefore more than \$1,000,000. The operating revenue for the year was \$6,102,175.61, which represents the gross receipts after a deduction for express privileges—that is, the amount paid by express companies to railway, steamboat, and stage lines for the carrying of express matters. Operating expenses—they remain quite distinct from express privileges—had a total of \$880,120, which left a net operating revenue of \$1,222,055.61. After an addition of \$28,440.91 to this sum from outside operations the total was brought up to \$1,250,496.52. A deduction of \$87,488.58 was made for taxes. So far as Canadian Companies were concerned, the actual net revenue after deducting taxes was as follows:—

Dominion Express Company.....	\$645,288 49
Canadian Express Company.....	283,281 33
Canadian Northern Express Company..	192,496 25

The operating mileage in Canada as returned for the year was 30,445.57, as compared with 27,585.46 in 1911. In addition 19,120 miles was reported as attaching to outside operations, chiefly in connection with ocean-going steamers.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORT.**Department of Mines.**

Report of the Department of Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1912.

The report of the Inspector of Mines of Nova Scotia gives the returns of coal sold during the year 1912 compared with the returns for 1911 which were as follows:—

	1911	1912
Nova Scotia.....	2,108,665½	2,295,363
New Brunswick.....	541,591	653,938½
Newfoundland.....	184,195½	200,642
Prince Edward Island...	80,637	92,302½
Quebec.....	2,067,831½	2,159,005
United States.....	332,301	412,531
St. Pierre.....	9,024½	9,406½
Other Countries.....	1,992	91,825
Bunker.....	204,681	236,733½
Time Chartered Boats..	25,545	25,867½
	5,556,464	6,177,615

In Cape Breton County the production for the year 1912 was 5,197,601 tons, as compared with 4,736,026 for the year 1911. The largest producers were the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., with an output of 4,332,320, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., with an output of 821,165 tons.

In Pictou County the production for the year 1912 was 682,883 tons as compared with 727,944 tons for the year 1911. The principal producer was the Acadia Coal Co., Ltd., with an output of 439,476 tons.

In Cumberland County the production for the year was 632,809 tons as compared with 411,695 for 1911.

In Inverness County the production for the year 1912 was 289,704¼ tons as compared with 332,779 tons for 1911.

Accidents in the South Cape Breton district during the year under review numbered forty-nine, of which six were fatal. There were fifteen fatal accidents in the Cape Breton Northern district out of a total of thirty-one, which occurred during the year. In Pictou County there were twenty-three accidents, of which eight terminated fatally. There were no fatal accidents in the Inverness mine. Forty men were more or less injured. The report of accidents in the Cumberland district is for the quarter ended March 31, and shows forty-three accidents, of which five were fatal.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Labour and Industrial Statistics in Nebraska.

Industrial Survey of the Wage Earners, Labour Unions, Occupational Diseases, Industrial Accidents, Cost of Living, and General Labour Conditions of Nebraska. Bulletin No. 25, published by the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics. Nebraska, 1912.

In the aggregate Nebraska has 187,345 wage earners, of whom 145,694 are males and 41,340 are females, with 311 children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years. The average monthly wage of the male employees during 1912 was \$59.05, while the females averaged \$40.82, with the males working an average of nine and a quarter hours per day and the females working eight and a half per day. In the trades union group, consisting of 10,015 persons, the average monthly wage was \$84.24 with an average of nine hours constituting a day's labour.

For the year ended September 30, 1912, there were reported to the Bureau 318 industrial accidents, of which fifty-eight were fatal, thus giving an average of one accident for every working day with one death for every 5.3 days. The greatest number of fatalities were found to have occurred on the railroads.

From reports received from several industrial centres of the State the minimum cost of living for a family of five persons was \$57.22, which is just \$1.83 below the average wages of the male employees. General information is given in the report showing the number of wage earners in the various industries with average wages, hours, sanitary conditions, etc.

Labour Statistics and Factory Inspection in Washington.

Eighth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Factory Inspection of the State of Washington for 1911 and 1912. Olympia, 1912.

According to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Washington, the biennial period

of 1911-12 was marked by industrial and commercial depression. The lumber industry, which is probably the most important in the State, was more or less stagnant for most of the time. Many of the mills were shut down for months, while others operated on part time only. Toward the end of 1912, however, a revival was seen in this important industry which was reflected in other lines, and a prosperous outlook for the future is anticipated. In the agricultural sections of the State heavier crops than usual were harvested in 1912, and a good amount of employment was obtained from this source.

During the past few years conditions for employees have greatly improved since the State factory inspection law providing for a systematic investigation of industrial establishments came into force.

During the biennial period under review numerous small strikes occurred owing to demands for increase of wages. In most cases the increase was granted and all were settled without calling for State arbitration. No disputes of serious importance occurred and no public service was crippled by strikes during 1911 and 1912.

Recommendations to the Legislature are made in the report of the Commissioner of the Statistical Bureau, such recommendations dealing with factory steam-boat inspection, violation of the eight-hour law on public works, eight-hour law for women, payment of wages, inspection of bakeries, fire-escapes, boiler inspection, employment offices, industrial and other matters.

Free Employment Offices in Massachusetts.

The sixth annual report on the State Free Employment Offices for the year ended November 30, 1912, was recently submitted by the Director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. These offices are in operation respectively at Boston, Springfield and Fall River. The number of positions filled during the

year was 26,587, which shows a great increase over any one of the five years since the offices were established. The

following table shows how the positions were filled, with the classification of occupation and sex:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females.	Totals.
Agricultural pursuits.....	1,836	11	1,848
Professional service.....	44	4	48
Domestic and personal service.....	6,501	8,230	14,731
Trade and transportation.....	3,237	457	3,691
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	4,658	1,382	6,040
Apprentices.....	223	3	226
Total.....	16,500	10,087	26,587

A summary of the business of the three offices during the last five years

is given in the following table:—

CLASSIFICATION	Year Ending November 30					TOTAL.
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
Applications for employment.....	57,405	42,607	47,377	54,259	57,726	307,120
Offers of positions.....	32,654	41,540	51,082	58,172	74,089	304,399
Positions reported filled.....	14,955	17,741	20,574	21,158	26,587	116,525
Persons for whom positions were secured....	9,093	11,166	12,292	13,205	15,711	72,174
Persons applied for by employers.....	18,980	23,817	28,354	30,632	36,834	174,180

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports.—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, Part I, Canadian Trade, Imports Into and Exports From Canada. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Unrevised Monthly Statements of Imports entered for Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, December, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, Part IV, Miscellaneous Information. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Commissioner of Dominion Parks for the year ending March 31, 1912, Part V, Annual Report, 1912. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1912.

Catalogue of Maps, Plans and Charts in the Map Room of the Dominion Archives. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1912. Vol. II, Parts K-U. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Ontario Reports.—Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Pro-

vince of Ontario, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Supplementary Return from the Records of the Several Elections of East Middlesex, Muskoka and North Waterloo. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Fourth Annual Report of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province of Ontario, for year ended October 31st, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Saskatchewan Reports.—Annual Report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Saskatchewan for the Financial Year 1911-12. Regina: Government Printer, 1912.

British Columbia Reports.—Public Accounts for the Year Ended 31st March, 1912. Victoria: King's Printer, 1913.

Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1911. Victoria: King's Printer.

Preliminary Review and Estimate of Mineral Production, 1912, by Wm. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist. Victoria: King's Printer, 1913.

Great Britain.—Pauperism (England and Wales) Statement for December,

1912, by Herbert Lewis. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1913.

Report of the British Delegates to the International Opium Conference held at The Hague, December, 1911-January, 1912. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited.

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Inspection Committee of Trustee Savings Banks for the year ended 20th November, 1912. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1913.

Seventeenth Annual Report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, Part I. London: Wyman & Sons, 1912.

Reports to the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the Shops Act, 1912, as applied to Refreshment Premises. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

United States Reports.—Report of the Commission on Compensation for Industrial Accidents in Massachusetts. Boston: Wright & Potter, 1912.

Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Minnesota Bureau of Labour, 1911-12.

Massachusetts Labour Bulletin, 1912. Boston: Wright & Potter.

Others.—Statistique du Mouvement de la Population, Tome 1, 1907-1910 (France).

Special Report of the Bureau of Labour of Porto Rico.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Damages for Loss of Hand.—Employers' Liability.

A CASE which involved the question of the exact degree of expertness which can be reasonably expected and may be strictly exacted by an employer was that of an action for damages brought by an engineer against an employer at Montreal recently. The plaintiff was working a mechanical shovel and crane in connection with the enlarging of the city aqueduct at Verdun. On March 2 the plaintiff went up to tighten what are known as set screws on the brasses of the crane engine. Whilst he was thus engaged, he claimed, a foreman in the employ of the defendant company, and having charge of the execution of the works, set the engine in motion. The plaintiff's hand was caught in some gearing and torn off.

In support of his claim, plaintiff contended that the setting in motion of the engine was an act of gross carelessness and negligence on the part of the foreman. On the other hand defendant laid stress on the fact that the plaintiff was the one in charge of the engine, and that he was being paid high wages, as an expert workman. The most elementary prudence, it was claimed, in the case of such an expert hand, would have impelled him to shut off the steam before going up to make repairs. If he had only done this—which it was his duty to do—the accident could not possibly have happened, no matter who might have attempted, either wilfully or accidentally, to throw on the

engine lever. The evidence, however, showed that the work which the plaintiff had ascended to do, was a small affair, and that, under the circumstances he had not thought it necessary to shut off the steam, as the job would, in his opinion, be done in a minute or so. Moreover, when he went up to do the work there was nothing to make him think that the engine would be set in motion.

The jury, in disposing of the case, found the employer wholly at fault. The plaintiff had been permanently and almost totally disabled, and as he was a young man of some thirty-two years of age, the amount demanded was not excessive, considering the estimate made by him in the report of an actuary submitted in the case. Mr. Justice Saint Pierre, the trial judge, on motion of the defendant, reserved judgment. (*Pariseau vs. Haney.*)

Dismissal for Cutting Wrong Cloth not Justifiable.

In the Recorder's Court at Montreal action was brought against an employing Company by a tailor to recover wages and damages for having been dismissed without cause. On December 23 the plaintiff received some pieces of cloth and as there were no labels on them he mistook one grade for another and cut the wrong one, for doing which he was summarily dismissed. The employing Company admitted the first part of the plaintiff's claim, but pleaded that they were justified in dismissing the plaintiff on account of negligence and bad work, the case in point being a repetition of a similar mistake a few days before, on which occasion a warning was given to the plaintiff.

Mr. Recorder Geoffrion, in disposing of the case, held that the summary dismissal

sal without previous notice was not justified, the lack of tags on the cloth being the primary cause of the mistake. Judgment for \$24.00 less \$1.10 which had previously been paid was given. (*Gold vs. Elkins & Co., Ltd.*)

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

Another case in which the plaintiff claimed a dismissal without cause as the grounds for an action for damages was decided by Mr. Recorder Geoffrion at Montreal on February 18. The plaintiff was engaged at twenty dollars a week as a garment worker and was informed on November 15 that he was laid off for a week during which time stock-taking was going on. It was to recover this week's wages that the suit was entered, the employer having deducted the amount from his employees on account of the closing of the factory. The contention of the defendant was that the plaintiff's position was kept open for him several weeks; that he was not discharged and was notified that he was expected to go to work as usual.

It was held that it was necessary for the employer to stipulate that he would not give notice of stock-taking to his employees if he wanted to be relieved of the responsibility the law imposed on him by a temporary cessation of work during the closing of the factory. (*Smith vs. Kelle.*)

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.—Both Parties Negligent.—Damages Awarded.

A case arousing considerable amount of interest in labour circles was that of *Odina Frechette vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company* which was decided by a jury on February 20. The plaintiff was conductor of a Canadian Pacific Railway train which was in a collision on January 8, 1912, at St. Vincent de Paul, with a train running from Montreal to Quebec. Five people on the Quebec train were killed and the plaintiff was seriously injured. He brought an

action against the Company for \$25,000. Thirty-five witnesses were examined in the case and the following answers to each of the questions submitted by the Judge were unanimous:

1. Was the plaintiff injured, on or about the 8th January, 1912, while in the execution of his duties, in the employ of the defendant, as conductor on a train, as a result of a collision between this train and another of the defendant's trains stopped at the station at St. Vincent de Paul?

Answer: Yes.

2. In the affirmative, are the injuries serious and of a nature to permanently diminish plaintiff's earning capacity?

Answer: Yes.

3. What is the cause of this accident?

Answer: Defective condition of engine No. 102, the misunderstanding between the engineers and the failure of plaintiff to comply with rule 90.

4. Is the accident attributable to the act and negligence of the plaintiff or to the act and negligence of the defendant and its other employees?

Answer: We find plaintiff and defendant both guilty for the accident.

5. If you are of opinion that the collision is attributable to the act, the fault or negligence of the defendant or of its other employees, specify in what consists such act, such fault or such negligence?

Answer: This question is answered by replies Nos. 3 and 4.

6. If the accident is attributable to the act, the fault or the negligence of the plaintiff, specify in what consists such act, such fault or such negligence?

Answer: The answer to this question can be found in answer No. 3.

7. If the plaintiff has suffered damages, indicate for what amount, and if there is joint negligence specify what proportion to be borne by the defendant?

Answer: The plaintiff has suffered damages to the extent of \$20,000, but of this amount \$5,000 is to be borne by the plaintiff as his proportion.

8. If you award damages to the plaintiff, what amount do you award him for damages resulting from bodily injuries and what amount for the loss of his pension?

Answer: We award damages to plaintiff for bodily injuries to the amount of \$20,000, subject to the proportion mentioned in answer No. 7. As regards the loss for pension, this has been struck from the question.

Mr. Justice Malouin confirmed the verdict of the jury with costs against the Railway. (*Frechette vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

ONTARIO CASE.

Master and Servant. — Injury to Servant.

An action for compensation was brought against a contractor engaged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and also against the Company for injuries suffered by the plaintiff through alleged negligence of defendants. The plaintiff was working at the end of a tunnel beside the Canadian Pacific Railway, when a mass of rock and debris fell from above where he was working, injuring him to such an extent that his right leg had to be amputated. The work was being done under a contract made between the defendants for the building of a tunnel by McCormick and the excavation of approaches of a bridge on the Sudbury sub-division of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In defence the contractor contended that an arrangement was made whereby he was merely constituted a hiring and purchasing agent. The Company on the other hand contended that at the time of the injury the plaintiff was in the employ of the defendant McCormick as an individual employer and not in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the Company had not control or supervision over the work or methods used by the contractor.

The Court held that both defendants were liable to the plaintiff, regards especially being had to section 4 of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries' Act, R.S.O. Chap. 160. Damages were assessed at \$1,750 and judgement accordingly given against both defendants with costs. (*Dallontania vs. McCormick and Canadian Pacific Railway.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Injury and Death of Servant. — Judgment for Plaintiff in Action at Common Law Reversed by Court of Appeal.

An appeal to the Court of Appeal was made by the defendants, the Kelliher Lumber Company, from the judgment

in favour of the plaintiff in an action for damages for the death of a workman in the service of the defendants.

The deceased was employed as a fireman and conveyed fuel to the furnace by means of a carrier operated by a belt revolving a pulley attached to the main shaft of the engine. Occasionally these carriers would clog and cause the belt to be thrown off. On the day of the accident the chief engineer, whose duty it was to adjust the belt under such circumstances, was absent, and the deceased attempted to do his work and met with an accident which caused his death. In an action at common law the plaintiff recovered the judgment for \$1,500, which judgment was set aside by the Court of Appeal. The plaintiff then applied to the Court of Appeal to assess the demand under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. The Court refused to do so. In the Court of Appeal the judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Gallihier. The Court held that the accident which caused the death of the workman was an accident in the course of, and arising out of, his employment, for although his duty may not have included the act which he was performing when the accident occurred, it was an act done in the interest of his employer and in furtherance of the work which he was employed to do. Reference was made to the case of *Harding vs. Brynddu Colliery Company* (1911, 80 L.J.K.B. 1052) and also to *Barnes vs. Nunnery Colliery Company* (1912, 81, K.J.Q.B. 213). (*McCormack vs. Kelliher Lumber Company.*)

Action for Damages. — Negligence.

Alleging negligence on the part of his employers, a labourer was recently the plaintiff in an action for damages against the Adams Lumber Company, on account of an accident which occurred at one of the Company's sawmills at Chase, B.C., on May 18, 1911.

The plaintiff was employed as a general labourer, and while at work cleaning up the floor of the mill, he had his right leg caught by a saw and severed about

five inches above the ankle. He claimed that the saw was unguarded and that he was not given warning, and sued for \$10,000 damages under the criminal law, or, in the alternative, \$6,000 under the Employers' Liability Act.

In the defence it was contended that the accident was caused entirely through the plaintiff's carelessness. His action in using his feet to pile up the debris

from the boards was entirely unnecessary, as a scraper was supplied him for that purpose. It was also claimed that in accepting a payment of \$325 the plaintiff stopped any further proceedings.

After hearing the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict in favour of the defendant. (*Jamieson vs. Adams River Lumber Company.*)

LABOUR GAZETTE

APRIL, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL and labour conditions were generally better during March than during the previous month and compared favorably with March, 1912. A feature of the month was the severe weather experienced towards the end which disorganized traffic, and caused a cessation of work in several industrial establishments. Particularly was this the case in Quebec and Ontario where heavy floods resulted. The first part of March was cold and wintry. Later a thaw set in and agriculturists were preparing for spring operations. Farmers in some parts, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, were able to make good progress, but little was done in others except stock feeding, etc. The maple sugar season opened under unfavourable conditions, but improved later. Fishing was fairly quiet as is usual during March when preparations are being made for the coming season. The lumbering industry showed improvement, though from a general review of the season's work it would appear that the cut is not up to the average nor as large as was expected at the beginning of the season. The men have in most cases returned from the camps, the absence of snow rendering it impossible to move the logs. Mining outputs continued heavy and the open weather permitted extensive shipments. Some disputes in this industry were in progress, notably at Porcupine, Cobalt and in British Co-

lumbia. Manufacturers had a busy month and the various classes of skilled labour were better employed than is usual at this time of the year. Railway construction commenced to show activity after a dull season and considerable work was done. Railway employees were busy. Heavy snow storms caused a disorganization of freight traffic with consequent congestion. The building trades were quiet until the severe storm on March 21, which caused a demand for carpenters. The activity in this connection becomes more apparent as the spring approaches. The other trades were generally active, the woodworking industry in particular maintaining its previous briskness. Wholesale and retail trades showed a considerable improvement over February, especially in the first part of the month. Unskilled labour was not in great demand except in some of the larger industrial centres where excavation work in preparation for the season's building gave employment. Immigrants continued to arrive in large numbers.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 135.5 in March as compared with 135.4 in February and 134.8 in March, 1912. Increases in prices of furniture, crockery, animals and meats, and lumber were offset by declines in coke, grains and fodder, dairy products and vegetables.

Interruptions to Industry.

Manufacturing concerns were adversely affected by the unfavourable weather which occurred during March in many parts of Ontario and Quebec. Factories were forced to close down on account of high water, while the damage done by a severe wind storm on March 21 was serious. With regard to interruptions through labour unrest, a decrease in the number affecting industrial conditions was reported, those of the greatest importance being connected with the mining industry, particularly in the coal industry on Vancouver Island and the metal mining at Porcupine and Howe Sound, B.C.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during March, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Two general stores at Maitland, loss \$10,000; general departmental store at Springhill, loss \$30,000.

New Brunswick.—Corn meal plant at St. John, loss \$3,000.

Quebec.—Store at Chicoutimi, loss \$5,000; furniture factory at Megantic, loss \$50,000; at Montreal the following fires occurred: machinery plant, loss \$75,000; macaroni factory, loss \$60,000; furniture factory, loss \$3,000; paper waste factory, loss \$2,000; butcher shop, loss \$2,500; hunt club kennels and stables, loss \$10,000; steamship company's storage sheds, also stables, loss \$75,000; business block, loss \$150,000; upholstery shop, loss \$4,500; furniture store, loss \$4,000; wholesale grocery and liquor store, loss \$100,000.

Ontario.—Cheese factory at Boston, loss \$4,000; Post Office and general store at Centreville, loss sawmill and lumber at Delhi, loss \$12,000; printing plant at Erin, ; furrier and jewellery stores at Galt, loss \$3,500; drygoods, hardware and furniture stores at Madoc, loss \$20,000; paper mills at Merriton, loss \$40,000; business block at New Liskeard, loss \$15,000; also a jewellery and furniture store, loss \$6,000; Woodworking factory, lumber, seven cars of lumber and one empty refrigerator, and box car, also a van, total loss, \$70,000; malting plant at Palmerston, loss \$100,000; general store at Portadown, loss \$15,000; hotel at Pottersburg, loss \$5,000; business section of Ridgeway, loss \$30,000; brass foundry at St. Catharines, loss \$7,000; bakery at St. Thomas, loss \$2,000; grocery and general store at Sunderland, loss \$25,000; carriage works at Toronto, loss \$3,000; leather factory at Waterloo, loss \$4,500; hotel at West Lorne, loss \$8,000.

Manitoba.—Livery stable at Emerson, loss \$4,000; at Winnipeg the following fires occurred: business block containing a crockery and stationery store, loss \$2,000; oil company's premises, loss \$15,000.

Alberta.—General store at Acme; business section of Edson, loss \$100,000; hardware and general store

at Govan, loss \$30,000; meat-market, pool-room, dance-hall, photograph gallery, real estate office and a barber shop at Vulcan, loss \$20,000.

British Columbia.—Lime works at Crow's Nest, loss \$2,000; sawmill and lumber at Kamloops, loss \$25,000; garage and five autos at Vancouver, loss \$25,000; Pier Island hotel at Victoria, loss \$20,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Several important changes in wages went into effect during March, nearly all of which were of the nature of an increase in wages. The following is a brief statement of such as were reported to the Department:—

Building.—Few changes of importance went into effect among members of the building trades. Bricklayers and masons (25) at Orillia were given an increase of five cents per hour on March 15. Painters and paper-hangers (160) at Victoria were given an increase of fifty cents per day on March 1, by most of the contracting firms in the City. Two of the largest firms, however, refused to grant the increase demanded by the men and their employees struck work. Structural iron-workers, (80) at Calgary were given an increase of \$3.00 per week on March 1.

Metal.—A new schedule issued by the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, at Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, provides for an increase of twenty-five cents per day for its employees.

Printing.—By an agreement made between the St. John Typographical Union and the employing printers of the City, to continue for two years, an increase was given to machine operators, foremen and compositors numbering in all seventy-five men.

Clothing.—Garment workers in Toronto struck work demanding an increase in wages which was granted after a short cessation of work. Cutters and trimmers (200) at Hamilton were given an increase of \$1.00 per day on March 24.

Leather Trades.—Tanners and curriers (80) at St. Hyacinthe, Que., were given increases ranging from fifty cents to \$2.00 per week on March 21.

Railway Employees.—An important agreement went into effect between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the engineers of the Company, whereby the latter were granted a ten per cent. increase on lines between Fort William and Cartier. Engineers and firemen also on the Intercolonial Railway were given an increase in wages,* and employees of the Prince Edward Island Railway were granted an advance.

St. Railway Employees. — Motormen and conductors (85) on the Port Arthur and Fort William Electric Railway were given an increase of two cents per hour on March 1, an exception being made in the case of men who had been in the employ of the Company for less than six months, and who were given an increase of three cents per hour.

Municipal Employees. — Several important changes went into effect among employees of various municipalities throughout the country. The Montreal Board of Control voted extensive increases among members of the Police and Fire Departments of the City, to take effect at the beginning of the year. The Chief of Police and two constables at Welland were given an increase of \$1.00 per week taking effect from January 1. First class firemen (35) in the City of Hamilton were given an increase of five per cent. to take effect on March 1. Firemen (40) in London were given increases on March 3. Members of the Fire and Police forces at Berlin were given increases. Firemen (20) at Brandon, by recommendation of the Chief of the Fire Department adopted by the City Council, were given increases on March 1. Civic labourers (1,000-1,200) employed by the City of Hamilton were given increases on March 1. The rate before that time was twenty-two cents per hour and the men will be given advances according to their ability, the maximum wage being twenty-five cents per hour.

Miscellaneous Trades.—As a result of the passing by the City Council of an

early closing by-law barbers to the number of 850 at Toronto were granted a reduction of eight hours per week.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during March in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to *The Labour Gazette* and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Winter conditions prevailed during the early part of the month and little was done by agriculturists. Mild weather later on enabled some spring ploughing to be done. In the Prairie Provinces the spring weather during the end of the second week enabled the farmers to take up active operations, and preparations for an early season were made. According to reports issued by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture seeding throughout the Province will begin about the middle of April. The supply of seed is stated to be exceptionally good. Considerable damage was done, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, during the latter part of the month, by wind and snow storms. Much land was flooded and the destruction caused to barns and outhouses was of serious importance. Live stock wintered well throughout the country. Operations were commenced in the maple sugar industry under conditions somewhat unfavourable.

The ninth winter fair of the Province of Saskatchewan was opened on March 18. Reference was made by the Minister of Agriculture to the extraordinary increase in grain growing in the Province and also to the advance in mixed farming. The Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association held its annual meeting during March, and the Manitoba winter fair was held with a large attendance and increased exhibits.

In the last census report it was shown that there were 1,035 factories operat-

*The terms of this agreement are given elsewhere in the present issue of *The Labour Gazette*.

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet			Active			Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Quiet				Active			Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active				Active	Quiet	Fair
4—Amherst.....	Quiet	Quiet			Active			Active	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	Quiet	Active					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
7—St. John.....	Quiet	Active						Fair	Quiet
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet	Active						Fair	Fair
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec.....	Quiet		Active				Active	V quiet	Fair
10—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet					Quiet		Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Quiet						Quiet	Fair	Fair
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
13—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Quiet						Active	Fair	Active
14—Sorel.....	Quiet							Active	Active
15—Montreal.....	Quiet								
16—Hull.....	Quiet		Active	Active				Fair	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa.....	Quiet		Active	Active				Active	V active
18—Brookville.....	Quiet	Quiet	V. quiet			V quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair
19—Kingston.....	Quiet	Quiet						Fair	Active
20—Belleville.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
21—Peterborough.....	Quiet							Fair	Active
22—Orillia.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
23—Toronto.....	Quiet						Active	Fair	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet							Fair	Fair
25—St. Catharines.....	Quiet							Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet						Active	Active	Active
27—Brantford.....	Quiet							Quiet	Active
28—Guelph.....	Quiet							Fair	Active
29—Berlin.....	Quiet							Fair	Active
30—Woodstock.....	Quiet							Fair	Fair
31—Stratford.....	Quiet							Active	Active
32—London.....	Quiet							Active	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
34—Chatham.....	Quiet						Active	Quiet	Quiet
35—Windsor.....	Quiet							Active	Fair
36—Owen Sound.....	Quiet		Active					Fair	Active
37—Cobalt.....	Quiet					Active		Fair	Quiet
38—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet						Active	Quiet	Quiet
39—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Quiet						Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg.....	Quiet						Active	Fair	Fair
41—Brandon.....	Quiet						Active	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
43—Moosejaw.....	Quiet							Quiet	Active
44—Saskatoon.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
45—Prince Albert.....	Quiet								Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
46—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet							Active	Active
47—Calgary.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
48—Edmonton.....	Quiet				Active		Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
49—Lethbridge.....	Quiet				V active			Active	Fair
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
50—Nelson.....	Quiet					Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
51—New Westminster.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet
52—Vancouver.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
53—Victoria.....	Quiet			Active			Active	Quiet	Fair
54—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Active		Active	Active		Active	Fair	Active
55—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913.

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Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng nrs.	Electrc'l Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
2—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....
3—Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
4—v active	v active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
6—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
8—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....
10—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
11—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
12—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
13—Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
14—Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
15—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	Active	Active	Active	.....
16—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....
17—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
18—Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
19—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
20—Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
21—Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
22—Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	.....
23—v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
25—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
26—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
27—Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
28—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
29—Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....
30—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
31—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
32—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	Active	.....	Active	.....
33—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
34—Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Fair	.....	v active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....
35—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
36—Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
37—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
38—Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39—Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
40—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
41—Active	.....	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
42—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
43—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
44—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
45—.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
47—Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
48—Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49—.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
50—Fair	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
51—Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
52—Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
53—Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
54—Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
55—Fair	Active	Active	Active

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco	Prepar'n.	Leather	Trades.
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
2—Westville.....	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
4—Amherst.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island—									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
6—Moncton.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
7—St. John.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
8—Fredericton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
Quebec—									
9—Quebec.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....
14—Sorel.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
15—Montreal.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active
16—Hull.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario—									
7—Ottawa.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8—Brockville.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
9—Kingston.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
10—Belleville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11—Peterborough.....	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair
12—Orillia.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13—Toronto.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14—Niagara Falls.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15—St. Catharines.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—Hamilton.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17—Brantford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18—Guelph.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—Berlin.....	V active	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—Woodstock.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
21—Stratford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
22—London.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
23—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
24—Chatham.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25—Windsor.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....
26—Owen Sound.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Cobalt.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
28—Sault Ste Marie.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
29—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba—									
30—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31—Brandon.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active
Saskatchewan—									
32—Regina.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	.....
33—Moosejaw.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
34—Saskatoon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35—Prince Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
Alberta—									
36—Medicine Hat.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
37—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
38—Edmonton.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
39—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia—									
40—Nelson.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
41—New Westminster.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
42—Vancouver.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43—Victoria.....	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
44—Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....
45—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913.—*Concluded.*

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TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Un- killed labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3— Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
4—											
5— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
6— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8—					Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet
9— Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
10— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
11— Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
12— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
13— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
14— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
15— Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	V active	Active	Active	Active
17—											
18— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Fair
19— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
20— Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
22—											Fair
23— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
24— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Fair
25— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
27— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
28— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
29— Active	Active	V active	.....	.....	V active	Fair	V active	V active	.....	V active	Active
30—					Active	Active	.....	.....		Active	Fair
31— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
32— Active	V active	Active	.....	.....	V active	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active
33— Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet
34— Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Fair
35— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
36— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37—											
38—											
39— Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
40— V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	.....
41— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
42— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	V active	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet
43— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet
44— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
45— Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
46—											
47— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
48— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	V quiet
49— V active	V active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	V active	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet
50— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Dull
51— Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
52—	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
53—				Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet
54—				Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair
55— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active

ing for making butter alone and the value of buildings and plant was \$3,897,532. The amount of butter made during 1910 was 41,591,048 pounds from milk and 15,208,161 pounds from cream. There were 2,044 persons employed in butter making, the amount of salaries and wages paid being \$690,347. Factories for making cheese alone numbered 2,354 with buildings and plant valued at \$3,455,528. The quantity of cheese made during 1910 was 162,450,802 pounds, with a value of \$17,524,021. The number of persons employed in such factories was 3,189 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$739,030. There were 436 factories making butter and cheese, and eleven making condensed milk.

Fishing.

The fishing industry was fair in the Maritime Provinces. A scarcity of halibut was reported during the early part of March, though good catches on the Nova Scotia coast were made later. Lobster fishermen were busy preparing their gear for the open season and are looking to April and May to offset the previous unsatisfactory conditions caused by rough weather. Unfavourable weather conditions were responsible for a small supply of lake fish. Weather conditions also interfered seriously with the operations of the Newfoundland seal fishing fleet. The strike of halibut fishermen in British Columbia remained unsettled, and this had the effect of shortening the supply.

The Halifax Mail gives a description of what is said to be the first gill netter built in Nova Scotia. This is a vessel driven by gasoline which is being used for fishing for cod and other such fish, by means of nets in the same manner as herring are taken.

The Monthly Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, states that the lobster catch for February compared unfavourably with that for the corresponding month of last year, the figures being 8,499 cwt. and 11,851 cwt., respectively.

The total value of fish of all kinds landed in a fresh or green state during February was considerably less than that for the corresponding month of the previous year, the figures being \$329,220 and \$431,742 respectively. Herring and halibut showed a remarkable falling off, while the catch of smelts was considerably greater this year than during 1912.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has decided to give a thoroughly comprehensive fisheries exhibit at the Toronto fair this year. It is the intention to make this exhibit representative of all kinds of Canadian commercial fish, both in fresh and cured conditions.

Lumbering.

March, practically brought to a close the season's operations in the logging camps. While it cannot be said to have been a favourable season, a good cut is reported in many places. The mild weather which continued practically until the beginning of February hampered operations, but the cold spell of February improved conditions, with the result that operators in Eastern Canada were able to get out nearly all the logs that were cut. The cut on the St. John River is reported to be about 25,000,000 feet less than that of last year, and generally speaking the cut throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is likely to be about twenty per cent. less than was expected at the beginning of the season. The Ontario cut is a moderate one. There was a decrease in the Georgian Bay District while a falling off is also expected in the cut of the Ottawa Valley. British Columbia mills were active. In the East they are generally expected to commence cutting during the first few days of April. It is expected that a considerable amount of logs cut will be left in the woods over the milling season. Considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring sufficient rivermen in the Ottawa District, and the cost of operating throughout the whole winter has been higher than it was last year.

The monthly statements of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway

show that the pulpwood shipments at points along the line in the North country constitute a profitable industry for the settlers in those parts.

A bill to amend the timber regulations is before the British Columbia Legislature.

Mining.

The mining industry in general had an active month. Conditions were somewhat disturbed by labour disputes, four centres being affected. The Nova Scotia collieries made extensive outputs with the exception of the Drummond Mine where a resumption of the fire which happened earlier in the year caused a considerable shrinkage. Stormy weather also interfered with operations for a short time. The output of the Dominion Coal Company up to the end of March was reported to be 130,000 tons greater than for the first three months of last year. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company also made larger outputs, while the Hillcrest collieries increased their shipments. Cobalt conditions were normal. A short strike in the Beaver mine occurred during the month. Active conditions prevailed in the nickel mines in the Sudbury District. The coal and metalliferous mines in British Columbia were active. Two disputes were in existence, those of coal miners on Vancouver Island and metal miners at Britannia Beach. In the Kootenay District collieries were generally active though the output was adversely affected by the shortage of railway cars. Important developments were made on Vancouver Island and altogether the outlook in this industry in the Coast District of British Columbia is promising.

The financial statement of the Hillcrest collieries for the year 1912 shows satisfactory progress. Net profits amounted to \$100,100. A great deal of development work has been done during the year.

At the annual meeting of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company the financial statement presented showed an operating loss of about a year, the total

output being 235,857 tons as compared with 262,820 tons during 1911. The loss was stated to be due to the shortage of labour.

Manufacturing.

Except for a cessation of work caused by floods, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, manufacturing plants were busier than during February. Exceptional activity was reported in locomotive and car-building establishments, while woodworking establishments were reported to be busy in many parts. There was a good demand for skilled mechanics though there was little call for unskilled labour. A good outlook from the manufacturers' standpoint was maintained; reports from all parts indicated that orders were of such volume as to keep the various factories busy for some months. In the machine factories particularly the orders made by railway companies were heavy.

The annual statement of the Canadian General Electric Company for the year 1912 gives profits amounting to \$2,011,719, of which \$1,396,483 was the net profit for the year. The earnings for the year are greater by half a million than those of the preceding year and the outlook for 1912 is promising, judging by the number of orders on hand. During 1912 the Canadian Westinghouse Company's earnings amounted to \$1,050,123 which is equal to 27.8 per cent. of average paid up capital during the year. The annual report of the Dominion Cannery shows the year to have been a satisfactory one, net profits amounting to \$503,409, compared with \$363,020 in 1911, an increase of \$140,389. The annual statement of Penman's Limited shows profits for the year amounting to \$304,358 which is 28.3 per cent. on the preferred stock. The financial statement of the Bell Telephone Company for the year ending December 31, shows that last year was the best in the history of the Company. Gross earnings amounted to \$7,638,304 as against \$6,476,848 for 1911. Net profits amounted to \$1,598,093, an increase of \$172,258 over 1911.

Railway Construction.

With the arrival of milder weather railroad construction made substantial progress. Many additional contracts were let and men were being conveyed to the different scenes of operation. The new Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Ogden, near Calgary, occupying about 128 acres of land, were opened. Between five and six hundred men are at present employed but it is stated that more than 2,000 will be found employment when the shops are in full working order. Construction was advanced on the Weyburn-Lethbridge line from both directions. Contracts for the double-tracking of lines in the Lake Superior and Northern Ontario divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been awarded. It was reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were awarded the contract for the uncompleted portion of the Kootenay Central Railway from Jukeson to Golden, a distance of eighty miles, and that about 2,000 men will be given employment on this line. Double-tracking the system throughout the West is proceeding.

Construction on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific was proceeded with. It is reported that 7,000 men will be employed during the summer between Tete Jaune Cache and Hazelton. The branch line construction programme of this railway is reported to include the lines from Harte to Brandon, the completion of the line from Regina to the International boundary to a junction with the Great Northern Railway Niobe Branch, and the completion of a branch into Weyburn from this line. The most important line, however, which will be completed during the year, is that from Tofield to Calgary.

Canadian Northern construction work was actively carried on. A motion for stay of proceedings in the case of the tunnel under Mount Royal was made, but work was carried on pending a decision on the matter. There is now a very short space between the construc-

tion gangs working between Kamloops and Yellowhead Pass.

With reference to the National Transcontinental Railway the Minister of Railways and Canals stated in the House of Commons on March 31 that of the total length of line from Moncton to Winnipeg (1,804 miles) grading had been completed on 1,695 miles. Track was laid on 1,720 miles and eighty-five per cent. of the bridges completed. He also stated that it was expected that the road would be running into Quebec before the first of September, 1913.

Transportation.

Railway workers were well employed. Freight traffic was heavy. The earnings of the important roads were in excess of the corresponding period of last year. Stormy weather at the end of the month seriously interfered with transportation operations and caused a congestion of freight at several points. Passenger traffic was normal. Activity was seen at the various lake ports where preparations were being made for the opening of navigation. Sydney Harbour made an early opening on March 20. Navigation on Lake Ontario out of Toronto opened about the end of the month and a general opening is expected about the middle of April. There is a large quantity of grain and mixed freight awaiting shipments at the head of the lakes.

In the House of Commons on March 31, the Minister of Railways and Canals stated that the Intercolonial Railway had a successful year, the revenue being the largest in the history of the road. The estimated surplus was between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000. The estimated revenue was \$12,000,000 compared with \$10,593,785 during the previous year. The amount paid in wages was about \$350,000 in excess of the previous year. Contracts have been let for rolling stock for over \$3,000,000.

A recent order by the Board of Railway Commissioners contains some stringent regulations for the carrying of ex-

plosives. Cars containing explosives must be near the centre of the train. Such cars must not be placed next cars containing lighted heaters. In shifting an explosive car, a car must be between it and the engine. An engine on a parallel track must not be allowed to stand opposite or near an explosive car if possible.

The Trades.

Building. — Outside building operations were quiet during the first part of the month. Inside workers, however, were fairly well employed. The damage caused by storms toward the latter part gave good employment to carpenters.

Metal.—Great activity was experienced in all branches. There was a heavier demand for machinery, which caused a greater volume of work than during previous years.

Printing and allied. — Normal conditions prevailed in the printing trades.

Clothing. — Activity was maintained and in some parts increased in the clothing trades. A strike among garment workers in Toronto occurred, by which more than 2,000 employees were affected directly and indirectly, but the dispute was not of long duration.

Textile.—Unusual activity was reported in the case of textile workers.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Employment among bakers and confectioners was normal. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed. Ice cutters concluded a short season but the harvest was satisfactory.

Leather.—Leather workers were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant workers, retail clerks and barbeffs had a busy month.

Unskilled labour. — Unskilled labour in the big eastern centres was perhaps better employed than during February. In the west, however, the demand was not sufficient to absorb all the unemployed.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade. — During 1913, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being \$9,152,220 and \$7,460,661 respectively. For the eleven months ended February 28, 1913, the value of imports shows an increase of \$25,673,355 over the corresponding period of 1912. The total value of domestic exports during February, 1913, amounted to \$22,857,167, an increase of \$4,036,482 over the same month of the previous year when the total stood at \$18,820,685. The value of domestic exports for the eleven months ending February 28, 1913, was \$320,879,848 as compared with the value of \$265,243,088 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During February there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, forests, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures, and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, February, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of February		11 Months ending February	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	28,587,777	35,111,113	296,682,805	395,888,330
Free goods.....	13,593,591	17,840,696	166,612,811	206,508,883
Total.....	42,181,368	52,951,809	463,295,616	602,397,213
Coin and Bullion.....	412,377	319,203	24,158,256	5,127,619
Grand Total.....	42,593,745	53,271,012	487,453,872	607,524,832
Duty collected	7,460,661	9,152,220	77,453,487	103,126,842

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of February				11 Months ending February			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	3,001,012	3,448	4,459,162	3,723	35,672,526	182,881	51,224,538	124,124
The Fisheries.....	1,213,672	6,558	1,817,746	9,298	15,362,889	99,660	14,948,420	100,908
The Forest.....	1,960,404	11,499	2,212,485	1,115	38,662,592	212,170	40,895,709	408,451
Animals and their produce.....	2,030,902	34,871	2,861,408	104,310	45,873,181	984,364	42,004,398	891,631
Agriculture.....	7,438,814	144,817	7,545,143	40,116	97,622,117	8,242,936	133,017,132	8,792,118
Manufactures.....	3,170,046	457,842	3,950,830	686,834	31,950,357	5,863,343	38,699,013	7,998,277
Miscellaneous.....	5,835	82,103	10,393	68,198	99,426	905,763	90,638	1,921,196
Total merchandise.....	18,820,685	741,168	22,857,167	913,594	265,243,088	16,491,117	320,879,848	20,236,705
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	2,299,301	.....	1,139,079	.....	6,460,624	.....	13,871,588
Grand Total Exports.....	18,820,685	3,040,469	22,857,167	2,052,673	265,243,088	22,957,741	320,879,848	34,108,293

The report of the New Zealand Trade Commissioner published by the Department of Trade and Commerce shows that business between Canada and New Zealand is increasing. The last quarter of 1912 shows a trade of £124,091, an increase of £33,790 over the corresponding quarter of 1911. For the year 1912 the imports from Canada to New Zealand shows an increase of £110,400 over the year 1911. The New Zealand export trade to Canada also increased by £342,-

684 over the previous year, the large increase being accounted for by extensive shipment of butter and hides.

In the February bank statement there was an increase in paid up capital of \$493,284, the total at the end of February being \$115,820,316. There was a decrease of \$4,857,134 in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$249,661,830 and \$354,518,964 for February and January respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the

value of \$97,206,713, as compared with \$94,575,644 in January. Current loans in Canada showed an increase of more than seven million dollars, the amounts being \$882,112,726 and \$874,705,616 for February and January respectively.

Bank clearings during February showed a falling off as compared with the previous months, but total clearings for the Dominion were 9.4 per cent. greater than those of last year. Decreases compared with the year 1912 were in evidence at St. John, Ottawa, Brandon, Lethbridge and Edmonton. The figures for February as given in the Financial Post are as follows:—

	1913	1912
Halifax	\$ 7,339,678	\$ 7,233,773
St. John	6,296,496	6,695,496
Quebec	12,486,992	10,043,915
Montreal	201,727,399	189,650,913
Ottawa	14,021,384	17,956,478
Toronto	162,899,405	147,595,624
Hamilton	12,815,056	10,783,653
Brantford	2,398,635	1, 18,352
London	6,786,293	5,767,826
Ft. William	3,385,735	2,066,946
Winnipeg	105,495,133	100,037,962
Brandon	2,103,288	1,999,062
Regina	12,756,393	7,197,011
Moose Jaw	4,708,432	3,903,252
Saskatoon	7,210,415	7,028,056
Calgary	18,680,004	17,867,035
Edmonton	15,952,283	16,648,355
Lethbridge	2,077,261	2,466,371
Vancouver	50,641,407	45,351,107
Victoria	13,956,100	12,610,627
Total	\$663,731,789	614,811 14

Domestic trade. — There was an improvement in wholesale and retail trade during the first part of the month. Collections were still slow in the west with better conditions prevailing in Ontario. There was a falling off in business during the latter part of March owing large-

ly to the bad weather. The disorganization of railroad and telegraphic lines was felt by merchants. Stringency in money conditions still prevailed with a consequent hindering of trade. Grocers reported a satisfactory trade with a prospect of increasing business later on. While the aggregate volume of business is not as great as was expected, it is likely that the opening of navigation will remedy these conditions. Factories were generally busy and labour conditions were good.

Canadian revenue. — For the fiscal year ended March 31, the trade development of the Dominion exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the country. While final figures are not yet available it is known that the volume of trade will aggregate more than a billion dollars. Imports for domestic consumption, will, it is stated, attain the total of \$650,000,000 while exports of domestic produce will be in the neighbourhood of \$350,000,000.

Canadian revenue for the month of February, 1913, amounted to \$13,135,870.58 as compared with \$11,078,633.78 in February, 1912. The total revenue from April 1 to February 28, 1913, amounted to \$151,155,805.75 as compared with \$120,645,616.85 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total expenditure on capital account from April 1 to the end of February, 1913, was \$27,617,275.85, as compared with \$27,015,038.62 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure during February, 1913, comprised \$2,075,490.09 on public works including railways and canals, and \$735,640.25 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE semi-annual report of the Canadian General Electric Mutual Benefit Society shows that the membership now numbers between 1,100 and 1,200. During the past six months 144 sick claims have been paid, amounting

to \$1,385.77. Other expenditures, such as funerals, salaries, medical aid, refund of dues, etc., amount to \$719.24, making a total expenditure of \$2,105.01. The reserve fund amounted to \$2,683.94, which leaves the society a balance of \$578.93 in the bank.

Opening of Prince Edward Island Legislature.

The Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward Island opened on March 12. The speech from the throne foreshadowed several measures for the advancement of the Provinces, particular reference being made to the promotion of the agricultural and fishing interests. It was stated that although conditions last year were not on the whole favourable to agriculture, an average yield of farm crops was secured and that all agricultural pursuits were attended with a fair measure of success. Reference was made to the extensive surveys lately made of the various oyster areas and the generally bright prospects for this industry after a period of declining importance. Reference was also made to the development of fox farming in the Province and the prominent place taken by this industry in the promotion of the material resources. It was stated that negotiations with the Dominion Government for further improvements in the telegraph and telephone service of the Province were to be conducted; mention was also made of the advantages accruing to every section of the Province where the Road Act had been fairly tried. The introduction of amendments to several acts was promised.

Economic Prizes.

Through the generosity of Messrs. Hart, Schaffner and Marx, of Chicago, Ill., four prizes are again offered this year for the best essay on the following subjects in the economic field:—

1. The competitive relations of the Suez and Panama Canals.
2. A study of the economic conditions preceding and following the crisis of 1907.
3. Price regulation by governmental authority.
4. A theory of public expenditures.
5. A study of shipping combinations in ocean transportation and their influence on rates.
6. How far has the regulation of freight charges affected the development of railways in the United States?
7. A study on the changes of modern standards of living.
8. A study of the cost of the United States of its possession of the Philippine Islands.

A first prize of \$1,000 and a second

prize of \$500 are offered to contestants in Class A, which includes any American, while a first prize of \$300 and a second prize of \$200 are offered to contestants in Class B which includes only those who at the time the papers are sent in are undergraduates of any American or Canadian college. The papers are to be sent in on or before June 1, 1914.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company's Pension Plan.

With the beginning of the present year, a plan for the payment of pensions and accident and disability benefits to employees, and of life insurance to beneficiaries at the time of death, was adopted by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Under the plan, nearly two hundred thousand men and women engaged in the telephone and telegraph service of the United States are assured of assistance in the exigencies of life and of provision for their declining years. The details of the plan have been published by the allied companies in pamphlet form of which a copy was received at the Department of Labour during the past month. The plan provides for pensions, accident disability benefits, sickness disability benefits and life insurance. The administration of the fund is in the hands of a committee of five appointed by the directors of the Company. The minimum pension is to be twenty dollars per month, payable to all male employees who have reached the age of fifty-five and who have been twenty or more years in the Company's service.

Proposed Superannuation in Ontario.

On March 31 a bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature with the purpose of instituting a pension scheme for the civil servants of the Province. The Hon. W. H. Hearst, in introducing this bill stated that as at present drafted, it applied only to the Inside Service without application to institutions such as hospitals, asylums, etc. It was proposed to superannuate members of the Government service at the age of sixty-five

years, but by allowing no superannuation to take place until the issue of an order for such the Government would be enabled to retain the services of officials in special cases. To be entitled to full superannuation a civil servant must be ten continuous years in the service. Provision made in the bill for the payment of a sum to the representative of a servant dying in the service of the Government. The bill also provides for the establishment of a superannuation fund, maintained by the deduction of an amount equal to three per cent. on all yearly salaries over \$800.00, the amount of superannuation to depend upon the salary and length of service.

Hours of Labour in Mines, Ontario.

A bill to restrict the hours of labour in mines to eight hours per day underground has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature. The main section of the bill is as follows:—

No workman shall remain or be allowed to remain underground in any mine for more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours, which eight hours, where the employer obtains from the Inspector a certificate that the means and methods in use at the mine of getting to and from the place of work in the mine are proper and satisfactory, shall be reckoned from the time of arriving at such place of work until the time of leaving such place, otherwise such eight hours shall be reckoned from the time of leaving the surface until the time of returning to the surface, or in such other way as the Inspector may direct.

Further sections contain provisos, definitions, interpretations, and provisions for the suspension of the section.

Workmen's Compensation in Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada recently presented a memorial on behalf of its affiliated organizations to Premier Murray, asking for important amendments to the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act, and also for the inauguration of a Fair Wage Policy in regard to all work performed by or on behalf of the Government.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions during March were unchanged from those of February, and all industries and works continued active, with the exception of the building and out-door trades. The mild weather was favourable to shipping and Sydney harbour opened up about the twentieth of the month. The re-appearance of the drift-ice interrupted coal shipments from International Pier, and also the ferry service.

The steel and coal trades continued active and the other subsidiary industries worked fairly steadily.

The steel output for March was a good average, although it is much harder to keep up the output in winter than in the other months of the year.

Up to the end of March, the coal out-

put increased to the amount of 130,000 tons over the first three months of last year. The open season was very favorable to shipping and upwards of 120,000 tons over and above that of last year was shipped from these ports. About 300,000 tons were placed in the coal heaps.

Broughton colliery is getting well under way and seems to be clear of the difficulties that stood in the way when operations ceased some years ago. Transportation by rail continued heavy.

The building trades were in much the same condition as in February. The contractors report very little new work owing to the tightness of money. Other related trades were also quiet.

There is no labour unrest in the district.

Potatoes and codfish increased in price, while eggs and prunes decreased.

Westville.

The labour market was quiet during the earlier part of the month but with the advent of warm weather and the exceptional activity in the building trades the demand was greater than the supply.

Work is being vigorously carried on in the construction of the Eastern Car Company's plant which will have an output of thirty cars a day when completed.

The fire which broke out in the Drummond coal mine during February and was thought to have been extinguished, broke out again this month and was the cause of a large shrinkage in the output. Realizing the danger of the fire spreading through the mine the company asked the Government to appoint a commission to direct operations in conjunction with the Deputy Inspector. They recommended that the fire district be walled off, and this work is now well under way. When the air was shut off the fire appeared to diminish greatly, and the danger apparently has passed and with the opening of the Scott Pitt seam, which is under consideration, the output from the Drummond should be larger than before the fire.

The new schedule secured by the System Federations Shop Craft of the Intercolonial Railway has gone into effect here.

The United Mine Workers of America have been holding a series of meetings for miners in the district.

Farmers were preparing for spring work. Lumbering was quiet as all the frost is out of the ground and logging is difficult. The collieries were active.

Halifax.

The condition of labour generally showed an improvement over the previous month, the early disappearance of snow and ice, and fine weather prevailing during the greater portion of the month permitting an earlier start to be made on outside work than is usual at this season of the year. The building of the new city market received a set-

back, the tenders received being about double the amount allotted by the City Council for its construction. Modifications are to be made in the plans, and new tenders called for.

The proposed new government terminals, extensions to the Intercolonial Railway, the building of the New Dalhousie College, a large extension to St. Mary's College and other proposed works, will give active conditions in all branches of the building trades and unskilled labour during the coming season. Along the waterfront active conditions prevailed, but sufficient help has been available to handle the work.

Several bills are now before the Nova Scotia House which seek to amend the Nova Scotia Tramways Act. These provide for equipping the cars with air brakes, seats for motormen, fourteen days' instruction for new men before permitting them to operate cars, and providing for a ten hour day in thirteen hours, with no more than six consecutive hours on Sunday.

Amherst.

Active conditions continued in all branches of industries during the month. The customary slackness in work that usually follows the winter months was not so pronounced as in previous years. Labourers under all the industries were well employed.

The statement of the assessment revisors for the town of Amherst shows an increase in realty of about four hundred thousand dollars over last year. There were no changes in the rate of wages or hours of labour and no report of strikes or lockouts. There was but little change in the price of necessities for the labouring man. Rentals have increased slightly. Wholesale and retail trade is very active.

There is little being done in agricultural lines at the present time with the exception of the farmers getting out their wood and fertilizing their land. The fine weather of the month has enabled them to get most of this work finished. The lumber cut this winter has been large and prices through-

out the locality are good. The coal mining is brisk. The Minudie Coal Company are carrying on important development work at the Victoria mine and expect shortly to double their present output. The coal from their Victoria mine which has been opened is of excellent quality and will find a ready market.

Work at the Canada Car and Foundry Company is brisk. The box car department are turning out about twelve cars per day and have recently started work on fifteen passenger coaches.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions in this district were, with the approach of spring, beginning to take on an active turn, and the outlook promises to eclipse former years at this period. There will be great opportunity for employment during the coming season, as noticed from the fact that several large building contracts are already under way, which is an indication that stone masons, carpenters, and, the mechanical trades in general, will keep the local supply of labour entirely employed. Exceptional activity was noted in the gasoline engine business conducted in Charlottetown. The business done during the past year surpassed that of all previous years, and amounted to \$153,700, an increase in three years of \$65,700, or an average of \$21,900 per year, and 125 more motors were built during 1912 than in the previous year. Wages paid out amounted to \$42,000, and the profit was 14.63 per cent. on paid up capital. No material change has taken place in the rate of wages, other than on the Prince Edward Island Railway where the men have received a small increase of pay with shorter hours of labour. Cost of living remains at about its usual figure.

The construction of a new Roman Catholic Cathedral at a cost of about \$200,000, will start here at once, and this, with alterations to the First Methodist Church at a proposed cost of about \$25,000, will create a demand for artis-

ans, which will tax the labour market to its utmost capacity.

Farmers all over the Province were getting things ready for spring operations. Fishing was somewhat quiet, and the local markets had difficulty in supplying the demand for the lenten season. Lumbering was quiet, with mills doing a steady trade.

Carpenters were generally busy, and during the past season contractors have done a great deal of inside work.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Very active conditions in railway operating circles, steady conditions in shop and manufacturing plants and quietness in farming, building and other outside employments, were the features of the labour market for March. As compared with the corresponding period of last season, conditions were normal. The outlook for the coming season from both labour and commercial standpoints is considered good. Apart from the numerous established industries, all of which are at present active, with the advent of spring, operations will be resumed upon the Transcontinental terminal yards, the reservoir extensions, the installation of natural gas, and civic corporation works, all of which will call for a large number of labourers. The Havelock Mineral Spring Company Limited, will open up their new factory on April 1. The Humphrey Unshrinkable Underwear factory is also completed with machinery set up ready for operations. Abram's machine shop wrecked by gas explosion several weeks ago is again running. The Moncton Woodworking Company will also commence operations in the plant at Sunny Brae. Owing to the very active conditions upon the Intercolonial Railway, it has been found necessary to promote from among the firemen running out of Moncton terminals, twenty-five engineers to assist in handling trains. Like promotions have also taken place at the other divisional points. Negotiations between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the

management board of the Intercolonial Railway, resulted in an increased pay schedule and better working conditions. Way freight engineers receive fifty cents per day increase; thorough freight engineers forty cents per day; passenger engineers forty cents per day, and switch engineers eighty cents per day, making the minimum pay of switch engineers \$150.00 per month and way freight engineers \$160.00 per month. Way freight firemen get forty cents per day increase, through freight firemen thirty-five cents per day, passenger firemen forty cents per day, and switch firemen forty-five cents per day. On March 17 the nine-hour per day system went into effect in the I.C.R. shops here, the men commencing as usual at 7 a.m. and stopping at 5 p.m., instead of at six p.m. as heretofore, with one hour at noon. This was the result of an agreement between the board of management and the representatives of the Federated Trades of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Boilermakers and Helpers, Machinists, Carmen and Plumbers and Steamfitters, whereby a schedule was accepted of nine hours per day, six days a week, at the present rate of wages for ten hours plus one cent per hour for all shop work. The City Council have also granted a nine-hour per day for all employees of the Board of Works. The city barbers have adopted the following closing schedule: Monday night, 6 o'clock p.m.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, 8 o'clock p.m., and Saturday night, 12 o'clock p.m.

Agriculture had a quiet month, only routine work being available. Considerable first-class Easter beef came in from local sources. Pork has advanced in price, 13½¢ per lb. per carcase being now quoted. Country butter is still scarce, retailing at 30-32¢ per lb. Creamery butter retails at 35¢. Eggs 25¢ per dozen. Several large farms in Salisbury Parish have been purchased by old country farmers, and reports from different parts of the Province indicate that a considerable number of this class of settlers will locate this year in New

Brunswick. The Agricultural Department of the Local Government are giving courses of instructions by way of lectures and demonstrations in all important centres.

St. John.

With the advance of spring the various trades are being well employed, and if all the buildings that are contemplated become a reality the summer of 1913 will be a record one for the building trades. The Foundations Company, Limited, of Montreal, have about 300 men employed between the day and night shifts making ready for the sugar refinery buildings. Excavation work is now in progress on the site of the new post office, and a great number of men and teams are employed. The McClary Manufacturing Company will erect a new warehouse on Prince William street during the summer. A new building is being erected in the vicinity of the Marsh Bridge which will be occupied by John White & Son for the manufacture of electric vacuum cleaners. It will have concrete piers and floors, and a crude oil furnace will be installed to melt aluminum to be used in the cleaners. The contract for a new water main from the Marsh Bridge along the line of the Intercolonial Railway to the site of the new sugar refinery has been let to James E. Kane, and the work of laying the pipes will be commenced as soon as favourable weather offers.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is stringing a new telegraph line between Moncton and St. John, made necessary by the increased business between the two cities.

Two or three of the saw mills have commenced operations, and it is expected that the other mills will start about the first of April.

The following is a comparative statement of grain received at the Intercolonial Railway elevator here during the seasons of April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912, and April 1, 1912, to March 20, 1913:—

1911-12.

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,348,459
Oats	47,405
Barley	147,043
Corn	59,813
Total	1,602,720

1912-13.

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,480,110
Oats	218,373
Barley	356,372
Corn	25,981
Total	2,080,836

Grain on hand in yard to be elevated, 60,000 bushels.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending March 27 were \$6,961,010, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,276,017, being \$315,007 less in 1913 than in 1912, and \$531,864 greater than for the four weeks ending February 20 of the current year.

Savings bank deposits for the month of February were \$81,144.95, and withdrawals \$68,509.80. Inland revenue receipts for February were \$14,851.68, and for the corresponding period last year \$15,264.11, a decrease of \$412.43. The customs receipts for February were \$149,256.30, and for the same period last year \$145,402.47, an increase of \$3,853.83. The new wage scale of St. John Typographical Union, No. 85, went into effect March 1, which involves an increase in the flat scale for linotype operators of \$5 per week, foremen and machinists from \$3 to \$5 per week, and floor men and compositors \$2 per week.

On March 15 the Dominion Coal Company advanced the wholesale price of coal 25 cents a ton. The marine engineers held their annual banquet on the evening of March 26th.

Two timber berths on the Lepreau were sold by auction at Fredericton on March 6, and were bid in by F. C. Beatey, of St. John. A six-mile berth brought \$205 per mile, and a six and a half mile berth brought \$215 per mile.

Hatfield's Point—A prominent American lumber concern is about to estab-

lish a saw mill here. The mill has been erected and the engine installed, and as soon as the ice breaks up steam will be turned on. It is expected that twenty-five men will be employed at the start.

South Bay.—The saw mill and wood-working factory of J. E. Moore & Company, Limited, are nearing completion. It was the intention of the owners to have the plant in operation early in April, but owing to a delay in getting some of the machinery it will be July before it is started. The mill and factory will employ about two hundred hands. Several small cottages and boarding houses will be erected for the employees.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions during March did not vary much from those of the preceding month, but were generally an improvement on the conditions of previous years at this season. The factories were all active except the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company, which finished the winter run, and as usual the employees had from two to three weeks to lay off before the spring run commenced. City merchants reported trade more brisk than is generally the case at this time of the year. Unskilled labour was rather a glut on the market, as a great many men have come out of the lumber woods and will be idle until the driving season commences. There is every appearance of the rivers and streams breaking up early, and they will soon have remunerative employment, which will keep them busy until the summer rush commences. The farmers were looking after their stock, bringing their products to market, and getting ready for the spring work on the farm. On the whole labour conditions were good, and there is good cause to expect that there will be a great improvement in the near future. The carpenters and joiners of Fredericton formed a union during March, with seventeen charter members. They are affiliated with the Federation of Labour.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month was a fairly good one with fine weather during the first half and later heavy rains and thaw. Work was begun upon the digging out of foundations for the new wing to the Quebec post office. Commercial activity was manifested by the congested condition of the freight sheds belonging to the several railways that reach the city. The only labour trouble during the month was the going out of some forty hands employed in the cardroom of the Montmorency cotton mill. These returned after being out a few days, upon the same terms as before the strike.

Farmers commenced the sugar harvest with weather conditions unfavourable. In the lumbering industry the heavy thaw and rain during the last half of the month has brought lumbering in the bush (cutting and hauling) to an abrupt close; quite a large number of logs will be left in the bush.

Sherbrooke.

Labour generally was well employed during March, more so than is usually the case, owing to the open weather which prevailed. There was a good demand for mechanics and the supply was not sufficient to meet the requirements. The machine shops were kept busy all through the month, although towards the last week of the month the Jenckes machine shops had to close down owing to the high water in the St. Francis river, which encroached upon the premises, and for three days all work was at a standstill. To overtake the delay thus occasioned extra time will be put in so that the loss of time may be charged up to inconvenience. The other machine shops were not affected, and were running to capacity to keep up with the work on hand. Considerable outside work was done in the building line so that there was not so much of that laid off as is usually the case at this period of the year. Work has progressed

steadily at the new drill shed, and other large buildings which are in course of erection.

Arrangements have just been completed with the Canadian Connecticut Mills Company to establish a branch in this city. The city of Sherbrooke will give the Company a free site, worth \$14,000, and exemption from taxes. According to their statement the Company will spend from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in buildings; \$100,000 to \$150,000 for machinery. They will pay out from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per year in wages. The matter will be submitted to the ratepayers for ratification, and it is expected that by fall the industry will be in full operation.

During the month several directors of the Acme Clothing Company of Montreal were in town and made arrangements for the location of a clothing factory in East Sherbrooke. The company have an authorized capital of \$100,000, and the company guarantee to pay \$50,000 in wages during the first two years. They expect to bring about fifty families from Montreal as soon as the plant is ready.

The Grand Trunk Railway have let the contract for the double tracking of the line from St. Rosalie to Leamoxville. This will give employment to a large number of men during the coming season.

During the larger part of the month considerable damage was done in this district by high water in the St. Francis and Magog rivers. While no loss of life was recorded, the damage to property will amount to many thousands of dollars, as many bridges were swept away, and property damaged. The water was higher on March 28 in the St. Francis than it has been for the past fifty years.

Farmers who depend upon their sugar bushes as a side line have been handicapped by the unfavourable weather, and it is not anticipated that the returns will be up to the average in many sections. Lumbering operations were of short duration this season, but it is expected that the output will be about up

to the average in most cases. Manufacturing industries are busy, and in the woollen mills more help could be employed. Mining operations have been carried on with but slight interruption, and as in the case of underground work at Eustis, more men could secure employment. All other industries in the city were busy, and few men were out of employment.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of labour during March was satisfactory, the exceptionally mild weather permitting building operations to be actively carried on. The works for the Wabasso Cotton Company were completed and the automobile garage built for Messrs. Paré and Dessureault was finished. Works for the erection of new buildings for the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company have been started and the "Corporation des Ouvriers Catholique" have decided to build a three-storey stone and brick building on Royal street at the corner of Cathedral street in this city. The Three Rivers Tramway Company have given orders for nearly all the materials and will start building as soon as the snow is off the ground. A few hundred houses are also in course of construction and prospects are good for the coming season.

Trade in general has been active. Wages were up to the standard, and there was no change in hours of labour.

Prices for eggs and butter declined a little this month.

Good understanding prevailed between employers and employees.

Farmers were busy making maple syrup and sugar. Fishing was dull. Lumber firms completed cutting logs, and although they did not cut as many as last year conditions were satisfactory as compared with other parts of the Province. All factories were active.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during March was very good

on account of the comparatively mild weather. Labour was well employed, and except for a few days' stoppage on account of the high water in the Yamaska river all the industries worked full time. Outside work was done more extensively than usual at this time of the year. A very active season is anticipated in the building trades. Great activity prevailed in the sash and door industry and the supply of labour did not meet the demand. The new cigar factory is in full operation, and is already employing over 150 hands. Casavant Frères, organ builders, have bought a tract of land where they will build a village for their employees. Each man will be enabled to buy his own house on easy payments. The by-law granting the Canada Stove & Furniture Company a bonus of \$50,000 was carried by a majority of 290. The company will commence work without delay on its plant, which will bring about much activity in all the trades, especially among the building trades.

Leather workers have been granted a voluntary increase of ten per cent. in their wages.

There was not much change in the cost of living. Prices are still very high and rents have an upward tendency. Banks reported a good month. Retail trade was fairly active during the month.

The general condition of agriculture was good during the month. Farm and dairy products sold well and brought good prices. Farmers are busy making maple sugar and syrup. The crop promises to be very large.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market during March was active. Several houses were under way in different parts of the town, and local labour did not meet the demand. It is hoped that the building of these houses will cause a decrease in rents, which are very high. The streets are now clear of ice and snow, and many labourers will soon be employed cleaning them. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will

double-track their new bridge between St. John's and Iberville. The Cluett, Peabody Company will considerably enlarge their shirt factory here by the addition of a mill where cotton and linen will be weaved, employing many hundred hands. The Bell Telephone Company are considerably improving their lines in St. John's. The customs receipts for February were \$21,348.69. For the same month of last year they were \$14,268.26, making an increase of \$7,080.43 for February of the present year. All the factories were working steadily and reported conditions as improving. The Militia Department is making extensive repairs at the buildings of the Military School in this town.

Business was rather quiet. Banks reported a quiet month. No change was reported in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The conditions of labour in Sorel and the district of Richelieu were exceptionally good. There was abundance of work and skilled as well as unskilled hands have been well employed in all branches of industry. As a consequence wages have been good. The commercial activity was more marked than in the previous month. As a rule business was good, wholesale as well as retail trades having been kept at a high standard.

As to cost of living there has been but a small modification for the better.

Taken as a whole the month has been, in every respect, most satisfactory.

Farmers were well employed in cutting lumber, cordwood, and taking it to the market. A number have been getting ready for the making of maple sugar, which promises to give a good rendering this spring. Others have been preparing for the works of the farm, and some have got rid of what was remaining of their various crops.

Montreal.

The variable weather which prevailed during the greater part of March in the

city and district of Montreal was unfavourable to industry in many lines, and greatly curtailed operations out of doors; but notwithstanding this the month was a busy one, and a high level of activity was maintained in manufacturing in general.

Ice harvesting operations were brought to a sudden close by a thaw about the twentieth of the month, but 350,000 tons had been taken from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers by various Montreal concerns, enough to supply the needs of the city, though it had been hoped to cut 375,000 tons. Owing to the shortness of the season the work had to be carried on night and day, and high wages had to be paid to cutters and teamsters. There were no fatalities.

As far as weather would permit, work was pushed with great energy on the excavations for the many large buildings to be erected during the coming summer, and when active building operations are resumed there will be extraordinary activity all over the city and district. Architects and builders are unanimous in saying that the season of 1913 is certain to be a record one, and that the high water mark established in 1912—\$26,000,000 for Montreal proper and \$33,000,000 for greater Montreal—will be surpassed.

In the business sections of the city many large warehouses, factories and stores will be erected. In addition to the large number of ten-storey office buildings mentioned in previous reports, a feature of the season will be the number of big apartment houses to be erected in the best residential sections of the city. A great number of houses of all kinds will be built, and it is estimated that accommodation for an additional population of 50,000 people will be provided in Greater Montreal before the season is over. Among the new buildings announced during the month for erection this season are an hospital for the Grey Nuns at Westmount, to cost \$1,000,000; a new home for the University Club to cost \$90,000; a new armoury for the Victoria Rifles on Esplanade avenue; a ten-storey office

building for the Guarantee Company of North America on Beaverhall Hill; a ten-storey office building on Phillips Place for Mr. Charles Brandies; a new factory for the Canada Bag Company on St. Patrick's street, to cost \$190,000; addition to dye house of Dominion Textile Company to cost \$30,000; big new car shop at Angus shops of Canadian Pacific Railway, 600 feet long by 150 feet wide; eleven new Catholic schools, and two garages at a cost of about \$85,000 each.

The utmost activity prevailed among the clothing and boot and shoe workers with prospects excellent for a busy season. The printers were very busy, as were also the engravers, with a shortage of skilled men reported among the latter. Textile workers were fairly active, while from the pulp mills came reports of heavy operations. Extraordinary activity prevailed in all the locomotive and car building establishments, and the big structural iron and steel works were also very busy. All these establishments will be working to the limit throughout the summer, and already there is an urgent demand for a large supply of unskilled labour. This call for a great supply of unskilled labour is general throughout the city and district, for the many extensive operations of various kinds to be carried out this year. In addition to the men required here, large numbers will be drafted from the city for the construction work planned all over the country.

Boring on the Canadian Northern Tunnel under Mount Royal was steadily pursued and by the end of the month a mile and a half of the "heading" had been completed.

An extensive program of work is announced by the City of Montreal. About \$2,250,000 of pavements; \$1,000,000 worth of sidewalks; \$750,000 worth of water pipes and \$1,250,000 worth of sewers will be laid. Other civic works to be started include the widening of the Aqueduct from Lachine to Montreal, which when completed will cost \$2,000,000; the widening of St. Joseph Boulevard, to cost \$3,000,000 of which \$750,-

000 was voted this month and the construction of conduits in which will be placed under ground all the electric light and power wires of St. Catherine Street from Guy to Papineau Avenue, a distance of about two and one-half miles, the work to cost \$5,000,000.

The Montreal Harbour Commissioners will rush the work of erecting the addition to elevator No. 1, while the work of transforming Victoria Pier to meet the requirements of ocean freight and river vessels will continue.

The Master Painters Association announced an increase of ten per cent. in the wages of painters, decorators and paper hangers. From two to three thousand men are affected.

The officers and men of the Montreal police force have had their salaries increased. Captains are raised from \$1,200 to \$1,300; lieutenants from \$1,000 to \$1,100; fourth class detectives from \$900 to \$1,000; sergeants from \$950 to \$1,000 and constables of various grades get \$50 more—\$950, \$850 and \$750.

Fire captains and lieutenants an increase by \$100 per year, captains to get \$1,300 and lieutenants \$1,100.

The total customs receipts for Montreal during the financial year 1912-1913, which ended March 31 amounted to \$25,655,330.42, an increase of \$5,703,515.19 over the previous year 1911-1912, when the receipts were \$19,951,815.23. For the month of March just finished the customs receipts were \$2,245,640 as compared with \$1,880,867 for the corresponding month of 1912, an increase of \$364,773.

The inland revenue returns in Montreal for the financial year 1912-1913 which ended March 31, amounted to \$10,120,556 as compared with \$8,733,793 for 1911-1912, an increase of \$1,386,763 for this year. The returns for the month of March, 1913, were \$693,203 as against \$750,115 for March, 1912, showing an increase of \$56,912.

The bank clearings for the month of March show a substantial increase over that of March, 1912. The figures are \$207,856,733 for March, 1913, as compared with \$195,780,541 for March,

1912, showing an increase of \$12,076,192 for the month just closed.

Maisonneuve.—Street works costing \$600,000 will be carried out by the City of Maisonneuve this year. Street paving will cost \$500,000 and new sidewalks \$100,000. Throughout the month work has been carried on night and day at the new dry dock, and the outbuildings necessary to carry on shipwright work will soon be completed.

St. Lambert.—A great deal of building is announced for St. Lambert this season. Construction work on the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway has proceeded rapidly, and within a month fifteen miles of new line will be operated, passengers being carried as far as Richelieu.

Lachine, Rockfield and Shore of Lake St. Louis.—Great activity was reported at the structural iron and car building plants of Lachine and Rockfield. A remarkable amount of building is announced for the shore of Lake St. Louis, including many handsome residences.

Hull.

Work was as plentiful during March as during the corresponding month of 1912. Labourers were mostly employed shovelling snow. Building operations were also as active as last year. Industrial activity prevailed. Lumber has increased three dollars per thousand feet. The price of sand has also gone up, and there is a much larger demand than at the same time a year ago. The prospects for the lumber trade for the next season are bright. There was more timber squared in this vicinity this year than in past years. Business in general, wholesale and retail, was more active than last month or during the corresponding month of 1912. The various trades have been rather slack for the last two months, but are improving, and will probably be active during the summer months. Wages have an upward tendency, and the demand for building operations will be very large in the spring. Banks reported an active month.

The cost of living was about the same, with a decrease in the prices of eggs, beans, apples, prunes and sugar.

The Ottawa & Hull Power Company are building a large power plant on Table Rock, Hull, costing about half a million dollars. Several labourers are excavating for the foundations of the building.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Conditions of labour and trade during March were satisfactory. The demand for workmen of all kinds continued steady. An illustration of the prevailing conditions was noted when the city engineer's department advertised in three local newspapers for over one hundred men offering wages at \$2.16 per day. Three days afterwards only seven men had applied for work. The scarcity of many classes of labour continues to present a problem to the contractors. During the month there was over \$500,000 worth of building going on in various parts of the city.

Evidences of a brisk spring trade were apparent and the representatives of wholesale houses reported very active business. The commercial trade was sustained well throughout the month.

Building permits issued during February, 1913, amounted to \$107,850 against \$107,350 in February, 1912. This was also a gain over January this year, when the permits amounted to \$94,500.

Bank clearings for February, 1913, were \$14,021,384, while in February, 1912, they amounted to \$17,956,478. This year's showing is better than it appears, however, as the banks have recently adopted the practice of sending some considerable amount of local business to be put through the clearing houses of Montreal and Toronto.

It is reported that the city has been notified of the intention of the Federal Government to grant \$50,000 for another high level bridge over the canal to cost \$120,000. This work will probably

be started next year and will serve to link up Ottawa East with the central business section of the city.

An increase has recently been made in the cost of lumber, due to increase in the cost of production.

Fire on March 9 destroyed the plant of the McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company at a loss of \$55,000. The plant was well insured and will be rebuilt. The men are still employed.

The Lowe-Martin Printing Company, whose Albert street plant was destroyed by fire last month, will build a new plant on Nepean street at a cost of approximately \$40,000.

Slight decreases in the prices of eggs, butter and potatoes were the features of the cost of living situation for the month. Importations were the causes.

Real estate was somewhat more active this month, although still quiet. Sparks street property sold for the record figure of \$3,600 per foot frontage.

Agriculture was quiet and mostly concerned with various educational enterprises. Lumbering operations were brisk. The loggers returned from the woods, and a demand was raised for rivermen which was far in excess of the supply. Matters of transportation and fire prevention were discussed at the meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association here in February, and an effort is being made to prepare the way for a record spring trade.

Track laying on the Canadian Northern Company's Ottawa to Toronto line went ahead rapidly. The bridge over the Rideau river near the city is completed. It is expected that regular service over this line will be established this year.

Pembroke—The town of Pembroke this month secured permission from the legislature to bonus by \$25,000 the Canadian Northern Railway Company, who propose to erect a new round house and freight yard there, and to make Pembroke a divisional point. Permission was also secured to bonus by \$5,000 T. J. Stuart of Toronto, who propose to erect a large box shoo factory.

Brockville.

Labour conditions were fair during March, and there were few unemployed. At the present time things are decidedly active owing to the destruction wrought by the recent sleet storm which greatly damaged the telegraph and telephone lines and somewhat interfered with railway traffic.

The timber structural work of the break water improvement was actively carried on.

The Brockville Co-operative Society, Limited, is applying to the Ontario Government for incorporation. It is to be registered with limited liability and a capital of \$10,000. The capital will be divided into shares of \$5 each bearing interest at the rate of not more than five per cent. per annum. The holdings will be limited to forty shares or \$200 worth to one shareholder. Two paid up shares of \$5 each entitled each member to full benefits in the society giving him voting power and full dividends.

The annual report of the public accounts show that the amount paid at the Brockville asylum for the year 1912 was \$41,425.82 in salaries, and the expenses in the way of maintenance was \$87,000.43 making a total of \$128,426.25.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have installed a new steel bridge on their loop line at Elm street.

There are prospects of a new electric road to run into Brockville by way of Ottawa, Morrisburgh and Brockville.

The moulders of the James Smart Manufacturing Company asked for an increase of fifteen per cent. on March 20 and on March 28 were advised that a five per cent and seven and a half per cent. increase would be granted and the men were to be placed in two classes. No definite settlement has yet been reached.

The following building permits have been issued since January 31.

February, three permits, total value \$4,000; March, two permits, total value \$700.

Agriculture was quiet with the exception of the making of maple sugar and maple syrup, which is quite extensive in this locality. The severe storm greatly interfered with this branch of farming. Fishing was quiet. Lumbering was dull and mining was at a standstill. Railway construction is still being carried on in the vicinity of Smith's Falls on the Canadian Northern Railway.

Smith's Falls—The Smith's Falls council will submit a Hydro-Electric by-law to the ratepayers and the Hydro-Electric Commission have promised to deliver power within one year after the town enters upon a contract.

Kingston.

Labour conditions were fair as far as inside work was concerned, all factories, mills, etc., working full time and often overtime. The weather was, however, unfavourable to outside work. The Royal Bank of Canada have awarded the contract for the erection of a new office building. The new Bank of Toronto building is now ready to be occupied. The Salvation Army tenders have been called in but nothing definite has been done up to the present. Many large firms are talking of building additions or new warehouses this summer, and quite a lot of permits are out for new brick houses. Everything in short points towards a boom in the building line for Kingston this year. The building permits for February totalled \$2,100 as compared with \$820 for the corresponding month of last year. The declared value of exports for February were \$45,914.01 as compared with \$53,032.91 of February of last year. Inland revenue collections for February totalled \$8,139.71. Custom receipts for the month of February were \$26,415.70 an increase of \$8,500 over the corresponding month of last year.

The supplementary estimates of the Ontario Government provide \$31,500 for Rockwood Hospital to be used for general purposes. The recent order given to the Canadian Locomotive Company by the Intercolonial Railway amounts in

all to \$315,000 as follows: five switching engines at \$17,000 and ten freight engines at \$24,000. The Bee-keepers Convention was held in the court house on February 26. Dr. A. P. Chown, presided. Mr. W. Petit of Guelph, Ont., gave an instructive lecture. A stock judging course was held in the Armories February 26, 27, and 28.

Belleville.

Labour conditions in the city were quiet but the prospects are that the coming season will be active. The City Council has granted a requisition from the Board of Education for \$50,000 for the erection of an up-to-date new public school in the western part of the city. Debentures for the amount involved will be issued. Front street will this year be paved and many residences will be erected.

The Marsh & Henthorn foundry were busily engaged in removing their plant to their new and commodious premises in another part of the city.

The Tivina electric Company are completing a building for the manufacture of certain electric appliances. In the northern part of Hastings County mining operations are at present active with a prospect that in the near future greater development will take place.

Peterborough.

Industrial conditions were active and labour generally was well employed. The indications point to great activity in the building trades as soon as weather conditions permit. The Henry Hope & Sons will commence the erection of their new factory, the plans include a large office building in addition to the main factory. The Company is capitalized at \$240,000. The De Laval Dairy Supply Company are installing the machinery and men will be employed to operate the plant as fast as the sections are completed. They will put up two more buildings as soon as the weather permits. One of these will be for a warehouse and the other will be used for manufacturing purposes. The International Har-

vester Company have closed their factory and will move the machinery to Croix, France, they have been operating here for the last fourteen months at the Canadian Cordage Company's plant. The cordage plant is acquired by the Bank of Ottawa. The tax rate for this year will be twenty-five mills, an advance of three mills.

The farmers have had a quiet month looking after stock and marketing produce.

The lumber cut is about the same as last year. The Peterborough Lumber Company have about 9,000,000 feet of logs cut. They had about 200 men in their camps during the season just closed. The mills expect to be running about the middle of next month. The factories are all running full time with busy conditions. Notwithstanding the open winter those engaged cutting ice have a big supply stored for the season.

Lindsay.—The Office Specialty Company's plant commenced operations with about fifty men employed. The board of education are going to enlarge the playgrounds of two of the schools at a cost of \$3,000, they will also build a new school to cost \$10,000. The Fitzsimmons Automobile Works are obliged to work overtime to try and keep up with orders. Busy conditions prevailed at Horne Bros. Woollen Mill. During the past year ending February, 1913, they paid out in wages \$54,000.

Orillia.

Building operations have begun, but labour engaged in the building trades is not yet fully occupied. The prospects for the season are, however, bright.

The Town Council is submitting a by-law for raising \$30,000 for cement sidewalks, and the Public School Board is asking for tenders for the erection of two school buildings.

The Department of Militia and Defence has asked for new tenders for the armoury and drill hall. The plans have been altered somewhat.

The factories are all busy.

Barrie.—Hydro-Electric power is to be turned on in Barrie about the middle of April. The Hon. Adam Beck will preside. The power comes from the big chute on the Severn River.

North Ontario.—Breachin, Beaverton, Cannington, Sunderland and Gamebridge have signed contracts for power with the Hydro-Electric Commission. The water power at Wasdell's Falls, Severn River, will be developed to supply them.

Toronto

Labour was generally well employed during the month, very few being out of work, except so far as conditions were affected by cold and stormy weather, which interfered considerably with outside occupations. Building operations have been begun on an extensive scale. The approximate value of building permits issued during February was \$1,549,210, as against \$1,333,915 in February, 1912. The National Drug Company will erect a five storey concrete factory on Beverley and Sophia streets to cost \$90,000. The Gurney Foundry Company are putting up a brick and concrete shop near their present plant in Ward Seven to cost \$40,000. Ryrie Bros., jewellers, have begun the erection of a large office and store building on the corner of Yonge and Shuter streets to cost \$125,000. The Bell Telephone Company will erect a three storey exchange building on Bathurst street, costing about \$34,000. A. T. Reid & Company, Limited, manufacturers of neckwear, etc., will put up a five storey addition to their present plant on King street west at an estimate cost of \$50,000. The W. E. Dillon Company, Limited, sheet metal manufacturers, will erect a four storey brick factory at 183 George street.

The plumbing by-law has been revised by the City Council. As finally adopted on the 18th, it provides that all underground drains shall be of cast-iron or vitrified salt-glazed earthen ware pipe.

On the recommendation of the Works Commissioner, the City Council has de-

cided that the Bloor street viaduct must be of steel construction.

A police investigation of the district on King street, between Berkeley and Sackville streets, principally occupied by Macedonians, disclosed conditions of overcrowding, filth and immorality. Some fifty houses were visited and an average number of seventy to eighty persons were found in each building. The number in one or two cases being considerably greater. Many of the places were destitute of beds or furniture and the surroundings were of the most unsanitary description.

The Ontario Railway Board have ordered the Toronto Suburban Railway to complete and put in operation by December 1 the lines on Annette street and Pacific avenue. To comply with this requirement the company will build a single track line to be subsequently double-tracked.

The metal and engineering trades had a busy month owing to the great demand for machinery, which has made work steadier during the winter than in most seasons. The Dominion Government has ordered ten freight locomotives at \$24,000 each from the Canada Foundry Company. The Machinists Union has increased its membership by 100 since January 1.

The woodworking, furnishing and piano making trades had an active month. Printers, bookbinders and pressmen had steady work. Leather and harness workers were active. Custom tailors had plenty of work. Garment workers and boot and shoe workers were well employed. The garment workers in the employ of several firms went out on strike for an increase of wages. Their demands were granted in the course of a few days, the wage scale for cutters allowing them from \$20 to \$25 per week and other branches of the trade gaining a corresponding advance. Though only about 200 were engaged in the strike about 1,000 members of the trade will receive the increase.

The provision trades and cigar makers had steady work. Railway and street railway men had an active month. Un-

skilled labour was better employed than in February.

Spring work has been retarded on the farms by wet and cold weather and late snow falls, which have left most of the country roads in a very bad condition. The good roads put down by the York County Highway Commission, however, have been but little affected owing to the care taken in underdraining. Work will be resumed on road improvement as soon as the weather permits. Much damage was done throughout the country by the severe windstorm on the 21st. A large number of barns and out-buildings being unroofed or otherwise injured.

Niagara Falls.

March was quite as busy a month as February. There was probably less out-of-door work, such as building, but factories were busier. The outlook was excellent. The Dominion Chain Company are erecting a factory building forty by eighty feet in size. The Oneida Community will add silver-plating to its local industries. Contracts were awarded for another shop and apartment building, a church and a number of dwellings. Labour advertised for by local manufacturers during the month included platers, brass polishers and bench men for metal work; girls for paper-box and corset factories; men and women for metal can factory. Hotel, domestic and experienced farm labour was also in demand.

A convention of the Board of Trade of the Niagara district decided to appeal to the Dominion Government to relax the restrictions on farm, factory and domestic labourers entering the country this summer. Efforts will be made to encourage immigration from the British Isles direct to this district.

Transportation was active; financial and commercial conditions normal.

Welland. — The town will take 5,000 horsepower from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. Machinery was being installed in the new cotton mill. Syndicates will erect a large number of workingmen's dwellings, for which there

is unsatisfied demand. Another bank will be opened. Town officials received increases of salaries. Seventy-eight men were furnished by the immigration agent to farmers and nurserymen.

Port Robinson.—A part of the Standard Steel Construction Company's new plant was in operation. A number of new dwellings are to be erected.

Dunnville.—Another gas well struck a flow of a million cubic feet per day. Floods damaged the knitting mill, gas plant, bridges, streets and dwellings.

Port Colborne.—Building trades were active. Steamboats and marine contractors' plants were being fitted out for the season's work. Lake and canal ice was breaking up early. Landslides on the canal will not hinder navigation.

Bridgeburg.—A building boom has commenced. A number of manufacturing and commercial buildings are being erected. Railways are still making large extensions to yards and buildings.

Ridgeway.—Building trades are active here and at *Crystal Beach*.

St. Catharines.

The labour market continued active and labour generally was well employed. Seven building permits were issued during February, amounting to \$13,625. Building on the Ontario street bridge is progressing. Men engaged on it have been working steadily nearly all the season. A taxicab service to and from the Grand Trunk Railway station has been commenced.

The by-law on King street viaduct for high level bridge was voted on Tuesday, February 25 and defeated by over 500 majority.

On February 25 last the ratepayers of the city voted on and passed by-laws giving free site and fixed assessment to the T. Upton Company of Hamilton who are to erect a new factory for the manufacture of jams, jellies, catsups, etc., also Goodrick Rubber of Akron, Ohio, who are to erect a large factory to handle the Canadian market.

Work on the electric railway to Niagara is progressing. Some men are engaged in building a trestle at Eightmile Creek. Track laying has reached nearly to the lake shore.

Factories have all been working full time, and some using night shifts.

The City Police Commission granted an increase of ten cents per day to the officers of the city police force.

Plumbers went on strike on February 1. They had been receiving thirty-five cents per hour and demanded forty cents per hour on May 1. The strike was settled by conferences between committees of the journeymen's union and the Master Plumbers' Association. The scale of wages agreed upon is thirty-seven and a half cents an hour at once and until June 1, then forty cents an hour for a year, and after June 1, 1914, forty-two and a half cents an hour.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was active to busy during the month. Ground has been broken for a new canning factory to be erected here.

Merritton.—Labour was well employed. Preparations are being made to put the roof on the part of the mill destroyed by fire at the Riordon paper mills. Men are digging for the foundation of the new mill to be put up in the Riordon field.

Thorold.—Labour generally was well employed. Six large double houses are in the course of erection for the Ontario Paper Company.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions were generally satisfactory among skilled workmen, although there were a great number of unskilled workmen and new comers to the city out of employment. It is expected that the city will employ at least 1,500 labourers during the coming summer on several big undertakings, which will be proceeded with as soon as weather conditions are favourable.

There is a great demand for domestics here at present; the employment agency of the Y. W. C. A. has at present appli-

cations from residents of this city for over one hundred servants.

In spite of the fact that he has placed a large number of men on farms in this locality, the immigration inspector reports that he could place at least two hundred men in positions on farms and a great number of these men with families.

A great number of men will be employed by the Street Railway Company on improvements which will be commenced shortly; new rails will be laid on Barton street, King street and Locke street. The Company expect to have the extension between Irondale and Kenelworth avenue completed by the end of August.

Work on the new Griffin theatre has been commenced and will be rushed to completion as soon as possible. Work on the Revetment wall will be commenced soon and will give employment to about fifty men. It is estimated that the improvement will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

Judging by the permits issued since the first of the year, building operations will be carried on more extensively than ever during the coming season. Many new factories will be erected and large extensions will be made to the plants of other concerns which are less crowded for room. Hundreds of new houses will also be erected and the outlook for those employed in the building trades is exceptionally bright.

The Fowler Canadian Company will proceed at once with large extensions to their pork packing plant here which will necessitate the increasing of the number of employees.

A new wing which will house about sixty patients will be added to St. Joseph's Hospital.

A modern Sunday School building will be erected on Rebecca street in connection with the Wesley Methodist Church at a cost of about \$30,000.

The National Box Company, a new concern, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 and has commenced operations in the National Cannery building on Cumberland avenue.

Custom collections at the port of Hamilton for the month of February amounted to \$299,485.11, an increase of \$28,578.38 over the corresponding month a year ago. A disastrous wind storm swept over the city on Good Friday doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to buildings. Both wholesale and retail merchants report a good volume of business during the month.

The coremarkers employed by the Canadian Westinghouse Company who went out on strike last month have returned to work.

The wholesale price of pork has increased and many of the local butchers are of the opinion that there will not be a drop in price before next fall. The price of potatoes has declined during the month.

On March 26 about 250 moulders and coremakers employed by the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Dominion Steel Castings Company and Sawyer-Massey Company went on strike for \$3.25 per day for all and an increase of ten per cent. in the price of piece work. The other shops in the city have agreed to pay the new scale, commencing April 1. About 100 men are employed at the Beach making preparations for the laying of the intake pipe there.

The Cataract Power Company made an aggregate reduction of twenty-five per cent. in its rate to commercial customers and in the near future will abolish the meter rental of twenty-five cents per month in connection with house lighting.

Clothing cutters and trimmers to the number of 200 who are employed in the various clothing shops here have received an increase in wages of one dollar per week.

The Garment Workers' district council has been revived here and now includes the three local unions and the Dundas union.

Bank clearings for the month of March amounted to \$13,231,932, an increase of \$1,495,704 over the corresponding month of last year.

Building permits issued during March numbered 101 valued at \$486,950, an increase of \$46,450 over March, 1912.

Farmers have had a quiet month, the caring for stock and marketing of produce taking up most of their time.

The International Harvester Company's plant here is operating only five days per week at present, owing to the fact that the Company have a large stock on hand and western conditions are not meeting expectations. About 2,500 men are affected. Many of the large manufacturing concerns are so crowded with orders that they find it necessary to work overtime and in some instances night shifts have been found necessary.

Brantford.

Labour conditions continued good and were better than in the same month of last year. Few men were unemployed, except those who are temporarily stopped owing to inclement weather. Weather conditions prevented much outside work, and with the opening up of the season a fair quantity of new work will be commenced. Several factory extensions are contemplated during the season, the tenders having been called in the case of some. Permits have been taken out for a new theatre and for the new Federal buildings. Both are being commenced and as soon as the weather permits operations will be carried on as speedily as possible. Towards the end of the month greater activity prevailed in taking out permits for buildings and the prospects are bright at present. The factories are all busy, some departments are still working extra time. During the month some notice has been given by the local press as to the shortage of foreign labour, which some branches of industry seem to depend upon. The housing question seems at present to be the most important one, and the various views on the best means of assimilating the foreign element are being considered. The Brantford Auto-Cycle Company are installing machinery with a view to commencing manufacture. The Keeton Motor Company are busy. A

firm of hardware dealers are erecting large workshops and warerooms. Preparations are being made for commencing work on the Hydro-Electric system which was authorized last year by the passing of a by-law by vote of the people. Quite a large amount of damage was done during the month by the wind storm, giving bricklayers and carpenters extra work. The textile trades are busy and still advertising for help, while painters are also in demand.

Agriculturists have little to do at present owing to weather conditions which have been unfavourable for outside work.

Manufacturing has been busy all the month. The iron trades are all well employed, and unskilled labour is required at present. Some machinists have been working extra time, and could material be more readily obtained a larger number of men would be working overtime in some of the factories.

The wood working trades are all busy. The building industry is in good condition for the time of the year, and as soon as weather permits will be very active. Unskilled labour is fully employed.

Paris.—The manufacturing industries are busy and extensions to some of the plants are contemplated. Outside work has not yet opened up to any extent.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during March showed an improvement over the preceding month and a marked improvement over the corresponding month last year. Favourable weather during the first part gave the building trades a start and prospects for the season of 1913 are good. Excavating cellars and cleaning streets gave employment to a number of unskilled workmen. The various industries in the city were fairly busy with few mechanics unemployed.

Building permits for February totalled \$10,795.

Supplementary estimates brought down by the Ontario Legislature show that \$250,000 will be expended at the Prison Farm and \$32,000 at the Ontario Agricultural College. Professors and

lecturers at the College receive \$100 increase. The inspector of Industrial Schools on his recent visit here reported that 225 scholars were enrolled and that these night classes were a success.

The Bell Telephone Company have nine gangs of men at work in Guelph and vicinity installing new rural and long distance lines.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good. Customs returns for the month of February were \$21,041.67 being an increase of \$1,816.52 over the corresponding month last year.

A by-law to expend \$30,000 on alterations and improvements to the General Hospital will be submitted to the rate-payers on April 28. The city's tax rate for 1913 will be twenty-four mills on the dollar, one mill higher than last year. The Light and Heat Commission have made a reduction of five cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, to take effect on April 1.

Farmers had a quiet month, attending stock sales, caring for stock and preparing for spring work. Farm help is reported scarce and good men are already being eagerly sought for. The annual sale of the Fat Stock Club was held and proved a success, buyers being present from great distances and prices were fully four per cent. higher than a year ago.

The annual spring seed fair under the auspices of the South Wellington Farmers' Institute was held on March 1. The quantity and standard of grain were up to the usual mark with the exception that a small number of sprouted grains were to be seen in nearly all samples, a result of the very wet harvesting weather of last year.

Elora.—The recent floods caused by the sudden rising of the Grand River did damage to the extent of \$5,000.

Berlin.

Better conditions were noted in the labour market than during the corresponding month of last year, particularly in the building trade. The Dominion Tire Company have a staff of 165 men

on the day shift and a considerable number on the night shift, 200 electric lights having been installed to provide for night shifts. With the exception of the rubber factories all other industries were working full time, with a shortage of help (mechanics) in shoe factories, white wear, shirt and collar factories also fifty carpenters at the tire factory. Railway traffic was heavy over the holiday season, as well as wholesale and retail trade.

The strike at the Doon Twine Company's plant was settled, the men returning to work under the same conditions. Increases were granted to firemen from \$25 to \$100, also to police constables, \$75 to \$150. Custom returns for February show an increase of \$7,869.30 over February, 1912, namely \$38,522.42 for 1913, against \$30,653.12 for February, 1912. Nineteen building permits were issued during February, amounting to \$37,000, this is for seventeen new houses and two alterations. The cost of living is still very high, butter and eggs came down a little, but the housing problem is still a serious factor, although it is probable that a Toronto firm will erect fifty working men's houses in Berlin this summer same to sell at from \$1,600 to \$2,000 each. With the exception of caring for stock farmers had very little to do. Fall wheat wintered good and unless heavy frosts set in the crop should be good. Furniture factories were all running full time with a shortage of experienced help in some departments, including finishers and machine hands. Shirt factories were very busy and short of experienced female help.

Shoe factories were busy. Rubber factories have again laid off some of their help; the open winter is given as reason for this course, there being little demand for rubber goods. Foundries were all running full time as well as tanneries and biscuit factories. The Robe and Clothing Company were running eight hours instead of ten during the month.

Galt.—Factories were all working full time with positions open in shoe factories and foundries. The recent flood

caused several factories to close down for a short time unskilled labour is not in demand but the town needs more workmen of an efficient nature. The estimated damage in Galt by the recent Grand River flood to merchants and manufacturers is \$2,500.

Preston—Factories were all busy. The Car and Coach Company were particularly busy and short of carpenters. About 150 houses for working men are required. One hundred and fifteen were built last year and the outlook for as many or more this year is bright. Considerable damage was done by recent floods, and traffic between Hespeler and Preston was cut off for a few days.

Waterloo—Conditions were as in Berlin, no strikes, and factories all running full time. The new post office is nearing completion.

Hespeler.—The outlook for the year is bright. The Stamped and Enamel Ware factory will employ 100 men by the end of the year and 500 in three years. Mr. G. A. Gruetzner will put up a six storey addition to his furniture factory, 100 by 110 feet and the Forbes firm are getting ready to extend their factory 100 feet by seventy-six feet, three stories high.

Woodstock.

There is an element of uncertainty in some of the reports this month. This is due, it is explained, to a stringency of money conditions in the west; collections are slow and orders are falling off. The local branch of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, for instance, reports that business is not so good this month as it was at this time last year, and there is some uncertainty as to the immediate future, though broadly speaking the outlook is promising enough.

The Bain Wagon Company, large manufacturers of wagons and sleighs, report that business is quiet at present; the conditions in the west are not as favourable as they were a year ago. Collections are short and orders slow. They are looking for some improvement with the opening up of spring.

The James Stewart Company, manufacturers of stoves and furnaces, also report that they find some evidences of a tightening up in financial matters though as yet they have no real cause for complaint. On the other hand the local manufacturers of pianos and organs report that business is good and the prospects excellent. The Karn-Morris Company say that while money has been scarce and collections slow, conditions are improving.

There is some demand for labour, skilled and unskilled, at the factories. Moulders are wanted by the Stewarts, also labourers. The Karn-Morris Company want pipe-organ hands and cabinet-makers, and if conditions improve in the furniture trade there will be demand for mechanics.

The building season is opening early and well. This promises to be one of the best seasons in building Woodstock has had in many years. The building permits for the month of March amounted to \$16,615.

Stratford.

Labour conditions were good, the different manufacturing establishments all working steadily. The clothing factories were busy and expect to be for some time. Fine weather prevailed and outdoor work continued during the month. Bricklayers were able to lay brick on all buildings under construction.

Wholesale and retail business was good. The two Industrial by-laws were carried by the ratepayers on March 11; the Canadian Pacific Railway by-law south river route into the city was defeated the vote being 936 for and 1,063 against. The windstorm of March 21 did considerable damage to the many factories in the city. The custom returns for the port of Stratford during February amounted to \$20,227.40 being an increase of \$4,599.95 over the corresponding month of last year.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market.

Farmers were busy teaming and attending to their stock; the grain prices are: Wheat 93c a bush., oats 34c a bush., barley 40 to 50c a bush., peas 75 to 90c a bush. and hay \$9 a ton. All the factories were active especially the wood-working and clothing establishments.

St. Mary's. — The St. Mary's Wood Specialty Company have remodelled their new factory and are increasing the capital of the company. A large business is being done on the market by the meat vendors on Saturdays since the introduction of the new by-law allowing the sale of meat in less than ten pound lots. The outlook in the building trades is good and owing to a number of new industries having located here there are not sufficient small houses to supply the demand.

London.

During the early part of March the coldest weather of the winter was experienced, stopping outside work for a time; but good weather prevailed later, and work was proceeded with. Building prospects are the best for years, but a total lack of brick and the inability of the brick yards to start making for a month yet is hindering the commencement of work. A severe wind storm which struck this district Good Friday did thousands of dollars' worth of damage by blowing down fences, unroofing buildings, etc., and in consequence carpenters are extremely busy, and cannot meet the demands made on them. Railroad freight traffic is the heaviest in the history of the roads. The factories and foundries are all extremely busy; particularly is this the case with cigarmakers.

The McCormick Biscuit and Candy Company are to commence work on their new \$75,000 factory at once, and will occupy their old factory until the new one is ready. The Perrin Biscuit and Candy Company's new plant is nearing completion. The London Printing and Lithographing Company have occupied their new building.

Wholesale trade is the heaviest known here, and all the houses are extremely busy.

A number of truckers at Grand Trunk Railway freight sheds struck for an increase of pay on March 17, but their places were immediately filled.

St. Thomas.

The month of March compared favorably with the month of February and with the corresponding month of last year. Building trades mechanics were quiet; the work offered being for the most part, inside work. Unskilled labour was not well employed, due to the fact that little outside building work was done, requiring unskilled help. Railway traffic employees were busy. Traffic was heavy on the roads entering the city and conductors, engineers, brakemen and firemen were rushed. Additional motive power was put into service on the Pere Marquette and the Wabash railways. Employees of railway shops and local industries report a busy month.

Work on the new biscuit factory was continued and it is nearing completion. The installation of machinery will soon be in order. The Michigan Central Railway will appropriate \$150,000 for new machine shops and power plant. Work on the new buildings will be commenced at an early date. It is rumoured that the St. Thomas brass foundry will also erect a new plant. The "Just Wright" Shoe Company have enlarged their temporary quarters and twenty-five additional hands have been put to work. The Monarch Knitting Company report a satisfactory trade for the ten months business. This industry is flourishing.

The Municipal Street Railway employees have been granted an increase in pay to take effect April 1 amounting to two cents an hour. Stokers in the service of the city gas works were granted an increase in pay amounting to one dollar a week.

The population of the city according to the assessment for the year is given at 15,745, an increase of 291 over the previous year.

The assessed value of properties shows an increase of \$247,145, the value being placed at \$8,578,148. The rate has not

yet been decided. A reduction was made in the taxation on income of railway employees on account of the terminal expenses to which these men are subjected. The debenture debt of the city represents \$68.00 a head, basing the population of 15,000.

The average attendance at the classes in connection with the Industrial school is given as ninety. The register shows a class of 125. Good progress has been made by the students. Mechanical drawing, woodworking, mathematics, applied science, dressmaking, commercial work and shorthand are taught.

There was no unrest in the labour market.

Chatham.

Labour conditions in Chatham and district were fairly good and compared favourably with the corresponding month of 1912. While the building trades in all branches were quiet. Factories were busy, among the most notable carriage factories, and all wood working establishments.

The Dominion Canners Company will erect and equip a factory without any concessions from the city. Retail trade was quiet. There was no change in rate of wages reported during the month.

The Builders Exchange have appealed to the City Council to have a building inspector appointed.

Building permits were only four, amount to \$3,900. A great portion of the farming lands were submerged owing to the continued wet weather and farmers were unable to proceed with spring work. Farm hands are reported to be scarce. There was nothing done in railroad construction during March.

The returns of the customs collections of port of Chatham district for the year ended March 31, show a gain of nearly \$70,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The following comparative statement is of interest as showing the increase in prosperity in the district:—

CUSTOM COLLECTIONS,

	1911-12	1912-13
Chatham	\$169,845.13	\$189,054.34
Ridgetown	10,466.86	11,098.83
Rondeau	82,912.28	115,138.18
Glencoe	3,936.68	26,520.10
Tilbury	13,523.40	26,520.10
Dresden	9.58	19.68
Total	\$285,723.99	\$8355,237.73

Gain over 1911-12, \$869,513.74.

Windsor.

Labour conditions underwent little change since last month although every line of labour has been fairly well employed owing to the open weather.

Excavation work has been started on various buildings while a number of buildings are just being completed.

Factories were busy. Planing mills and manufacturers were reported active. During the month Windsor has secured three new factories. The Swedish Crucible Steel Company, which manufactures steel castings, etc., and who propose erecting a building 125 x 60 feet, costing in the neighbourhood of \$10,000. The Vincent Steel Process Company, which contemplate building estimated at \$10,000, and the Tudhope Automobile Manufacturing Company, this company have obtained ten and one-half acres of land for a site, expecting to spend \$100,000 in buildings.

Building trades were fairly well employed during the winter months and are looking forward to a very active season.

Building permits so far this month numbered twenty-eight, chiefly for houses.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions were fairly active, the supply was slightly above the demand up to the storm on March 21; since that time the demand has exceeded the supply. Farmers especially have difficulty in obtaining the skilled help they require to repair the damage done their buildings. The principal damage done by the storm in the rural district was the unroofing of barn and outhouse, and

the leveling of fences. In Owen Sound the eastern end of the North American Furniture Company's factory was blown out, and the furniture was badly damaged by water from the disjointed sprinkler system. The Canadian Heating and Ventilating Company's building lost a large part of its roof, and the roof being put on the new malleable iron works was carried away. The crop of several other factories were more or less injured, and many chimneys were blown down. Several private houses were unroofed or otherwise damaged. While these damages cause the employment of a large repair force, the more seriously damaged factories were unable to pursue their regular work for a few days. The entire loss to the town is estimated by some as high as half a million. This does not include the loss to the neighbouring county and towns.

The general wage rate remains the same with the exception of that paid to corporation labourers. Many years ago the wage rate was fixed at seventeen and a half cents an hour. Later as much as twenty cents an hour was paid, but no set scale was fixed. The scale has now been fixed at from seventeen to twenty-five cents per hour, according to the ability of the workmen as estimated by the departmental foremen.

The building permits issued for February and March amounted to \$3,500. This is considerably less than that reported for last year.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions generally were normal during the month. The withdrawal of the provincial police from Porcupine, where a strike has been on since October last, gave rise to some clashes between non-union and union men and as a result police have been sent back into the camp. During the latter part of last month the Cobalt mines voluntarily adopted a nine-hour day for underground miners and at the present time practically all mines in the camp are working at those hours.

In lumbering circles pulp wood has been the main production of the small

jobbers during the season and thousands of cords have been shipped from the various stations on the Transcontinental and Northern Ontario Railway during the winter. Farmers have difficulty in getting men to cut the pulpwood on a contract or by the day or cord, although good wages are offered as an inducement. Active work has been started in the cutting of lumber in flooded areas affected by the proposed dam of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company at Iroquois Falls. The contract was let during the month for the seven miles branch from the main line to the falls.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions were quiet. This is the season of "stock-taking" in general building operations, all figuring in the probable cost of material and the scales of wages. As, however, loan companies are withdrawing capital for building enterprises, the anticipated activity of the coming spring will not be realized to the full. The Lake Superior Corporation will, however, build extensively during the coming spring and summer in the enlargement of their steel plant. If the dry dock goes ahead as it is confidently expected it will, these two enterprises will fully compensate for the probable lull in private enterprises.

Increases are also promised in lake trade and railway extension. All things then considered may give the Soo even greater activity than it has had in any one of the few previous years.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Labour was fairly well employed; there was, however, a good supply for almost every branch of industry. Snow storms seriously impeded railroad traffic during the month. 8,221,500 bushels of wheat, 2,992,000 bushels of oats, 1,095,900 bushels of barley, 1,468,950 bushels of flax were inspected at Winnipeg.

The value of building permits issued since January total \$2,021,250. Plans

for the erection of a new city hall have been submitted. The cost is estimated at \$3,000,000, but the city council has not yet decided where the new hall is to be built, so that until a site is decided upon no further action can be taken. New and extensive exhibition grounds have been secured, and contracts let for the erection of buildings thereon. A contract has been let for the construction of a city reservoir. An open and central market will be erected adjoining the Industrial Bureau building, and will bring producer and consumer in direct contact with one another.

Preparations are being made for a number of Winnipeg business men to visit some of the new towns in the West in May.

A newly organized company, the British Canadian Investments, Ltd., has a capital stock of \$500,000, with head offices at Winnipeg. The Shepley Construction Company has just been formed, with capital stock at \$60,000.00, and will be a Winnipeg firm.

St. Boniface.—The city council, with the consent of the ratepayers given a month or two ago, will speed the erection of a new Provencher bridge, and the widening of Norwood bridge, both connecting St. Boniface with Winnipeg. The Progress Construction Company is a newly formed company for the purpose of carrying on business in engineering, building and constructing, with capital stock at \$350,000.00.

Brandon.

The demand for labour was not good for the season. In the building trades conditions were fairly good, the demand being above the average. Lathers and plasterers were in exceptional demand. Contractors were refusing work owing to their inability to secure help in these trades.

The Great West Fireworks Company have taken out permits for their ten buildings, which they are erecting here for the purpose of manufacturing fireworks. The Gordon Mackay Company of Toronto, who are building their west-

ern wholesale depot here, have added to their land, making a frontage of 246 feet on Pacific avenue. Additional contracts have been let by the Summer Fair Board, and work is being rushed, to be in readiness for the Dominion Fair in July.

Work is being rushed on the Grand Trunk Pacific branch into Brandon. Scheduled trains are to be running by August 1. Word has been received in the city that the street cars are ready for shipment; it is expected that cars will be running by May 1.

A delegation of eighteen prominent citizens waited on the Dominion Government asking for a new post office building. The intention to build one was announced.

The city council has announced extensive additions to the street paving. Almost a mile of new paving is authorized. During the month the price of eggs decreased. The labour market was quiet.

Dauphin.

The architects and builders are busy preparing for the coming season, several contracts being ready to let. The McDonald & Voight Company's new building is to be erected on the corner of Main street and Burrows avenue. The contract for the new Anglican church was let at \$15,600 for the building alone. The usual fittings and fixtures will be let under separate contract.

The Eagle Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of a patent scrub-cutter, who opened up here early in 1912, are having large additions made to their present works to take up repair and selling of autos. The garage will be fitted up with the most up-to-date appliances to take care of the increasing number of autos in this district.

The building programme for this year will be the greatest in the history of the town. The School Board expect to erect a new Collegiate. The outfall works and pumping station have to be built. The Canadian Northern Railway will erect new freight sheds and offices, and are making further additions to their round-

house and yards. Contractors anticipate a shortage of skilled labour.

The new freight office has been erected on Main street, and the old offices have been removed to Vermillion street, where they will be converted into a club house for the use of the employees at this point. The old buildings surrounding the old offices have been removed and the space between the new station and Main street is to be converted into a park. A new bridge over the Vermillion river is under construction to allow of two extra roads to lead in and out of the yards, which will be a great relief to the switching over Main street.

Word has been received at the Board of Trade office that the Great Northern Railway cannot see their way at the present time to extend their service into Dauphin, as they consider the country too sparsely inhabited to recompense them for the great outlay.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Owing to a continuance of cold weather, labour conditions were quiet. This has particular reference to the building trades, nearly all of which were greatly affected, owing to the reluctance of the contractors to resume building operations. As soon as milder weather prevails, unemployment as far as building trades are concerned will no longer remain, as there are numerous works which have been closed down all the winter that will be resumed immediately opportunity presents itself, thus affording employment for many who have been idle for some time past.

Although building operations have been quiet, the cold weather has not had a bad effect on other business circles, as Regina's business activity for the first two months of 1913 is almost twice that of the corresponding period of 1912.

Building figures for January and February show an increase of 183 per cent.; bank clearings show an increase of seventy-one per cent., and the customs returns for the same period show a similar

increase. The favourable contrast of the following figures are worthy of note:—

	Jan.-Feb. 1912	Jan.-Feb. 1913
Building Permits.....	\$89,630	\$252,650
	Feb. 1912	Feb. 1913
Bank Clearings.....	\$7,197,011.00	\$12,756,393.00
Customs Returns.....	56,334.86	97,289.73
Postage Stamps sold.....	9,990.53	12,859.16
Money Orders issued.....	42,237.44	58,142.01
Money Orders paid.....	58,768.07	70,610.15
Postal Notes issued.....	26,912.01	32,276.60
Postal Notes paid.....	8,661.15	9,434.48

Wholesale and retail trade maintained an active standard and prospects for the spring trade are bright.

Moose Jaw.

Owing to the continued cold weather there was a considerable falling off in work, and consequently labour has not been employed to as great an extent as during February. Owing to the difficulty experienced in getting financial assistance from the banks and loan companies, a great amount of work is being held up and much work that is contemplated will have to wait until the money market is easier.

The carpenters and others engaged in the finishing trades have, however, been steadily employed finishing up much of the work commenced last fall.

In the course of the next three weeks the farmers will all be on the land putting in the seed. In the meantime they are principally engaged cleaning the seed wheat and getting machinery in shape for the spring work.

Railway construction work will soon be started in this district again.

The city council have made an agreement whereby a large linseed oil company from the United States will build a factory here, and where several thousand bushels of flax will be ground daily. Work on the plant will start this summer and will be completed before August, 1914.

Saskatoon.

The demand for labour was less than last month, and also noticeably less than a year ago. There are an unusual num-

ber of idle men, especially of the skilled trades. The winter as a whole has been disappointing in this respect. The steady cold weather of the month delayed alteration work and early building that might otherwise have started. The cost of living is on the decline. That, however, may possibly be attributed to seasonable dullness in mercantile lines, and therefore of a temporary nature.

Prince Albert.

The demand for labour was somewhat under the average, many of the buildings having their interior work finished and the season not having opened for new construction.

The outlook for the next month is good. Large contracts for box cars have been received by the Great West Company and construction work is to commence on the large steel works and on the erection of a new Catholic Cathedral and a Methodist Church. Railway work was busy, the spurs being rushed to the new industries. There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour to report.

The spring having opened, the farmers are busy preparing for an immediate start. The lumber camps are now breaking up and employees returning to the mills ready for the river opening.

Large industrial developments are taking place. The works of the Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company are being extended to cover sixty acres of new ground. A large steel and iron industry is being located on another thirty acres, and the Justice Grain Measure Company have secured $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres for new works.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

Weather conditions during the first two weeks of March hindered outdoor operations in the building trades to a considerable extent, but the latter part has been much more favourable, and labour is now generally well employed.

The city has a large staff of labourers at work putting down the water mains in connection with the new waterworks system which is being installed.

Compositors and machine operators in the different printing concerns received a dollar a week increase in salary the first of the year. The price now paid for operators, minimum, is \$23.00 for 48 hours for day hands, and \$24.00, minimum, for $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours for night men, while compositors receive a minimum wage of \$21.00 for 48 hours.

The Dominion Bank are opening a branch in this city, having procured quarters in the new Hull block. This gives Medicine Hat nine chartered banks operating here.

Both wholesale and retail trade were reported good.

All the manufacturing concerns, such as the Clay Products, Alberta Iron Rolling Mills, foundry, machine shops, and the milling companies were running full time with a full staff of men. There are several large manufacturing concerns about to start building operations here on their plants. A shortage of labour is anticipated during the coming summer. There is a house famine in this city at the present time, and the outlook for the building trades during the coming summer is bright.

Calgary.

Labour conditions were fair in the building trades. Owing to the continuous cold weather the majority of the work has been closed down and has held back work that would have been in operation. Many bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters and plasterers and painters were out of employment. This is due to the fact that the most of the large buildings of 1912 are practically completed, and that those which were not completed had to be closed down owing to weather conditions. Few building permits have been granted this year. Money is scarce, and it is generally conceded that there will be many unemployed for at least a few months. The city has not yet commenced

ed its public improvements for 1913, with the result that many unskilled labourers are unemployed. Railway construction will be active.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Ogden are gradually giving employment to the different trades needed to carry on their business, a great number of the men required coming from the East.

The annual convention of Alberta carpenters was held during the month.

Edmonton.

March was a quieter month than was expected, and labour conditions were not as good as during the same period a year ago. This was largely due to the long continued cold and stormy weather. Outside work of all sorts was stopped or seriously interrupted. There was little demand for labour of any class, and a good many men were idle. While spring weather will undoubtedly improve conditions, the immigrants that are arriving every day will cause a greater supply than is likely to be called for during the spring months at least. Conditions do not look as promising for an early start on new work as last year.

The public school board are preparing a by-law to raise \$1,250,000.00 to cover the projected requirements of the board for this year. Options have been obtained by the city for the necessary property for a civic centre and a by-law will be submitted to raise \$2,750,000 or thereabouts to purchase the same. Some of the sheet metal contractors who refused to pay their men sixty cents per hour after Jan. 15 and locked them out, came to an agreement with their employees on March 7, and are paying sixty cents per hour. The other firms have declared open shop.

The returns for the month of February are as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Bank Clearings	\$16,648,355	\$15,952,283
Building Permits.....	212,850	250,485
Street Railway—		
Passengers carried.....	613,351	1,033,677
Revenue.....	\$ 25,101	\$ 41,468
Homestead Entries	356	216

Retail trade was quiet during the latter part of the month. Wholesalers reported trade satisfactory. There are at the present time sixty-three wholesale firms maintaining warehouses and carrying stocks here. Fourteen of these commenced business during 1912.

Farmers were selling their produce on the city market, otherwise the agricultural industry was quiet. The usual number of men were employed in the lumber camps throughout the district. Coal mines were operated to full capacity during the month. Sash and door factories were busy. Fifteen manufacturing concerns commenced operations in 1912. There are several concerns now building, expecting to operate in early summer. Amongst these may be mentioned the meat packing plant of P. Burns & Co., Ltd., which will shortly commence operations with a force of two hundred men. Railroad construction was quiet.

Lethbridge.

Winter weather prevailed and there was little outdoor work done during the month, all classes of work being held up.

Farmers were getting ready for spring work. There was a good demand for farm help, and the supply may not be equal to the demand when weather breaks up.

Coal mining has been busy, but a slack period is expected as the weather becomes warmer. Railroad construction will employ a large number of men. At present there is little being done. The demand for men is likely to be greater than the supply.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

Labour conditions were not as favourable as during March of last year. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the supply of labour exceeded the demand in nearly all branches of trade; the situation as a whole was quiet.

The mines in and around Nelson were

quiet, owing to labour unrest. Demands for higher wages have been made. The unions in the city have made demands on employers for an increase in wages and some a decrease in hours. The city employees have also made demands on the city. Some contractors do not wish to take any contracts until this question is settled, and as a consequence conditions were quiet.

New Westminster.

The employment of labour during March was not so extensive as prospects indicated and was not so active as during March, 1912. Building permits are being issued at an increased rate, but actual work has been delayed chiefly through lack of funds. Municipal development work has so far been curtailed for the same reason, and a number of lumber camps are reported closed down, money not being available for the payment of men. Conditions seem to be brightening, however, and the workers are looking forward to an improvement during April.

Work is beginning on the ranches, and although the weather has been unusually backward considerable early seeding has been done. Fishing in the Fraser river is very slack, with few men at work. Lumbering is going on as usual, all mills working, although some camps are closed down. Manufacturing in all lines is going on as usual.

Railroad work has not fully begun yet, but gives signs of improvement. Considerable sewer work was done during March, but street work was not as extensive as during the same month last year.

Vancouver.

The general slackness, which was the outstanding feature of the labour situation last month in this district, still continues. In the building trades particularly, there is more unemployment than there has been at this time of the year since the winters of 1907-1908 and 1908-1909. This would seem to be due

to the financial stringency which has pervaded this locality for the past five months. Inquiries made of local contractors meet with the invariable complaint that money is hard to borrow, and that although a great deal of work is projected, the difficulty of financing is responsible for delay. The slackness in employment is also partly due to the fact that there are many more men in the city who work at the various building trades than there were this time last year. The total value of the building permits issued during February was 220. The bank clearings for February amounted to \$50,641,407, as compared with \$45,351,107 for the month of February last year. The building permits for South Vancouver during February totalled \$103.00, and for Point Grey, another suburb, they amounted to \$130.00. During the last month the announcement has been made that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line will complete plans for the operation of a line of steamships from Europe to Seattle, Vancouver, and other northern Pacific ports, via the Panama canal. It is also stated on reliable local authority that a company is now being formed for the purpose of operating vessels between Vancouver and Montreal via the Panama canal, and preliminary plans for the construction of docks for these boats have already been published. The rapid growth of the city has produced sanitary problems which are reflected in the estimates of the Health Department for the coming year. This year \$81,520 is asked for as against \$68,933.32 for 1912. The North Vancouver city council has decided on a reduction of nearly twenty per cent. in the net tax rate. Last year's rate was twenty mills on the dollar; this year's rate will be 16.5 mills.

The by-law providing for the concession of the bed of False Creek to the Canadian Northern Railway Company for terminal purposes was passed by a vote of 5,032 in favour to 1,385 against, and the announcement is made that extensive works for filling in the creek bed and erecting terminals will be commenced at an early date. It is expected that

about 500 labourers will be engaged on the preliminary work, and there is already a plentiful supply of that class of workmen available, many skilled workmen in fact are doing that kind of work owing to slackness in other lines.

The Royal Commission appointed by the British Columbia Government to inquire into labour conditions in the Province has held further sittings in Vancouver and other parts of the Province, and a great deal of valuable evidence has been laid before them. The local union of civic employees has applied to the Labour Department for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into alleged cases of discrimination against some of the members of the union by various city officials. The Board has not yet been granted.

The strike of halibut fishermen still continues, but an agreement has been signed between the Halibut Fishermen's Union and the British Columbia Fisheries, Limited, whose headquarters are at Queen Charlotte, to recognize the union and pay the one cent and a quarter per pound for all fish caught, that being the price asked for by the union.

The strike of quartz miners at the Britannia mines, Howe Sound, is still on. Since the trouble commenced about 500 men have quit the mines, and reports state that about sixty men have obtained and are working at the mines now.

During the month a union of women engaged in the various domestic services has been formed in Vancouver, and has adopted the name "Home and Domestic Employees Union." The initial membership is about fifty, and the officers of the new union state that the idea is being rapidly adopted by the women workers of the city who are engaged in the various forms of domestic work.

A strike of the electrical workers employed by the British Columbia Telephone Company, which controls the city telephone system, commenced on March

15 and affected about 125 men locally and many others in other parts of the Province. The men demanded double time for all work which had to be done during overtime, Sundays and recognized holidays; the limitation of apprentices on the basis of one to each four journeymen; the classification of the various kinds of electrical workers; and a few minor issues of a technical character. The strike terminated on March 22 by the company conceding the demands of the men. The men are all members of the Electrical Workers Union.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during March showed considerable improvement over the previous month, but for a number of reasons labour in some trades is not as fully employed as it was expected to be. Owing to the policy of retrenchment adopted by the city council various civic works that are contemplated have not yet been started, thereby leaving a considerable number of unskilled labourers unemployed, the civic employment bureau having a waiting list in the neighbourhood of 300 on its register. In the building trades work has been fair for this time of year, but owing to a large surplus of men there are a considerable number of carpenters out of employment. Among other skilled trades work is about up to the average.

On March 1 the painters, paperhangers and decorators asked the employers for an increase of fifty cents per day. Nearly all the small shops and contractors, employing about 150 men, granted the increase, but two or three of the large shops, employing fifty-five men, refused the demand, when a strike resulted, which was unsettled at the end of the month. On March 15, the entire mechanical staff of the British Columbia Telephone Company employed in the offices of the company on Vancouver Island quit work, owing to the refusal of the company to sign an agreement with

the union. Seventy-five men were affected.

The value of building permits issued during February was \$361,450, compared with \$1,671,070 for the same month a year ago.

Bank clearings for February were \$13,950,000, and for February last year the figures were \$12,610,617. In Oak Bay the value of the permits issued amounted to \$125,850 for February this year, compared with \$81,465 for the same period a year ago.

By resolution the city council has decided to give preference for city work to British subjects who are, first married men and on the voters' list; then to married men and single men on a residence of at least six months in the city.

The local manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, in a letter to the city council, states that the company proposes to spend \$2,500,000 in Victoria and vicinity during 1913. Total track, 60.40 miles. Power available, 36,500 h.p.

The Hudson Bay Company are about to commence the erection of a large department store, to cost about \$800,000. A new modern theatre, to be known as the McBride theatre, is being constructed at a cost of \$250,000.

At the request of the city council, the Attorney-General has given his consent to the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act in certain specified cases, and recently two employees of a local plumber were fined for working on Sunday. This is the first time the Act has been enforced in this city. The Attorney-General has other cases under consideration, and further prosecutions are likely.

The retail store clerks of the city have formed an organization having for its immediate object the procuring of a weekly half-holiday and general betterment of conditions under which they

work. The organization has not, as yet, any national or international affiliation.

At the late session of the British Columbia Legislature, no legislation of special interest to labour was enacted, the Government stating that it would await the report of the Royal Commission on Labour, at present holding sessions throughout the Province, before taking any action.

The Government has abolished the revenue tax (\$3.00) which has always been looked upon with disfavour by wage earners of every class. The Government also cancelled the exemption of church sites from taxation.

Nanaimo.

Conditions in the labour market showed a great improvement over those of last month, especially in outside work, although there was a good deal of time lost owing to bad weather. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business as brisk and improving.

Passenger traffic increased and transportation of merchandise showed improvement.

There were no changes of hours of labour or rates of wages, and little change in the cost of living.

Farmers commenced their spring work and fruit-growers and poultry men were busy. There was little done among the fishermen outside of the local market.

The sawmills of the district were working full time, the local demand being on the increase. The logging camps in the district were all in full operation.

The coal mines in the city and district outside of those affected by the dispute were working to full capacity. At the mines on strike the output is steadily increasing, although there is no settlement with the men as a body. Railroad construction is getting more active as the weather improves.

APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

DURING February and March, 1913, action was taken by the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, with a view to extending the scope of the matter published in *The Labour Gazette* with regard to the conditions of employment obtaining among women workers throughout Canada. Previously the subject of female employment had been dealt with from time to time by the correspondents of *The Labour Gazette* resident in the several localities of the Dominion having a population of ten thousand and upwards. It was felt, however, that although a considerable amount of material was made available in this way, a more efficient treatment of the subject would be ensured by the appointment in the larger centres of industry of special women correspondents whose duty would be entirely restricted to the continuous observation and periodical reporting of conditions specifically affecting women workers. It is not intended that the new service shall lead to any curtailment in the information sent in through previous channels, but that in the larger centres the new officers will be able to increase materially the amount of statistical and other matter periodically available with regard to these employees.

At the outset it was thought that the additional service should embrace the four largest cities in Canada, namely, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the more so as these centres are situated at considerable distances from each other and reflect more or less distinct industrial conditions. The appointments made in the several cities were as follows:—

Montreal—Miss Gabrielle R. des Isles, 156 Luke street.

Toronto—Miss Edith Elwood, Evangelia Settlement, Queen and River streets.

Winnipeg—Miss Harriet J. Williams, Secretary Grace Church.

Vancouver—Mrs. Rose Carson, Hotel Barron.

Instructions to Women Correspondents.

The scope and nature of the work to be performed by the women correspondents may be noted in detail from the following copy of a memorandum of instructions sent to each correspondent on her appointment:—

MEMORANDUM TO WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS.

Dear Madam,—

The following is an outline of the work which you will be expected to perform as correspondent to *The Labour Gazette* in your locality.

The work will fall in the main under two headings, namely: (1), the furnishing of a monthly report on current conditions as affecting female employees in your locality; and, (2), the carrying out of special enquiries from time to time under specific instructions from this Department.

I. MONTHLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT.

This report, which should be forwarded in the closing days of each month, should be somewhat wide in scope, covering all movements that affect women either directly or indirectly as an industrial class.

With a view to securing thoroughness and uniformity, and at the same time to rendering assistance to the correspondents in the preparation of their reports, the Department has prepared a series of blank forms, which are being sent to you under separate cover, and which you are requested to use in forwarding your reports. These forms contain in the margin a series of suggestions and instructions as to subject matter, method of treatment, arrangement, etc., which the correspondent is requested to follow in so far as possible.

General Review.—You will observe that the report should open with a brief account of the general condition of employment for women throughout the month under review. Comparison might be made in general terms with conditions during the previous year. Special industrial activity as evidenced by the starting or cessation of work on new factories, industries, etc., employing women, might be mentioned. The outlook, as above remarked, should be as wide as possible so as to embrace movements not only purely local but which may effect the neighbouring areas, such as the female immigration movement. Especially important is it that specific openings for female employees of any class should be noted. If the correspondent were to note from time to time throughout the month developments of this character, she should be in a position to give at the close under this heading a satisfactory general summary of conditions of chief interest to female employees.

Conditions in Particular Employments.—The above general review should be followed by a series of

specific statements as to conditions in the particular branches in which women are chiefly employed in your locality. The field to be covered in this connection will depend, of course, upon the locality. The department, however, offers the following as a suggestion of the branches in which female workers are most frequently to be found:—

1. Domestic Service:

- (a) Housekeepers.
- (b) Cooks.
- (c) Housemaids.
- (d) Nursemaids.
- (e) General servants.

2. Factory Employment:

- (a) Garment-working establishments; including whitewear, glove, hat and cap, and fur garment making establishments.
- (b) Cotton factories.
- (c) Woollen mills.
- (d) Laundries.
- (e) Cigar and tobacco factories.
- (f) Bookbinders.
- (g) Boot and shoe factories.
- (h) Confectionery and biscuit factories.
- (i) Knitting mills.
- (j) Fruit and vegetable canning establishments.
- (k) Mica working establishments.

3. Employment in workshops, retail establishments, and offices:

- (a) Tailoresses.
- (b) Milliners.
- (c) Dressmakers and seamstresses.
- (d) Waitresses.
- (e) Retail clerks.
- (f) Stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.
- (g) Telephone girls.

As above stated, this list will not apply to every locality, and is offered merely as suggestive. The first duty of the correspondent should be to make a careful preliminary study of the avenues in which female labour chiefly finds employment in her city and the relative importance of the several branches. A descriptive article on this might constitute her first report to the Department.

Strikes, Lockouts, Etc.—The correspondent is expected to supply to the Department, without delay, full particulars in reference to the commencement, progress and settlement of industrial disputes involving female employees in her city and district. A descriptive account of such disputes should be made in the monthly report, but, in addition, a special return should be sent in on the statistical forms supplied for this purpose by the Department. These forms, as filled in by the correspondents, are filed as official records and should be most carefully prepared. One of them should be sent in immediately on the commencement of a dispute, and another should follow when the dispute is terminated. Where a dispute continues for a considerable period, a form should be sent in at the close of each month showing statistically the exact situation.

Industrial Accidents.—The correspondents should record on the blank forms provided for the purpose all accidents occurring to female employees in the performance of their duty, causing loss of life, loss of limb, or serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The return on industrial accidents should be mailed to the Department at intervals during the month, according to the number of accidents that occur, so as to facilitate the making up of the statistical tables which appear in *The Labour Gazette*. The forms will indicate sufficiently the nature of the information required.

Changes in Wages and Hours.—Important changes

in rates of wages and hours of labour, affecting six or more female employees should, in addition to being noted in the monthly report, be recorded on the blank form prepared for the purpose, and forwarded to the Department at the earliest date possible after the matter has been brought to the attention of the correspondent. It is particularly desirable that care should be taken in filling out these schedules to see that the various details required by the Department are complete. Where an agreement has been made between employers and employees, a copy of it should be obtained and forwarded to the Department.

Formation of Female Labour Organizations.—The instructions given on the forms are sufficiently clear.

N.B.—In forwarding the various schedules mentioned above, under the headings of Strikes and Lockouts, Industrial Accidents, Changes in Wages and Hours, Formation of Female Labour Organizations, please insure that every detail called for on the blank forms is covered. Where space for any information is left unfilled, the reason for the omission should be stated. Each one of the details is essential to the statistical records of the Department, and failure to supply it in the first instance is the cause of unnecessary correspondence and delay. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that every care should be taken to secure the accuracy of these returns. Both parties, or representatives of both parties, to a dispute, or affected by a change in wages and hours, should be consulted.

As to Space, etc.—Where the forms supplied do not offer sufficient space for details, the latter should be written on separate sheets, attached to the particular page to which they rightly belong. It is desirable, also, that the report should be sent in, both as to hand-writing and matter, as nearly as possible in readiness for the printer.

Correspondents are requested to notify the Department when they require an additional supply of blank forms or other stationery. In sending in information to the Department, please use the yellow envelopes for monthly reports for *The Labour Gazette*, and the blue envelopes for forms containing information on strikes, etc.

Experience has shown that, owing to the difficulty of having *The Labour Gazette* printed at a sufficiently early date in the month, it is necessary to have all copy in readiness for the printer very near its commencement, and as reports of correspondents occupy the first part of *The Labour Gazette*, and the whole make-up is delayed if any of the reports are late, correspondents are requested to mail their reports at a date not later than will ensure their receipt at Ottawa by the end of the month to which they relate. In the event of it being desirable to make important additions to the report on happenings between the date on which the report was mailed, and the last day of the month, this information should be sent by separate letter or if necessary by telegraph, in time for insertion in the copy which goes to the printer, or in the proofs.

In sending in her report, the correspondent is expected to fill in at the head of each page thereof the particulars indicated.

II. SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

In addition to these periodical reports and returns, the correspondent will be asked from time to time to secure information in connection with special investigations undertaken by the Department. Specific instructions will, of course, be given in these matters, which will generally have to do with such questions as Wages, Sanitation, Boarding-house conditions, Employment Agencies, Marketing conditions, &c., &c.

No postage is required on communications addressed to the Department.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this communication, and of the forms mentioned herein.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

IT will be noted in the memorandum quoted above of instructions to the recently appointed women correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* that the suggestion is made that the opening report in each case should take the form of an article descriptive of the main features of female labour employment in the correspondent's city and with a reference to the main avenues in which female labour chiefly finds employment, and the relative importance of the several branches. The reports published below, which are the first to be received from the women correspondents, consist in the main of reviews of the kind suggested.

Montreal.

Montreal—huge centre of industrial activity in almost every line—offers a broad field for female labour.

Almost every branch of manufacture has its army of women employees. The various industries have worked steadily of late, and serious complaints on the part of the employed are absent.

The presence of the female clerk in retail stores becomes more and more evident. The same can be said of workshops and offices.

As far as domestic servants are concerned, the demand far exceeds the supply, a proof of this being the numberless applications sent to the different immigration bureaus for women and girls.

An interesting feature in Montreal, and one which will receive attention in future reports, is the way in which the women workers have organized themselves; this being especially noticeable among French-Canadian women. "La Fédération St-Jean-Baptiste" comprises organized groups such as: "L'Association des Femmes d'Affaires," "l'Association des Employés de Bureaux," "l'Association des Employés de Manufactures," "l'Association des Employées de Magasins." A recent development in "La Fédération St-Jean-Baptiste" is the publication of its own organ, "La Bonne Parole." Worthy of note is the fact that at the head of such bodies as the "Montreal Local Council of Women" and the "Fédération St-Jean-

Baptiste" are to be found some of Montreal's most intelligent and distinguished women.

The presence and influence of these were evident at a meeting of citizens held recently (March 26, 1913) to discuss the housing problem of the working classes. In this connection a committee was named. Requests will be made to the City Council for a revision of the present health, sanitation, and building by-laws; also that a large staff of housing inspectors, including women, be appointed. This would provide still another channel for female activity.

In particular employments, the past month witnessed very busy conditions among garment workers, cotton factories' employees, bookbinders, boot and shoe factories' employees, milliners, stenographers, and nurses.

Toronto.

It is very difficult to arrive at any facts concerning women in industry in Toronto, for the reason that there is no comprehensive Bureau of Statistics. It is estimated that about 56,000 women are employed. Of these about 15,000 live in boarding houses, having come to Toronto from outlying districts. A number of women and children receive less than \$6 a week. In many factories there is also much overtime and night work for girls and women. House rents are extremely high, and board correspondingly so. This has led to over-

crowding, unsanitary surroundings, and consequent lowering of the vitality of women wage earners.

Domestic Service.—Several agencies are doing work independently in Toronto. The Britt Agency estimates five to ten domestics placed daily. The Ladies' Employment Bureau on Wellesley street placed ninety-four in February. The Colonization Department has seven local agents for bringing out domestic servants. The plan of this department is to pay a \$5 bonus to the booking agent in London, to be paid on the receipt of a service certificate signed by the employer of the girl to the effect that she has been in service a month or more in Canada. When necessary the Government assists the girl to come out by a loan of \$19.46, a bond for the same to be signed by the girl and her guarantor at her home agency, and to be redeemed by the girl at the rate of \$5 a month. The Women's Welcome Hostel in Toronto for January and February brought out sixty-one girls, in March ninety-nine, total 160. Of these there were cooks, thirty-six; house-parlormaid, and housemaids, thirty-five; kitchenmaids, three; generals, forty-five; nurses, eight; hotel servants, nine; laundresses, two; nursemaids, two; women with their husbands, two; stenographers, two; home helpers, two; machinists, etc., four; miscellaneous, ten. 500 applicants for 118 girls since November last.

The Women's Domestic Guild, with their own offices in England, has placed twenty-four servants in Toronto, since January 1; about sixty in the Province.

The Salvation Army has placed fifty girls. A party of thirty arrived on March 17, fifteen of whom were placed in Toronto. Miss Carmichael placed eight girls since January. Since June last she has had 400 applicants, and forty-five girls to fill the positions. Miss Rodgers, Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. Scott have in turn placed considerable numbers. It will be seen that the need of domestic servants here and in the Province is very great. One agency explains the difficulty of getting girls into

service on farms to be due to low wages. \$1 a week, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, and at most \$10 a month is all that is being offered to experienced domestics. If a wage comparable to that offered in the cities were paid by the farmer the difficulty would be greatly lessened. Another reason for the scarcity in Toronto is that many girls are being induced to go to the Northwest in the hope of higher pay.

Scale of Wages for Domestics.—General servants, experienced, are paid \$10 to \$15; cook-generals, \$15 to \$22; cooks, experienced, \$18 to \$30, with a kitchenmaid, \$45; housemaids, \$10 to \$16; parlourmaids, \$14 to \$20; nursemaids, \$10 to \$16; special infant nurses, \$20 to \$40; nurses for children, \$14 to \$22; waitresses in tea rooms, working from 11 to 6, and living out, wages \$4.50 to \$5 per week; waitresses from 11 to 3, \$3 to \$3.50 per week.

Milliners and Dressmakers, coming out through the Colonization Department, receive generally an initial wage of \$6 to \$7 a week. Stenographers and typists combined, \$11 to \$15 a week. Typists alone, \$10 a week.

Teachers.—The work of the special meeting of the Board of Education to determine the new salary schedule for the year has caused considerable criticism. Women teachers feel that there is an unfair discrimination in the matter of salaries, and equal pay for equal work is their contention. In Toronto, in the same grades, with a man and a woman assistant teacher, in the 5th year of service, the man receives just double the salary of the woman. In the manual training department, with special certificates, the women teaching domestic science, then men wood work, with the same sized classes, and the same hours, in the 4th, 5th and 6th years, the man's salary is exactly double that of the woman. A further difficulty exists between the salary status of the women teachers and school nurses. In the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years the nurse receives \$50 a year more than the woman teacher. In the 5th, 6th and 7th years, she receives \$100 more, and in the 8th

and 9th years she is paid \$150 a year more, or nearly 20% in advance of that paid to the woman teacher. It is three years since the great body of women teachers received an increase in salary. The need is expressed of appointing women to the School Board.

The Factory Act under revision by the Ontario Government.—With reference to the Factory and Shops Act at present before the Provincial House, the following situation detrimental to the interests of women and children is to be noted. A 60 hour is by it determined the legal time for all women and children over 14 employed in factories, and over 12 in shops. On any Saturday, or any day before a statutory holiday, or between the 14th and 24th of December, any woman or child over 12 may be employed in shops from 7 in the morning to 10 at night. In addition to 60 hours a week in factories, women and children over 14, and in shops over 12 years of age, on 36 extra days in the year may be employed for $72\frac{1}{4}$ hours. In the fruit and vegetable industries, within the factory, children from the age of 12 may be employed from June to October for 10 hours a day, and in the work of preparation and sorting of fruits and vegetables carried on adjacent to, but not in the factory, according to the Act, children of any age may be employed for any number of hours. The contention is that women and children ought to be protected, and ought to have an 8 hour day, that the age limit for children ought to be raised from 12 to 14, that children should be prohibited from employment during school hours, and that there should be additional female factory inspectors, it being contended that two women factory inspectors cannot be expected to cover the field of inspecting, with seven men, 7,992 factories, and all the shops in the Province of Ontario. To this end the Toronto Local Council of Women, the Board of the Associated Charities, and the Toronto Playground Association have sent petitions to the Ontario Legislature, strongly urging the importance of protecting children from overwork by

amending the Factories and Shops Act, prohibiting the employment of girls under 14 in shops, and fixing a standard 8 hour day for women employees."

Winnipeg.

In connection with questions of labour for women in Winnipeg at the present time, the most outstanding need is for domestic help. It is very much more difficult to secure competent, trustworthy general servants than any other class of women. Wages for general servants are good, running from \$15 to \$25 per month. The demand for housekeepers, cooks, nursemaids and housemaids is steady, and wages for the first two named are from \$25 to \$40. There are hundreds of wash women and charwomen who go from house to house daily or cleaning offices. Meals supplied, these women earn 20c an hour for all day; for half-days, or, without meals, they receive 25c per hour. Janitresses are not so numerous, but their wages are good.

Under the head of factory helpers, we have in Winnipeg garment workers, consisting of shirt and overall makers, pant makers, makers of mackintoshes and ladies' ready-made skirts, suits and whitewear. There are hundreds of women employed in such establishments, as well as in mattress making, tent and awning making establishments, cigar factories, confectionery and biscuit factories, bread, soap and box factories; while tea-packers, labellers, press-feeders, and cleaners of clothes, are numerous. The number of women employed in laundries is about equal to those in factories.

Probably three-quarters of the women working in Winnipeg come under the third class, viz., those employed in workshops, offices and retail establishments. The number of stenographers and bookkeepers is about equal to the number of retail clerks; and under these subdivisions the percentage numerically is highest. It has been estimated that there are 10,000 lady stenographers and bookkeepers in Winnipeg. Wages for such

run from \$35 to \$75 or even \$100 per month. Wages for salesladies fall far below this. Tailoresses and milliners are much fewer in number, but I believe are better paid than retail clerks. Dressmakers, who go out by the day, receive \$2.00 to \$2.50 with board. Telephone girls receive from \$25 to \$45 per month. Waitresses are in demand and their numbers run into the hundreds. Hair dressers, scalp treaters and manicurists belong in this class and are paid about \$10 a week.

In the professional class (ie., the fourth division) in which the numbers are naturally smaller, press women receive probably the highest remuneration. Professional nurses are paid \$25 per week, but such nurses are unable to take on constant employment. Nurses engaged permanently receive from \$70 to \$90 monthly. School teachers are most numerous in this division, and receive from \$500 up to about \$1,200 per annum, while supervisors and domestic science teachers commence at \$1,100. Other women workers are professional musicians, restaurateurs, superintendents and secretaries of institutions, and social service workers.

There are not many women seeking employment here, only such as are unskilled or incompetent ever require to wait long for work. Demand for office help has increased during the latter part of the month over the earlier two weeks, as well as over January and February.

There is only one women's labour organization in Winnipeg, viz., the garment makers' union, numbering 400 members. Book-binding girls and tailoresses are included with their respective men's organizations.

Vancouver.

Woman's place in the industrial world in Vancouver is hedged about by so many conditions that it is almost impossible to make any hard and fast statements regarding it. Here, as elsewhere, the majority of women regard their wage-earning as more or less a makeshift matter.

Women are prone to regard their work only from the standpoint of immediate returns, they begrudge the time spent in learning a gainful occupation, unless it can be used to advantage after marriage—as dressmaking for instance. This trade has no trouble in securing high-class apprentices nor have the milliners any lack of applicants to learn their trade.

However, girls will enter the stores at fourteen years of age and younger for three dollars a week, knowing that they will have to work for at least two years before they can hope to earn a living wage.

Woman's lack of interest in her economic future as a wage earner is shown by her lack of interest in trades unions. There is but one exclusive woman's union in Vancouver; "The Waitresses and Lady Cooks Union," with headquarters in the Labour Temple. There are women members of The Garment Workers Union and The Bookbinders Union.

The greatest need in Vancouver is for well trained hands in all lines of gainful endeavor. The stores want women capable of earning from \$18 to \$25 a week. Higher efficiency is the cry in the female labour market in Vancouver to-day.

The labour problem that vexes the housewife most is the lack of well trained general servants. There is a great demand for the "cook-general," for the family which keeps only one domestic. \$30 with board and room is the average wage, although a neat girl who can cook can easily command thirty-five dollars a month.

Vancouver has over sixty large apartment houses in which live, it is estimated, a thousand families eager and willing to pay a domestic \$30 at least a month who will "sleep out" and do the general work at certain specified hours. This sort of domestic service allows the servant to have a home life of her own, doing away with one of the bugbears of this sort of work.

Women as a rule are not well paid in Vancouver, when the high cost of living is considered. Garment workers' wages range from \$6 to \$15 a week on a nine hour day basis. Laundry workers receive \$7 a week for ordinary work, although a good ironer may make as high as \$18 a week; this on a basis of an eight hour day. \$8 a week is the average factory pay. These girls have the advantage in most factories of a hot drink for luncheon and pleasant lunch rooms. Retail clerks receive from \$3 to \$25 a week, the average wage being about \$10 a week. The wages of telephone operators are from \$35 to \$45 a month. Waitresses receive \$10 a week for an eight hour day and \$12 a week for a ten hour day with board.

Conditions as affecting women wage earners have been good during the month of March in Vancouver, one reason for this being an early Easter, which stimulated the clothing trade and manifested itself in a brisk demand for garment workers, milliners, dressmakers, tailoresses, clerks and seamstresses. Teachers are now being sought by the outlying districts which have school during the warmer months. \$60 a month with housing accommodation is the usual wage offered. There is a brisk demand for waitresses in the smaller towns, too, with the coming of pleasanter weather.

One of the most insistent appeals made to the Labour Commission of British Columbia which sat in Vancouver for some ten days was for a law prohibiting the employment of white women by Orientals; it was argued that such employment has a deteriorating effect morally on the women.

A minimum wage law was also asked for women, different sums, ranging from \$9 a week to \$12, in the opinions of different persons were the least a woman should be paid for a weeks' work of fifty-four hours.

Figures were presented by a representative of the Women's Council to show that a girl or woman could not support herself on less than \$7.50 a week. This sum to be expended thus: \$5 for board and room—a very small allowance,—fifty cents for car fare, fifty cents for laundry, leaving \$1.50 a week to cover the cost of all necessary clothing.

One of the needs of Vancouver is a good boarding house for women wage earners. There are only two such institutions, one having three different hostels being operated by the Y.W.C.A., and one being run by the W.C.T.U.

An attempt is being made by the British Columbia Trades and Labour Council to organize a domestics' union in Vancouver.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA DURING 1912.— SPECIAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

DURING March, a special report on the course of prices and cost of living in Canada during the calendar year 1912 was issued by the Department of Labour. The report is the third annual statement of the kind to be published by the Department, the first having appeared in 1910 and having been preceded by a comprehensive review covering the years back to 1890.

While the same in general scope and arrangement as its predecessors, the present report has been considerably enlarged in the way of including further

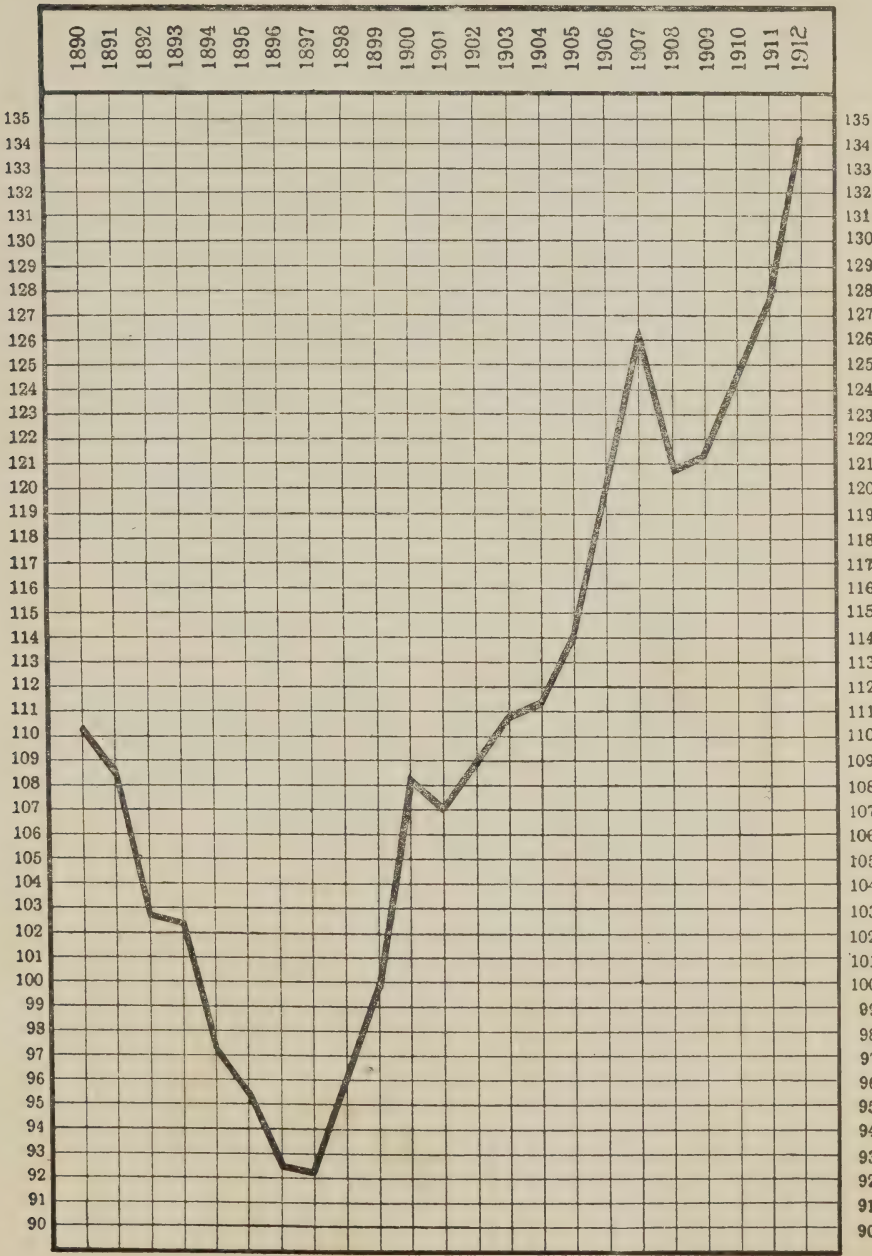
analyses of the price movement and further details bearing on causes, etc. On this point the report remarks as follows:

"Throughout the present report the attempt has been made to increase the amount of information directly bearing on current prices. The first object of the investigation has, of course, been to record and measure the price fluctuations occurring in the more important commodities, and to indicate the general trend of Canadian prices during the year. The mere process of compiling and verifying such a record, however, results in the assembling of data which when properly analysed and qualified adds greatly to the suggestiveness and intelligibility of the prices statistics themselves. The report, in fact, might easily be expanded into a detailed treatment of production

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY-THREE YEARS 1890-1912 (inclusive.)

Number of Commodities: 272.

Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.



and trade in the leading articles, and in this form would undoubtedly meet a felt want. Such a method of treatment, however, is pursued here only to the extent of noting in a more systematic and comprehensive way than previously those conditions which more obviously govern supply and demand or otherwise affect prices in the Canadian markets. The review of the year, for example, given in the introduction and summary part of the report for the various groups and commodities, is considerably fuller than in the previous reports, and is designed not only to furnish the more important statistics explanatory of market conditions, but to suggest further sources of information as to controlling factors in the situation. . . . Features, also, like the current trend of prices in other countries and the world's gold production have been relegated to appendixes and given ampler treatment."

Report Tabled.

The report was tabled in the House of Commons on March 28, by the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, who spoke as follows:

Hon. T. W. CROTHERS, (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to table a special report just issued by my department, which seems to be particularly opportune at the present time. Its subject is the important one of the rise in the cost of living, in which everyone is interested, and naturally so in view of recent developments. This is not the first report on the subject to be published by the department. A report issued in 1910 gave a review of the course of prices in Canada from 1890 up to the preceding year. Since then annual reports have been issued bringing the statistics up to date, the first covering the year 1910, and the second the year 1911. The present report covers the year 1912. I think I may say that it is a much better document than any of its predecessors. During the past year I have very materially strengthened the statistical branch of my department, which is in charge of Mr. Coats; and the result has been a marked increase in the efficiency of its work, as will be seen by comparing the report with its predecessors in the same field. I may add that it is only the precursor of a considerable programme in statistics which the department has mapped out.

The report gives a detailed review of the movement of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada during the past year. Altogether, nearly three hundred articles, selected on account of their representative character, have been covered. The movement as a whole has been analyzed from various points of view. For each article a considerable mass of information has been assembled, covering such points as production, demand, trade conditions, &c., &c., facts bearing not only on prices but on the causes of the recent advance. Grains, live stock, meats, dairy products, fish, groceries, textiles, leather, lumber, fuel, house-furnishings and chemicals are only a few of the classes of articles thus covered. The retail prices given in the report are collected from every locality in Canada having over 10,000 inhabitants. There is an appendix to the report which treats of the similar movement in Great Britain, the United States and Australasia, and another appendix in which statistics and other matter illustrative of the effects of gold production on prices have been brought together.

I might say that the general result of the inquiry shows that prices went up by probably over six per cent. in 1912.

For the first six months the advance was due chiefly to short world supply of foodstuffs on the back of which came a severe winter. There was a recession from this in the summer due to good crop prospects the world over, but in the autumn the rise set in again, being due this time to increases in materials rather than foods, and being indicative of the widespread prosperity of industry which prevailed not only in this country but in Great Britain and the United States.

Hon. members may have noticed in the press yesterday that the question of the high cost of living has been actively debated in the Ontario legislature, and that the opinion was expressed that the subject was one that could be more effectively handled by the Dominion Government. My own personal view is that the problem is one that is world-wide in its extent, and that what is really required is an investigation on an international scale. As hon. members know, Mr. Taft, when President of the United States, sent a special message to Congress, now about a year ago, recommending that the United States take the lead in such an inquiry, and that the sum of \$20,000 should be voted by Congress to defray the expense of calling a preliminary conference. The project was overwhelmed in the rush of business that accompanies the closing of one presidential regime and the beginning of another, and it has not yet reappeared under the Wilson administration. Until some such inquiry is made the application of the remedies will be difficult. Most of the great staple commodities have their prices fixed in the world markets, and the effect of such a phenomenon as the recent remarkable increase in the gold output can only be observed on a world-wide scale. The present report will supply some very valuable information for the discussion of this question in Canada. It will be ready for general distribution early next week.

Findings of the Report.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:

"High as was the general level reached in 1911 by wholesale prices in Canada—the highest probably within the present generation—a still further and pronounced advance took place during 1912. Taking the 287 representative articles included in the record of the Department of Labour, the rise in 1912 over 1911 amounted to 6.5 per cent. In the terms of the Department's index number, which is based on weekly or monthly quotations for 272 commodities selected over the entire field of production and consumption, a level indicated by 127.4 in 1911 had risen to one of 134.4 in 1912, a gain of seven points—the numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period adopted by the Department

as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation. These figures probably minimize to a degree the practical bearing of the increase on cost of living, inasmuch as they are reached by averaging all the commodities on an equal basis, whereas some of the most notable advances of the past year were in foods, fuel and other articles of great importance in domestic consumption. A calculation which assigns to the various groups their approximate relative weight from this standpoint shows the rise in 1912 to have been well over 9 per cent. In retail prices the advance was approximately 5.8 per cent.

"Where this brings the general price level as compared with previous years may be seen at a glance from the diagram published as frontispiece to this report, which illustrates the movement of wholesale prices in Canada from year to year for the past twenty-three years, *i.e.*, from 1890 up to the present, the period covered by the Department's investigation. For the years prior to 1890 no comparable data have been assembled; in 1882-4 prices were high in Canada, but it would be necessary probably to go back to the first quarter of the decade 1870-1879, when the level was very high both in Europe and America, to find conditions to parallel those of 1912. Within the period for which definite information has been collected, (1890-1912), it may be repeated, at no time have prices approached the level of 1911-12, save perhaps in 1907, when, however, the highest point was still considerably below that of 1911-12. From 1890 to 1897, the movement, as the diagram shows, was consistently downward, since when, as has been many times pointed out, the tendency has been very rapidly upward, with interruption of a serious nature only in 1907-8,—the whole constituting the movement which has been the subject of such incessant and general discussion in recent years as the "high cost of living." The past year accordingly appears, speaking broadly, as a further and still longer step in this upward progress. Just how high is the point now reached may be gathered from

the statement that a simple average of the prices of the articles covered in the Department's investigation shows the general level to be approximately 46 per cent. higher in 1912 than in 1897, while if allowance be made for the greater importance of certain groups of articles in trade the rise approaches 60 per cent."

The review of the conditions thus summarized is printed in two main sections:

(A) A summary review of the general movement within the year, with analyses from various points of view explanatory of the aggregate monthly fluctuations and of those of the year as a whole;

(B) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation (272 series of quotations), with statistical or other information as to production, demand, trade conditions, etc., in each—the articles being arranged, as in the previous reports of this series, in thirteen main groups, with a summary for each group and important subgroup.

Prices during 1912.

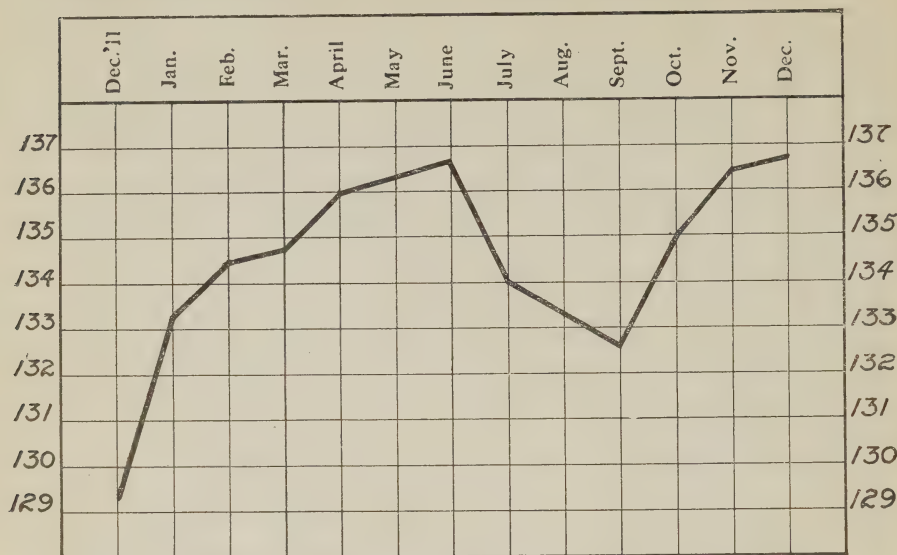
The general course of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1912 may be noted most conveniently from the diagram on the following page, which shows the movement from month to month of some 272 articles. The report states:

"It will be seen that the year from this standpoint falls into three periods: (1), the first six months, in which there was a steady and at times rapid advance; (2), the months of July, August and September, during which the general level fell to a point approximately the same as at the beginning of the year; and (3), the final quarter, in which the line again turned abruptly upward, regained the loss of the previous three months, and ended at the highest point of the year. The index number which in January stood at 133.1, in June had reached 136.6; by September it had fallen to 132.7, and by De-

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1912.

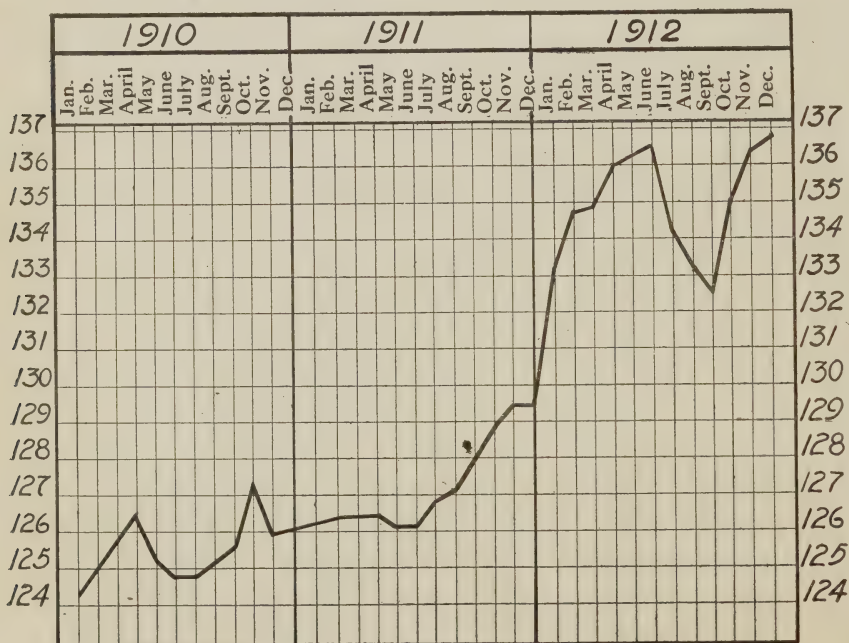
Number of Commodities: 272.

Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.



COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY MONTHS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS, 1910, 1911 and 1912

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



ember it had remounted to 136.8. For the year as a whole the number was 134.4, compared with 127.4 in 1911.

“Conditions specially noteworthy in Canada, though not in general peculiar to this country, which were regarded as factors in the very pronounced rise indicated by these figures were, (1), the comparative world crop failure of 1911, which raised the price of farm and food products; (2), the exceptionally severe winter of 1911-12, which intensified the effect of (1); and (3), the industrial and trade expansion which set in as the year advanced. The last was a feature in Great Britain and the United States as well as in Canada. In the latter, however, it was particularly comprehensive in character, being stimulated in the earlier stages by the prospect of good agricultural yields and later by the realization of this prospect, and evidenced by such incidents as, the heaviest immigration movement on record; the passing for the first time of the billion dollar mark by Canadian foreign trade; a record domestic trade, especially at the “holiday” season; buoyant public reve-

nues; an unprecedentedly active year in railway construction, public improvements and general building; and exceptionally heavy mining and manufacturing outputs. At the same time financial conditions remained favourable, except for some tightening of money at the close of the year, general credits showing a considerable expansion. That the year of a presidential election in the United States passed with a minimum of derangement to business—a disturbance usually communicated in a degree to Canada—may be noted in passing. A more general feature to which importance is attached by some was that the world’s annual production of gold again showed a heavy increase, standing at the highest point in history. In proceeding to describe more fully how the price movement reacted to these and other conditions, attention may be directed to the table at the bottom of this page, which sets forth the Department’s index numbers by groups of commodities from month to month throughout 1912 and thus enables the interaction of the various tendencies to be noted in detail.”

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1912.
Average prices 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and fodder.....	168.5	173.2	175.4	178.5	187.3	189.7	171.9	159.3	158.4	152.8	151.0	144.8	167.3
II. Animals and meats.....	144.6	150.8	153.5	161.2	169.5	172.9	168.8	162.0	162.4	162.0	160.7	162.2	160.8
III. Dairy products.....	176.3	186.6	167.8	159.5	141.0	138.2	139.5	144.0	147.8	159.9	173.0	174.0	158.9
IV. Fish.....	159.4	140.6	163.0	163.2	154.0	152.0	143.5	146.7	154.2	156.2	164.6	163.7	155.7
V. Other foods:—													
(a) Fruits & vegetables.....	149.9	158.2	161.2	164.4	169.6	138.1	135.1	135.1	119.8	121.8	124.2	128.0	134.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	118.3	117.9	118.7	119.2	120.0	119.2	118.6	118.5	118.1	117.9	117.1	115.7	118.3
VI. Textiles.....	114.7	116.9	118.9	120.3	119.4	119.5	119.7	121.9	121.3	123.0	125.9	126.8	120.7
VII. Hides, leather, etc.....	143.8	142.7	142.1	145.4	146.8	154.0	155.0	154.8	157.6	158.2	163.5	165.3	152.4
VIII. Metals and implements:—													
(a) Metals.....	113.2	112.8	112.8	113.6	115.4	116.1	117.8	117.9	118.8	123.7	124.2	123.1	117.4
(b) Implements.....	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.1	104.7
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	106.0	107.4	108.0	111.1	111.6	110.2	113.0	113.7	112.8	114.6	125.6	125.6	113.3
X. Building materials:—													
(a) Lumber.....	165.0	164.5	165.4	164.3	165.1	166.4	166.9	166.9	167.0	167.2	169.5	170.9	166.5
(b) Miscellaneous.....	102.6	102.9	102.9	103.6	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.9	105.9	110.3	109.8	112.9	105.4
(c) Paints, oils, glass.....	148.4	146.9	145.9	164.4	147.2	150.7	152.3	153.0	151.0	148.9	146.6	146.1	148.6
XI. House furnishings.....	112.4	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	116.1	116.1	117.0	118.1	118.1	118.1	114.5
XII. Drugs and chemicals.....	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.7	116.8	116.7	116.7	117.6	117.2	117.2	115.5
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Furs.....	290.6	299.2	286.6	286.6	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	358.0	358.0	358.0	297.3	
(b) Liquors & tobaccos.....	167.7	170.4	167.7	167.7	162.4	162.4	153.4	153.4	151.1	136.1	135.0	135.0	155.2
(c) Sundries.....	100.2	100.7	101.2	103.1	102.3	101.5	101.9	105.1	107.0	110.5	110.2	109.5	104.3
All commodities.....	133.1	134.7	134.8	136.0	136.3	136.6	134.1	133.3	132.7	135.0	136.6	136.8	134.4

The report then takes up the several periods above mentioned and analyzes them in detail from month to month.

Rise in the Cost of Living.

With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911 and 1912 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, *e.g.*, flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the accompanying diagram has been prepared.

“The placing of the two lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the two years, as well as of their general direction. It will be noted that in the closing months of the two periods conditions were not so widely dissimilar as in the winter, spring and summer, though the level in 1912 still remains distinctly higher. The index numbers on which the chart is based follow:—

INDEX NUMBERS OF FOODS, 1911 AND 1912.

Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc., eighty in number.

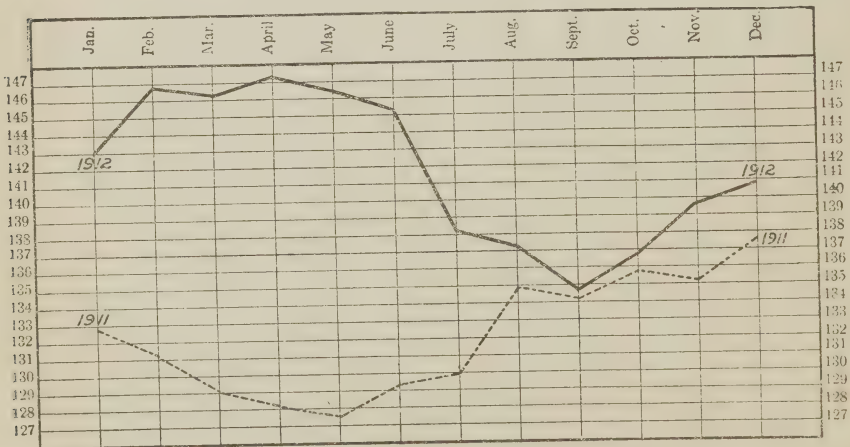
(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1912.....	143.0	146.7	146.3	147.4	146.5	145.3	138.1	137.3	134.5	136.6	139.9	140.7
1911.....	132.9	131.2	129.2	128.2	127.6	129.3	130.1	134.8	134.1	135.9	135.2	137.7

RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS,* 1911 AND 1912.

Including Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



* This includes all finished food products covered in the investigation, eighty in number, but is exclusive of raw farm products, such as grain, fodder and animals, and of liquors and tobacco.

“Retail Prices.—The above statements are, of course, based entirely on wholesale prices. From a cost of living standpoint a better criterion is afforded by retail prices—those paid for small quantities to the ultimate middleman—of articles entering largely into domestic consumption. Since the beginning of 1910, the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman’s dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences.

It is thought that probably 80 per cent. of the expenditures of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices on the first of each quarter in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, reported in this way to the Department have been arranged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix C. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that the general trend of retail prices was strongly upward in 1912. The most satisfactory way of estimating the total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget* in the terms of the average prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind is as follows:—

Typical Weekly Expenditures on Staple Foods, Fuel, Lighting and Rentals for a family of five; Income \$800.00 per year; 1910-1911-1912.

Commodity.	Quantity.	Cost, 1910	Cost, 1911	Cost, 1912
		c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lb.	36.8	39.8	41.8
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	25.4	26.6	28.0
Veal, forequarter.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	14.3
Mutton, roast, hindquarter.....	1 "	15.8	16.8	17.9
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	17.8	17.4	17.5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	32.4	33.0
Bacon, best, smoked.....	1 "	23.5	22.9	23.1
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	39.8	36.0	36.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	30.8	32.1	33.4
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.3	27.2	30.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	44.4	46.8	49.8
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lb.	52.4	53.4	59.2
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.1	32.0	34.8
Cheese, Canadian old.....	1 "	17.5	18.6	21.0
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.0	17.5	19.6
Bread, plain white.....	15 "	64.1	64.5	61.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	32.0	33.0	33.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.5	21.5	22.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.0	10.6	11.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.8	13.0	13.6
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	11.8	12.1	13.0
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	10.8	12.0
Tea, black.....	¼ "	6.2	6.2	7.5
Tea, green.....	¼ "	7.5	7.5	7.5
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	28.2	47.1	51.6
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt	.7	.7	.8
All foods.....		\$6.749	\$7.009	\$7.407

*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.

		c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ ton.	39.7	41.0	51.1
Coal, bituminous.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	34.4	35.5	36.7
Wood, hard, best.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ cord.	41.2	43.0	42.1
Wood, soft.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	25.5	30.7	30.1
Coal oil.....	1 gall.	24.3	23.2	22.7
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.651	\$1.734	\$1.827
Rent.....		\$3.810	\$4.120	\$4.372
Grand Total.....		\$12.241	\$12.894	\$13.638

"It will be seen that a weekly budget which would have cost \$12.24 in 1910, cost \$12.89 in 1911, and \$13.63 in 1912. The increase in 1911 over 1910 was 6.1 per cent., and in 1912 over 1911, 5.8 per cent., amounting to 63c in 1911 and to 74c in 1912."

Number of Articles Showing Increases or Decreases in 1912.

"An interesting side-light is thrown on the price-movement of 1912 by noting the number of articles which showed increases or decreases in average price or remained unchanged compared with 1911. Altogether, 287 articles are available in the present report and its predecessor for such a comparison. Of this total, 180 showed increases, 55 showed declines, while 52 were unchanged. In other words, 63 per cent. of the number

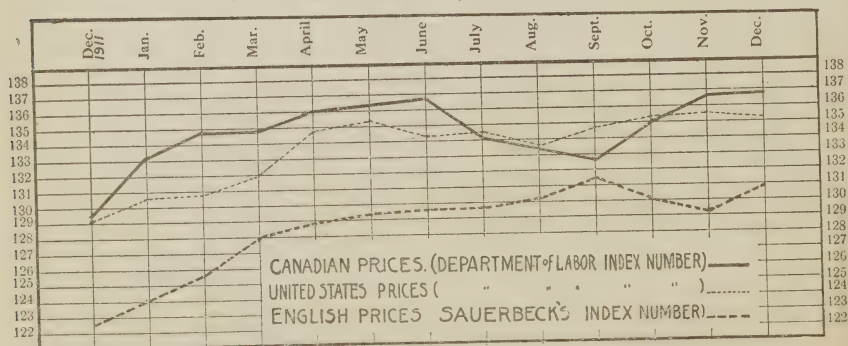
advanced, 19 per cent. declined, and 18 per cent. remained the same. In a similar list last year, only 45 per cent. advanced, while 30 per cent. declined and 25 per cent. were stationary."

Prices in Other Countries.

In view of the world-wide nature of the recent rise in prices, it is of interest to note the current movement in other countries, and especially in Great Britain and the United States, the two with which the external trade relations of Canada are most closely associated. A table is given in the report to enable such a comparison to be conveniently made, but the reader is referred for fuller information to Appendix C, where annual statements by the British Board of Trade, the London *Economist*, and Mr. A. Sauerbeck on British prices will

THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS DURING 1912

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

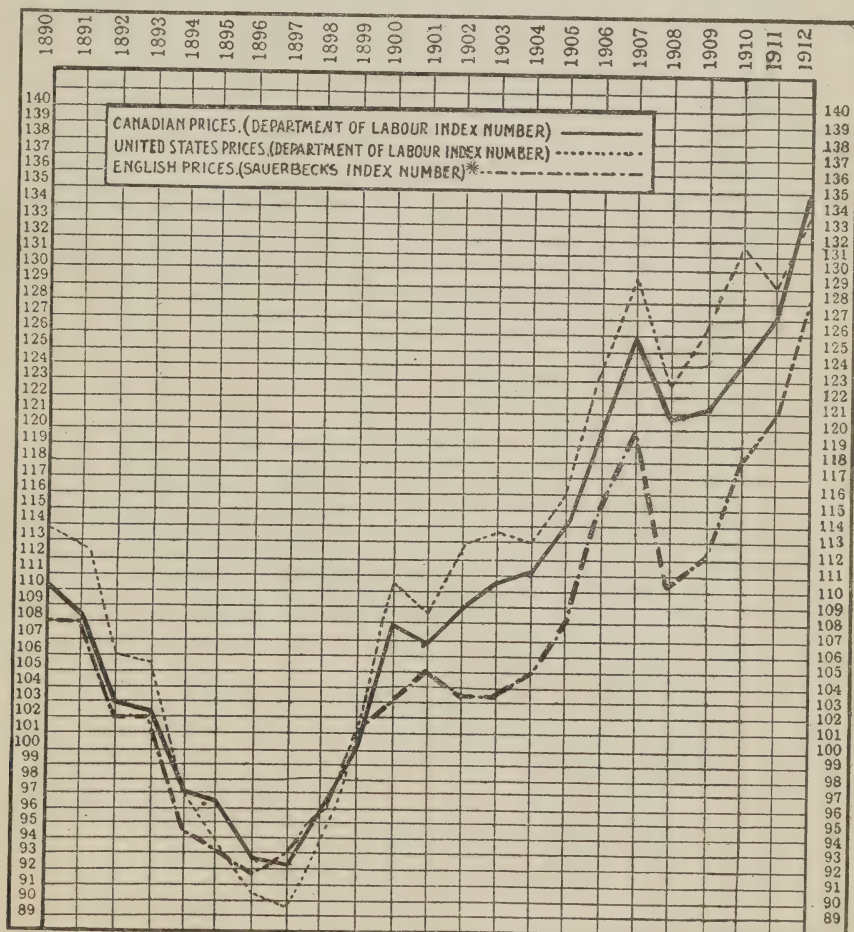


be found, together with the index numbers of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, *Bradstreet's*, and Gibson, for the United States. An addendum on the recent course of prices in Australia and New Zealand, whose conditions as sister colonies within the

Empire are of significance and interest to Canada, will also be found in the same Appendix. The accompanying diagrams enable conditions in this regard as between Great Britain, the United States and Canada to be noted at a glance.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1912 (INCLUSIVE)

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



Note.—This chart is not to be regarded as showing more than the general similarity of price tendencies in the three countries. The United States line is based on 257 commodities, Sauerbeck's on 45, and the Canadian on 230 for the twenty years 1890-1909, and 272 for the three years 1910-1912. Moreover, the recalculation of the Sauerbeck index number is on the basis of the average of the original index numbers for the period 1890-1899, not on that of the averages of the prices of the commodities—a method thought sufficient for the present purpose. See footnote on page 17.

The Movement of Prices by Groups and Commodities.

"Grains and Fodder.—It will be remembered that grain and fodder prices rose rapidly and almost continuously throughout 1911, the advance being especially pronounced in the autumn months. This tendency continued with unabated force in 1912 up to the month of June. The Department's index number covering 15 commodities, which was 134.0 in January, 1911, and 145.0 in June, 1911, stood at 160.3 in December. This had risen by June, 1912, to 189.7. A decline thereafter set in, which be-

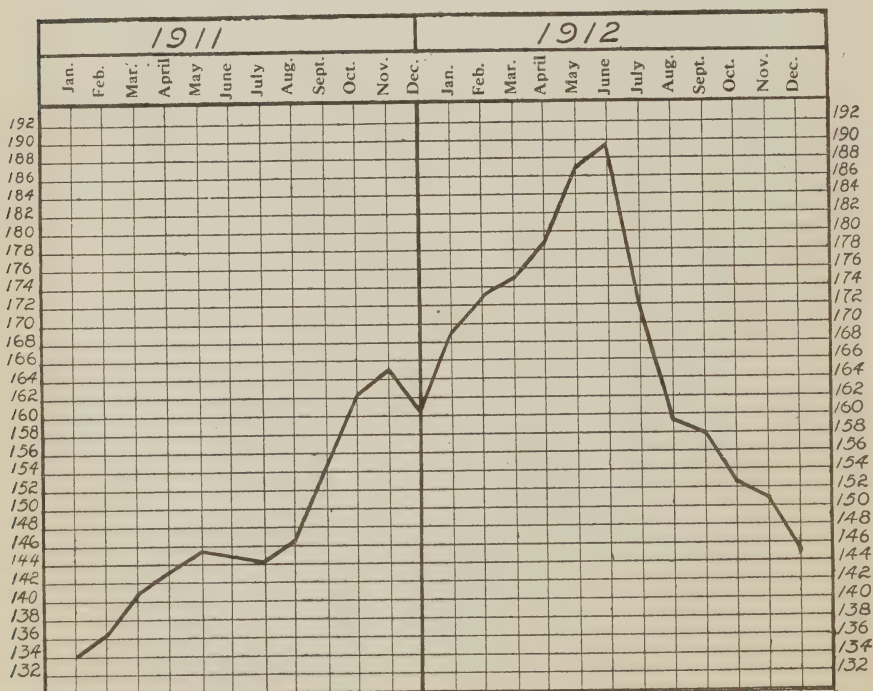
came rapid in the early autumn, the number for December being 144.8. The average for the year 1912, nevertheless, was 167.3, compared with 148.4 in 1911.

"The reason commonly alleged for the 1912 rise was the prevailing diminution in the 1911 world crop of cereals (accentuated in the case of Canada by a considerable falling off in quality). To this may be added the fact that the exceptional severity of the winter of 1911-1912 increased the demand for feed of all kinds, the fodder crops of 1911 having been especially light. The 1912 world yield on the other hand showed

RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1911 AND 1912

Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



not only a considerable increase in quantity but a marked improvement in the quality of the Canadian product, and its appearance on the market caused an immediate weakening of prices. Though the spring was late, and the summer months unusually wet, harvesting, especially in Western Canada, proceeded on the whole under fair conditions."

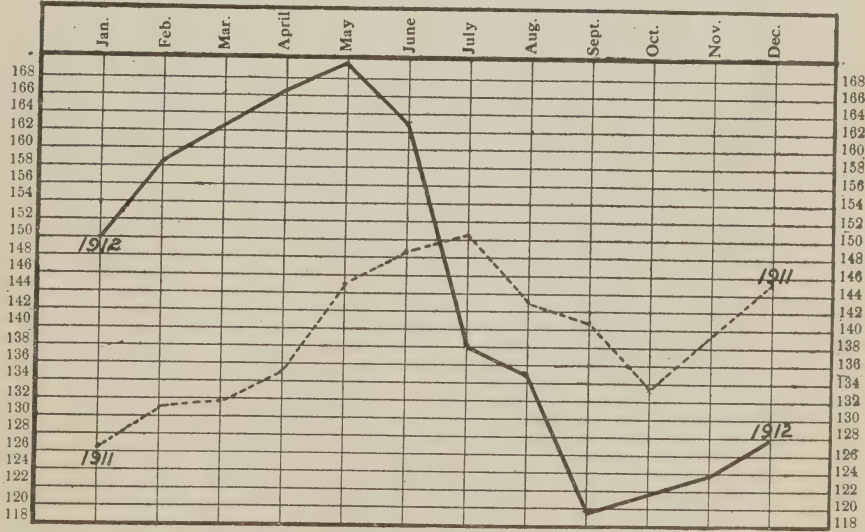
"*Animals and Meats.*—Judging by the seventeen products included in the Department's inquiry under this heading, prices rose in 1912 to within a narrow margin of the highest previously recorded. In 1910 the Department's

index number for the group was 163.6, this being the highest by a considerable interval in any year since 1890. Last year the index number stood at 160.8, having dropped to 146.6 in 1911. Feed scarcity, a decrease in the number of animals offering, the exceptionally severe winter, and the prevailing active demand, were the causes commonly cited for the high prices of 1912. The lead in the upward movement was taken in 1912 by cattle and cattle products, before recorded, whereas hog products, though very high, did not quite attain the record figures of 1910."

RELATIVE PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1911 AND 1912.§

Commodities included: Fresh Fruits: Apples; Cherries; Grapes; Peaches; Pears; Plums; Raspberries; Strawberries; Bananas; Lemons; Oranges; Dried Fruits: Evaporated Apples; Currants; Patras; Raisins; Sultanas; Fresh Vegetables; Beans, hand-picked; Onions, Canadian Red; Potatoes (Montreal and Toronto); Turnips; Tomatoes; Canned Vegetables: Corn; Peas; Tomatoes.

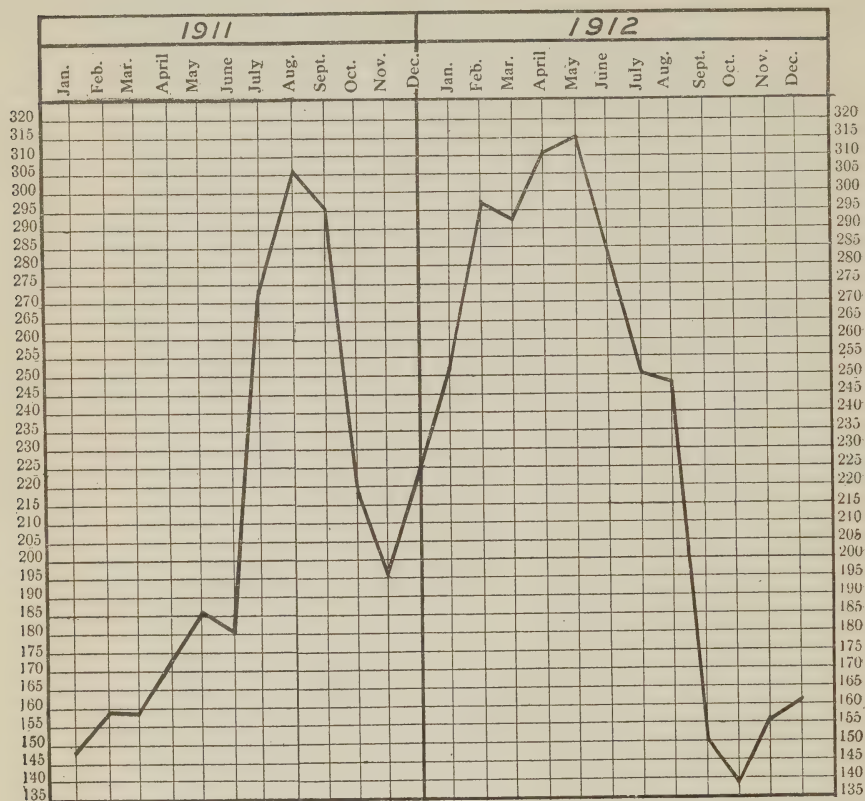
(Average Price 1890-1899=100.)



§Note that the horizontal lines above are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price-lines by one-half. As the articles in the list of Fruits and Vegetables differ from month to month, especially in the summer and autumn, the 1912 line does not indicate comparative price levels but only the approximate course of cost of living tendencies in this department. The 1911 line is added in order to enable strict comparison to be made each month with the corresponding month in the previous year.

RELATIVE PRICES OF POTATOES, 1911 AND 1912

(Average Wholesale Prices at Montreal and Toronto, 1890-1899=100.)



Note that horizontal lines are five index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price line by five times. The including of two years in the diagram, however, restores this to the extent of one-half. Altogether the line on the basis usually employed in these group charts would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as steep as is shown above.

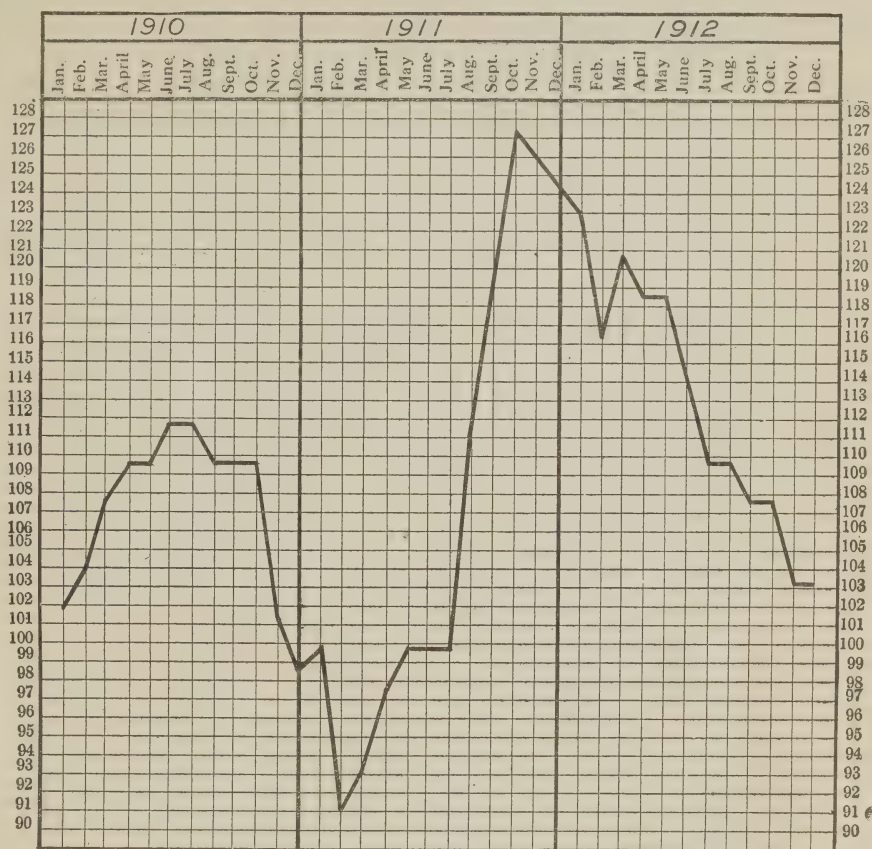
"Dairy Products.—Dairy products were never so high priced in Canada as in the year just passed. The Department's index number covering three grades of butter, three of milk, two of eggs, and one of cheese, stood at 159.0 compared with 136.2 in 1911 and 135.7 in 1910, the last being the highest point previously reached. In no other group of Canadian farm products were the feed scarcity of 1911 and the enhanced

demand of 1912 so far reaching in their effects."

"Fish.—Fish prices from a consumer's standpoint underwent a considerable advance in 1912, the Department's price percentage, which covers ten products, having moved up to 155.7 from 143.6 in 1911. The most important advance was in canned salmon, though lobsters were no less strongly upward. Fresh halibut was also considerably higher. A

RELATIVE PRICES OF SUGAR, GRANULATED AND YELLOW, 1910, 1911, 1912

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



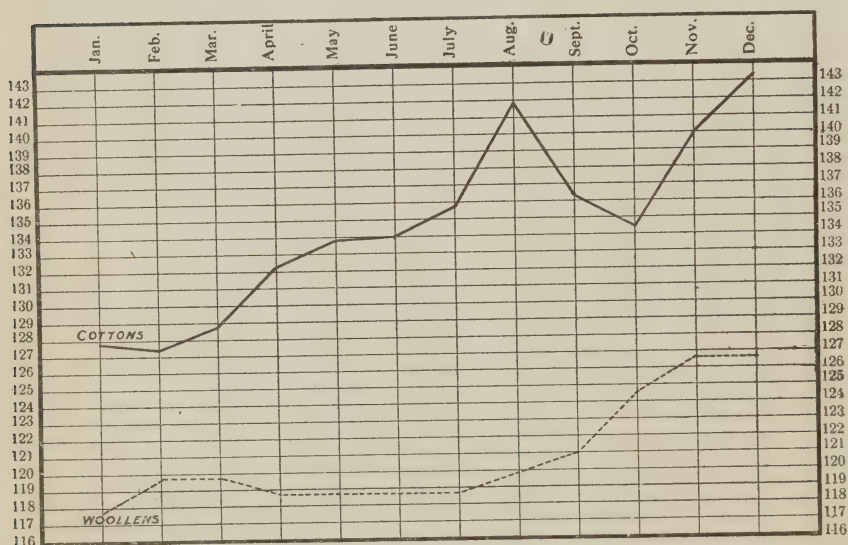
"*Textiles.*—In textiles the features of the year were: the rise in the price of woollens, chiefly in the second half of the year; the advance in cottons from a low level in January to a considerably higher level by December; the similar movement in silks; the unprecedented prices which ruled for jute products; and the steady strength of linens. As illustrated by the Department's index number, the general movement of tex-

tiles was from a price percentage of 114.7 in January to one of 126.8 in December. The index number for the year, as a whole, was 120.7, compared with 119.8 in 1911, and 115.4 in 1910, the latter year and the first half of 1911 having been characterized by extremely high cotton prices. The year 1912 was one of prosperity and expansion in practically all branches of textile manufacture."

RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1912

Commodities included: Cottons, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted woollen underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



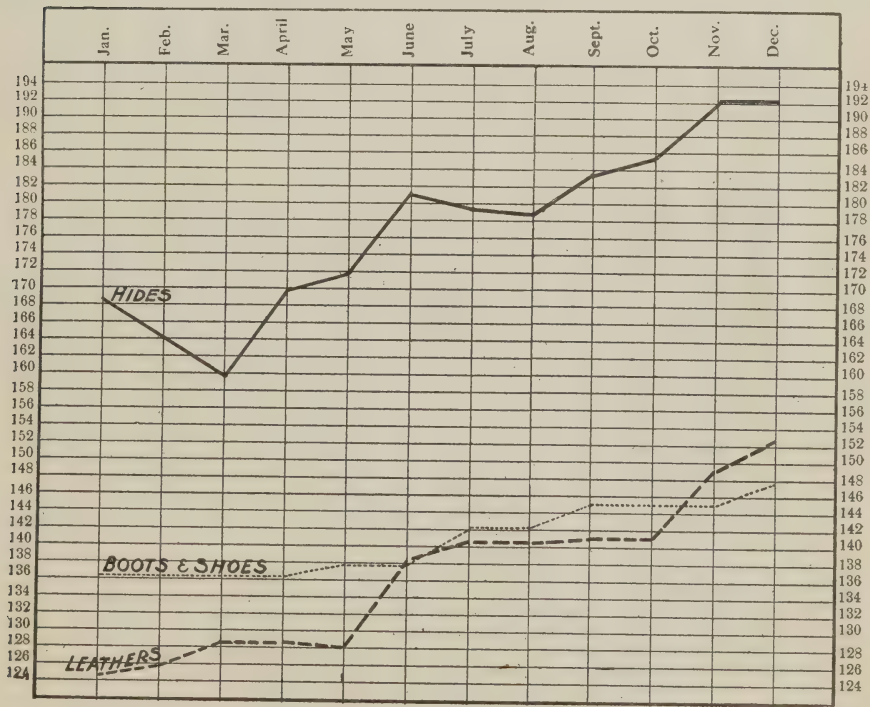
*The statistics of Prices of Cottons in Part I have been enlarged by the addition of a table giving monthly quotations of fourteen lines of coloured fabrics—cottonade, denims, shirtings, gingham, etc.

“Hides, Tallow, Leather, Boots and Shoes.—It will be remembered that during 1910 and 1911, notwithstanding several considerable fluctuations in hides, leathers and boots and shoes, remained fairly stable. During the past year these conditions have been succeeded by a rapid movement to unprecedentedly high levels on the part of hides, which has drawn the manufactured products strongly in its wake. The index number for the entire group, which was 135.4 in 1910, and 139.6 in 1911, now stands at 152.4.”

RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Commodities included: No. 1 Inspected Cows and Steers' Hides; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides, No. 1; No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines in this chart are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price fluctuations by one-half.

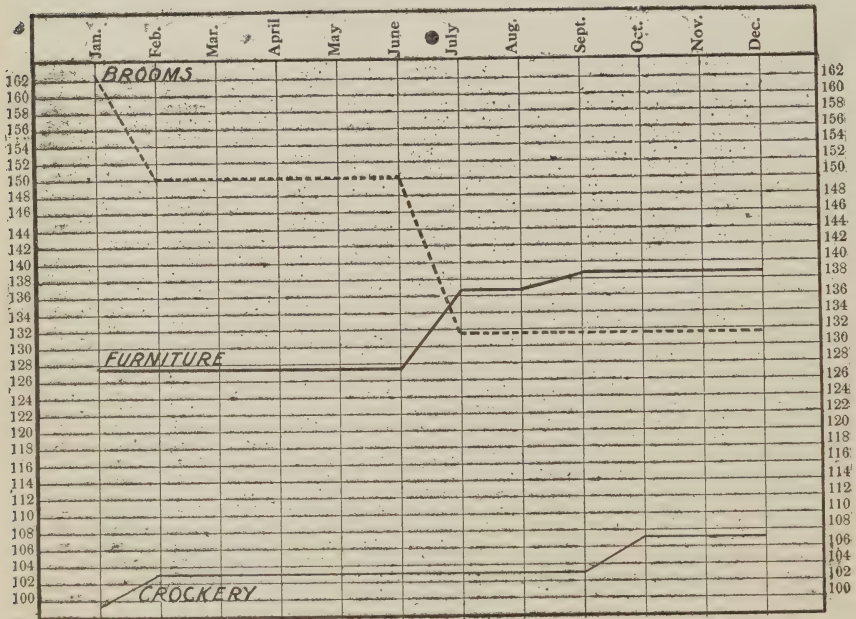
"Metals and Implements. — Metals were on the whole strongly upward in price during 1912. The Department's index number, which measures the fluctuations of 24 commodities, stood at 113.2 in January and at 123.1 in December. For the year the average was 117.4, compared with 103.8 in 1911. Pig iron, copper, lead, silver, spelter and tin all developed tendencies of a striking character, rendering the year perhaps the most remarkable in the general market for metals for some time past.

"The ten articles included under this heading in the Department's review have on the whole shown little change during the past year. Anvils, crowbars, grindstones, horeshoes, carpenters' mallets, bench wood screws, soldering irons,

and vises have, in the lines for which quotations were secured, remained unchanged. The price of axes strengthened in the closing month of the year; coil chain, after weakening in the spring, recovered and advanced slightly during the autumn, and was strong during December. Of tools generally it may be said that they have improved in finish and quality during recent years without corresponding changes in prices. In the closing months of 1912, however, some advances occurred. Hammers, spades and shovels, and harvesters' tools furnish examples. Scarcity of iron was complained of by manufacturers and the high prices resulting were cited as a cause of the advance in the finished product."

RELATIVE PRICES OF FURNITURE, CROCKERY, AND BROOMS, 1912.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines on this chart are two index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price lines by one-half.

"Fuel and Lighting.—The abnormally high price of Connellsville coke, with advances in Pennsylvania anthracite and in gasoline, sent the level of this group of ten commodities rapidly upward in 1912. The index number, which was 106.0 in January, was 125.6 in December, while the average for the year was 113.3, compared with 100.5 in 1911. If Connellsville coke, which is quoted f.o.b. ovens, were omitted from the list, the index number for 1912 would be 109.4; by inserting it on the basis of Toronto quotations instead of at producers' prices the number obtained is 109.7."

"Building Materials. — The lumber market, speaking generally, was firm throughout 1912, prices showing on the whole an increasing tendency. The Department's index number, which covers fourteen lines, rose from 165.0 in January to 170.9 in December. The average of 166.5 for the year as a whole compares with 165.5 in 1911. This brings the general level of prices back to that of the phenomenally high year of 1907. The demand for lumber for construction purposes was probably never so large as in the year just past.

"The twenty articles included under this heading reflect from a price standpoint in many cases the raw materials previously dealt with. The very active building year, and the high price of fuel and iron, with increasing labour costs, were probably the leading factors in the rise from 102 to 112.9 which the index number shows as between January and December.

"The phenomenally active building year caused a heavy demand for paints of all kinds. This gave a very firm undertone to the whole market. The pronounced decline in linseed oil prices, however, and a somewhat smaller falling off in the price of turpentine, kept the general level down, notwithstanding an increase of over 20% in the price of white lead and a marked advance in window glass. Favourable weather enabled the painting season to be unusually prolonged. Paint manufacturers had a very busy year, many working overtime to keep up with orders."

"Drugs and Chemicals.—The record of the Department, which covers sixteen important commodities under this heading, shows an advance, the index number for the group having gone up from 112.1 in 1911 to 115.5 in 1912. The chief increases occurred in alcohol, carbolic acid, quinine, and opium. Methylated spirits, bleaching powder, brimstone, caustic soda, copperas, glycerine, indigo, muriatic acid, soda ash, and sulphuric acid remained fairly steady. Borax (powdered) went down in price."

Appendixes.

As above stated, special features of the report are the appendixes. One of these deals with retail prices and shows some interesting averages for every locality in Canada having 10,000 and over inhabitants. The appendix on prices in other countries quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, The Economist, the United States Bureau of Labour, Bradstreet, and the Statistical Offices of Australia and New Zealand. An appendix on gold production and prices assembles the statistics of the production and consumption of the precious metals in the various civilized countries from the discovery of America up to the present day.

RESOLUTION ON COST OF LIVING PASSED BY ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

IN the Ontario Legislature on March 26, 1913, Mr. McQueen moved, seconded by Mr. Marshall:

That in view of the rapid and unprecedented increase during recent years in the cost of living, and the difficulty which many citizens of this Province consequently experience in providing themselves and their families with the necessities of life, it is the duty of the Government to appoint a thoroughly competent Commission to investigate the causes of such increase in the cost of living and to report to this House whether any, and if so, what measures can be taken by the Government toward remedying and improving existing conditions in this regard.

The Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands Forests and Mines, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Lucas:

That all the words of the Motion after the first word "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—"this House regrets that no action was taken by the Dominion Government on the suggestion set out in the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, delivered to this House on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1910, to the following effect:—

"The remarkable and continuous advance in the price of foodstuffs and of many articles of household use, has attracted and certainly merits public attention. It has already caused hardship in many households and promises to add grievously to the burden of living, especially in our cities and towns, except in the cases of people of large incomes. It

would seem that prompt and thorough enquiry is necessary with a view to the possible suggestion of a remedy. Obviously this condition of affairs affecting the people of the Dominion of Canada as a whole, comes within the purview of the Dominion Government and Parliament, and it is to be hoped that such enquiry will be instituted."

"And this House expresses the hope that the present Dominion Government will see its way clear to appoint the Commission indicated in the said Speech from the Throne, and approves of the action of the Provincial Government in bringing the matter to the attention of the Government of Canada."

The amendment was carried.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING MARCH, 1913.

ON March 11 an application was received in the Department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Order of Railway Conductors. The number affected by the dispute was given as 450 directly and 2,200 indirectly. The differences in question related to the employees' demand for various changes in the existing schedule, including changes in wages, hours, and working conditions.

A Board was established by the Minister on March 15, and was constituted as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice A. Haggart, Winnipeg, Man., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. William Cross, Winnipeg, Man., the Company's nominee; and Mr. J. Harvey Hall, Toronto, Ont., the employees' nominee.

An application was received on March 14 from certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver, including scavengers, waterworks maintenance and construction men, members of Civic Employees' Union, Local of the International Union of Hod-carriers, Building and Common Labourers, the number affected being 1,200 directly and an equal number in-

directly. The dispute grew out of the demand of the waterworks employees for an increase of 2½ cents per hour and the employees' demand for the dismissal of certain officials of the city for alleged discrimination against and intimidation of union men.

A Board was established by the Minister on March 26, Messrs. H. C. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., and Geo. E. McCrossan, also of Vancouver, B.C., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and the employees respectively. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a Chairman.

On March 17 a telegram was received in the Department from the British Columbia Telephone Company, stating that its employees had gone out on strike on the 14th and requesting that an investigation should be held. Formal application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter was received on March 21. The dispute grew out of the employees' demand for increased pay, double time for overtime, and a ratio of one apprentice to every four journeymen. The number affected by the dispute was said to be 320.

Immediately upon receipt of the Company's message the Department noti-

fied its Western Fair Wages Officer of the occurrence of the strike and instructed him to do all in his power to assist in bringing about a settlement of the dispute. Meetings were accordingly arranged between the officials of the Company and a committee of the strikers,

which resulted in the settlement of all the main points at issue, a few minor points being left for future settlement after the men returned to work. The Company agreed that there should be no discrimination against union men, and the men returned to work on March 24.

QUEBEC LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1912.

THE Department recently received through the courtesy of the King's Printer of the Province of Quebec a copy of the statutes enacted during the first session of the thirteenth legislature held in the Province beginning on November 5, 1912. The session was closed by prorogation on December 21, when 134 Acts received the Royal assent. A brief review of such as are of interest from a labour standpoint is given in the following statement:

Industrial Establishments Act.

An amendment¹ was made to the Industrial Establishment Act. As the Act originally stood the minimum age for boys employed in factories was fixed at twelve years. Later the age was raised to thirteen and afterwards fourteen. Child labour as defined in the original Act disappeared entirely, though the word "child" was not struck out. The present amendment removes an anomalous definition of the term "child."

Protection of Workmen in Mines.

An Order-in-Council was passed providing regulations looking to the protection of employees engaged in the operation of mines in the Province. The following are the terms of the Order-in-Council:

When persons employed in the working of mines are hoisted or lowered, by means of a steam or electric hoist, this hoist shall not be in charge of a person of less than twenty years of age.

The storing of explosives shall be in

magazines or powder-houses, built to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Mines. Such magazines shall not be built nearer than four hundred feet from the mine of works, or from any public highway, without a special authorization from the Inspector of Mines. Only implements of wood, brass or copper shall be used in opening cases containing explosives. Blasting caps, detonators or fulminates of any sort shall in no case be kept or stored with the explosives. In underground workings, no supply greater than that necessary for the next twenty-four hours shall be kept, and this supply shall be stored in wooden boxes, in a part of the mine not less than 100 feet distant from all drilling or mining work. Such supply shall be in charge of an experienced man, who will apportion the explosives as they are needed. In charging holes, no iron or metal tools shall be used for tamping.

When the enclosing rocks are not safe, shafts, winzes, level and other underground workings in use shall be suitably timbered, cased or lined, or otherwise made secure.

The ladder in shaft or winze shall be in lengths not exceeding twenty-five feet each, with platforms at each of these intervals. These platforms shall be closely covered, with the exception of an opening just large enough to permit the passage of a man's body, so arranged that it would not be possible for a person to fall through this opening from one ladder-length to the one below. The ladder-way shall be encased by a closely boarded partition, separating it completely from the compartment of the shaft used for hoisting the material.

¹Stat. Que., 1912, c. 37.

No person shall be hoisted or lowered by means of buckets or skirs without vertical guides.

Miscellaneous Legislation.

By an Act² which was assented to on December 21 the Quebec Bureau of Statistics was established to collect and publish information respecting agriculture, commerce, industry and other matters of concern to the Province.

The law respecting motor vehicles was strengthened by an amendment³ making the employer as well as the driver, if the former is in the vehicle at the time of committing any offence against the law, liable to conviction for such offence. The following sections were also added to the previously enacted legislations.

Every motor vehicle shall be provided with a muffler so constructed as to prevent any unnecessary, intense or prolonged noise in the operation or management of said motor vehicle or the machinery in connection therewith, and the said muffler shall not be cut out, or put out of operation, in any park or public grounds.

When a motor vehicle meets or overtakes a street car which is stationary for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers, the motor vehicle shall not pass the car on the side on which passengers get on or off until the car has started and any passengers who have alighted shall have reached the side of the street.

The encouragement of education was further advanced by an Act⁴ incorporating the Polytechnic School.

The regulations concerning moving picture exhibitions were strengthened by a provision⁵ for the appointment of a Board of Censors of Moving Pictures to examine any films which it is proposed to use in the Province for purposes of exhibitions and permit, or refuse the same to be used.

An Act⁶ was passed providing for the appointment of a Provincial Fire Commission empowered with authority to hold an inquiry into every fire which has destroyed property. Authority is given to such commission and to the chief of the fire department of any city to enter any building for the purpose of ascertaining whether the state of such building is dangerous, in which case they may order alterations, looking to the disappearance of danger.

Legislation in the interests of agriculture was enacted in the form of an addition⁷ to existing enactments providing for the creation of a compensation fund for the benefit of sheep owners for damage done to their sheep by dogs.

Legislation⁸ similar to that enacted during the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature was passed for the encouragement of fox-rearing in the Province by a provision for the prevention of trespassing upon premises connected with this industry.

²Stat. Que., 1912, c. 16.

³Stat. Que., 1912, c. 19.

⁴Stat. Que., 1912, c. 27.

⁵Stat. Que., 1912, c. 36.

⁶Stat. Que., 1912, c. 38.

⁷Stat. Que., 1912, c. 41.

⁸Stat. Que., 1912, c. 45.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1912-13.

THE first session of the Third Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan was begun at Regina on November 14, 1912, and closed by prorogation on January 11, 1913. During that time seventy-two acts were placed on the statute book of which forty-seven were public acts and the remainder acts of a private nature. Legislation of interest to labour was enacted of which the most important were amendments to the

Steam Boilers Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Threshing Employees' Act. A brief review of the acts affecting labour is given in the following statement:

Steam Boilers Act.

By an amendment¹ to the Steam Boilers Act the definition of boiler is chang-

¹Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 1.

ed. The previous interpretation of the term did not include boilers generating steam solely for heating buildings. In the new legislation the term is confined to boilers over twenty horse-power in public buildings, office blocks, hotels, and apartment houses where there are more than two families living, and all other boilers whose non-inclusion is stipulated in the provisions of the Act. The appointment of a Provincial Chief Inspector of Boilers renders necessary a change in the section² defining an inspector. A clause³ was added defining the qualification of an inspector. No person is to be appointed as such unless he is a British subject, has had at least four years' experience as a practical machinist or boiler-maker, is the holder of a Saskatchewan first class engineer's certificate and has passed a satisfactory examination before a board of examiners composed of inspectors or other persons directed by the Minister of Public Works. Previous legislation calls for a locking and sealing by the inspector of the valve on boilers used for heating purposes in buildings used for public purposes. The amendment⁴ to the Act renders necessary the locking and sealing only of boilers whose capacity does not exceed twenty horse-power. Further amendments in regard to the inspection of boilers renders it unnecessary for the owner of a portable boiler to expose the new stamp placed on it by the inspector after the conclusion of the inspection. Fees for inspection certificates to be issued to the owners of boilers are altered. Previously the fee of \$5.00 was required for the issue of a certificate of inspection, whereas amending legislation⁵ calls for payment of a fee of \$5.00 for each boiler up to seventy-five horse-power, and \$10.00 for each boiler exceeding that amount with the added provision that the fee for the inspection certificate for a heating boiler carrying less than fifteen pounds pressure but exceeding twenty horse-power be \$3.00.

Under the amended form⁶ the Act calls for the possession of an inspection certificate for any boiler, whereas previously the possession of a certificate was only required in the case of possession of a stationary boiler. A section⁷ was added prescribing a heavy penalty in the case of anyone tampering with the fusible plug inserted in the flues or other portion of the boiler exposed to heat from the furnace when the water is low, in such a manner as to render it inoperative. The regulation regarding the reporting of boiler accidents is rendered considerably more stringent by the Act in question. Previously it was required that every boiler owner should report at once to the nearest boiler inspector any accident in connection with the operation of the boiler. The amended form⁸ of the Act requires notice of the occurrence of an explosion of any boiler to be sent at once by telegram to the Minister of Public Works by the owner or his representative, such notice stating the precise locality of the accident and the number of persons killed or injured. After the explosion of a boiler no part or parts of such boiler may be removed or their positions altered without permission from the Inspector except in so far as to rescue injured persons or to remove the bodies of the dead. The penalty for a contravention of this part of the law is made considerably heavier. The Act also calls for a full investigation to be made by the Minister of Public Works as to the cause and circumstances of any such explosion. An amendment⁹ to the section dealing with the liability to conviction of any person operating a steam boiler without a certificate makes provision for the operating of heating boilers not exceeding forty horse-power and carrying not more than fifteen pounds steam pressure, by any person without a certificate of qualification. The section making provision for the issuing of the provincial certificate is added to by a clause¹⁰ au-

²Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 2.

³Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 3.

⁴Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 4.

⁵Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 6.

⁶Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 10.

⁷Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 13.

⁸Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 7.

⁹Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 9.

¹⁰Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 10 Sec. 14.

thorizing the issuance of a firemen's certificate to any person who satisfies an inspector that he has sufficient knowledge and experience to operate heating boilers. The certificate entitles the holder to operate heating boilers exceeding forty-horse power but working at a pressure not exceeding 15 lb. per square inch, the certificate being good for one year from date of issue.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

An important amendment¹¹ was made to the Workmen's Compensation Act by the addition of the section rendering it necessary for every employer in the case where a workman in his employ has been incapacitated by an accident to report such accident to the Secretary of the Bureau of Labour together with all the details of the injury, as provided for in the following form:—

Part I.

1. *Employer, place and time:*

(a) Employer's name; (b) Office address; street and number; city or village; (c) Nature of business; (d) Location of plant or place of work where accident occurred, if not at office address; (e) date on which accident occurred; (f) day of week; (g) hour of the day.

2. *Injured person:*

(a) Name; address; (b) sex; (c) age; (d) speak English, if not, what language? (e) occupation when injured; (f) length of experience; (g) piece or time worker; (h) wages or average earnings per day; (i) working days per week.

3. *Cause:*

(a) Name of machine, tool or appliance in connection with which accident happened; (b) describe in full how accident happened.

4. *Nature and extent of injury:*

(a) State exactly what part of person injured and nature of injury; (b) has injured person returned to work? If so on what date? (c) Is injured person still incapacitated for work? (d) attending physician or hospital where sent; date of report made out by.

Miscellaneous.

The Building Trades Protection Act is amended¹² to give protection to men

working in excavations at a depth of four feet or more.

A new Act¹³ respecting rural telephone systems makes considerable change in the matter of organization and construction of rural telephone lines.

The principal feature of new legislation¹⁴ respecting the branding of stock is that it provides for a reallocation of all brands.

By an amendment¹⁵ to the Employees' Threshing Act an employee is given twenty days instead of ten as before within which to serve a claim against the employer for work done.

An Act¹⁶ passed during the last session of the legislature prohibits the employment of a white woman by a Japanese, Chinese or other Oriental. An amendment¹⁷ passed during the session under review confines this prohibition to Chinese.

An amendment¹⁸ to the City Act gives the Council authority to provide for the aiding and assisting of the establishment and maintenance of superannuation and benefit funds for the members of its police force and fire brigades and their families.

An amendment¹⁹ to the Public Works Act gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to put under the control of Highway Commissioners all matters pertaining to the construction and maintenance of highways, such as roads-building, bridge work, surveys and ferries. This brings the highway work under the control of one officer instead of under two as was previously the case when these matters were partly attended to by the Department of Public Works and partly by the Board of Highway Commissioners.

¹³Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 33.

¹⁴Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 38.

¹⁵Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 46 Sec. 39.

¹⁶Stat. Sask. 1911 e.

¹⁷Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 18.

¹⁸Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 27.

¹⁹Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 7.

¹¹Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 46 Sec. 42.

¹²Stat. Sask. 1912-13, c. 46 Sec. 4.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1912.

THE third session of the twelfth parliament of British Columbia was begun at Victoria on January 11, 1912, and ended on February 27. Forty-nine public Acts received the Royal assent, and thirteen Acts of a private nature were passed. Through the courtesy of the King's Printer, a copy of the statutes enacted was received in the Department during March, and a review of such as are of interest from a labour standpoint is given below.

Employment Agencies.

Legislation¹ was enacted making it unlawful for anyone in the Province to conduct an employment agency or to obtain fees in connection with the hiring of employees without being the holder of a certificate signed by the Superintendent of the Provincial Police of British Columbia. A section of the Act prohibits the charging of greater fees than those prescribed in respect of the hiring of employees. A license-holder must not take employees as lodgers nor have any share nor interest in the keeping of a lodging house for employees. Provision is made for the prescribing from time to time of rules for the conducting of employment agencies, including a form of contract or agreement to be made between any license-holder and employee.

Shops Regulation Act.

Some amendments² were made to the Shops Regulation Act.³ The term "inspector" which previously included any inspector appointed under the provisions of the Act was specified to denote a person appointed by the Municipal Council to discharge the duties of Inspector and in unorganized districts the Inspector of Factories. Employers are made liable to prosecution if the water-

closets, etc., of any shop are not provided and kept clean and well ventilated. The power of enforcing the provisions of the Act is transferred from the Superintendent of Police to the Inspector of Factories.

Preservation of Timber and Regulation of Commerce in Forest Products

An important piece of legislation is the Forest Act,⁴ which embodies several previously enacted statutes⁵ in a strengthened form. Provision is made for a Forest Branch in the Department of Lands to control and administer all matters relating to forestry. A provincial forest board is created to carry into effect and enforce the provisions of the Act. Provision is made by an annual tax on each acre leased for the creation of a fund for the protection of forests and woodland against fire. The joint liability for masters and servants is established in the case of violation of this Act. Of particular importance to railway companies operating in the Province are sections⁶ which make considerably more stringent the regulations for the protection of forests against fire. Authority is given to the Minister of Lands to order any railway company where there is danger of the setting and spreading of fires from locomotive engines to provide patrol men for the following of trains and the extinguishing of fires. In case of failure by the Company to do so authority is given the Minister to appoint the necessary patrol men and charge their expense to the Company. No railway Company may operate locomotives on a new line for passenger or freight traffic until a certificate has been obtained from the Minister that the right of way in question

¹Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 10.²Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 40.³R. S., B.C., 1911, c. 211.⁴Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 17.⁵R. S. B.C., 1911, c. 129, sec. 85-126, c. 91, c. 224, c. 225, c. 226.⁶Stat. B. C., 1912, sec. 112, etc.

has been cleared of inflammable material. The Company, moreover, and their contractors must place at the disposal of the chief warden as many of their employees as he may need for the extinguishing of any fire or the protection from fire of any forest adjacent to a line under construction. A heavy penalty is attached to causing a fire by material from a railway locomotive or carriage unless the following defence can be shown by a railway Company:

(a) That the Company has used upon the locomotive the best available modern appliance for the purpose of preventing sparks and burning material spreading therefrom, and upon the carriage such appliance as the Minister may have prescribed.

(b) That no negligence conducing to the starting or spreading of the fire has been shown by the engineer or fireman of the locomotive or by any other servant of the company, and that the regulations issued by the Minister and governing the actions of such persons have been obeyed.

(c) That the Company has maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Minister an efficient staff of fire wardens properly equipped with all suitable appliances for fighting fires, and provided with proper and efficient means of travelling from place to place along the line of railway, and that said staff has been prompt and diligent in taking all possible means to prevent the fire from spreading.

Any fire burning within two hundred feet of the right-of-way of any railway Company operating within the jurisdiction of the Province is presumed to have been caused by the said Company, and all expenses incurred in extinguishing such fire are chargeable to the Company unless it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Provincial Forest Board that the fire was not caused by the Company or its employees, in which case the Company is entitled to a refund of the money paid by it in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Act requires a watchman to be maintained, during the close season, at the point where any stationary or portable engine is located in or near any forest or woodland for at least two hours following any time when the engine shall have ceased operation, to prevent the escape of fire therefrom. It is also made unlawful to operate any engine except with oil as fuel within a quarter of a mile of any forest slashings or bush land, unless such engine is equipped with a device for preventing the escape of

sparks or live coals. Steamboats without such device are not permitted to operate on the rivers or lakes within the Province. Stringent regulations are made for the destroying of any wood waste by fire.

The Municipal Act Amendment Act.

Important amendments⁷ were made to the Municipal Act.⁸ Authority is given to the council of any municipality to supervise the inspection of slaughter houses within the municipal limits, the keeping of fish alive and the inspection of premises on which cows are kept producing milk for consumption. Authority is also given to the municipal council to purchase and supply light to the inhabitants and to provide for the lighting of streets and roads. An important addition providing for the maintenance of the families of policemen is contained in the following section:

(1) The Board of Police Commissioners may, with the consent of a majority of the members of the Council of any city municipality, establish and maintain a superannuation benefit fund for the benefit of the members of the police force and their families, and for this purpose the Board may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Council, make regulations providing for the payment of gratuities or pensions to members of the force, and to the widows, child, or children of members dying in the service.

(2) The Council may, in addition to all other rates and assessments for municipal purposes, levy and assess in every year a special rate, to be called the "police benefit rate" sufficient to furnish the amount, as approved by the Council, estimated by the Board to be required for the year, such rate not to exceed one-eighth of a mill on the dollar, and the amount to be raised by such special rate shall be due and payable at the same time as other municipal taxes.

(3) All moneys received and payable under this section shall be received by the Treasurer of the city in the same manner as other funds, and by him shall be deposited to the credit of the police benefit fund, and shall be paid out on the advice and requisition of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Miscellaneous.

By an amendment⁹ to the License of Canneries Act¹⁰ the definition of a fish packing establishment was extended to include the herring industry; "herring" including California sardine, shad and

⁷Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 25.

⁸R. S., B. C., 1911, c. 170.

⁹Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 18.

¹⁰Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 19.

all classes of fish usually known as 'her-ring.'

An Act¹¹ was passed admitting women to the study of and the practice of law upon the same terms as men.

An Act¹² was passed establishing an industrial home for girls.

The Rural Telephone Act¹³ authorizes the incorporation of companies for the purpose of constructing and operating a rural telephone system for their mutual benefit. Any such incorporated Company may with the consent of the Minister of Lands take free of charge from any vacant Crown lands of the Province all standing timber necessary for

the construction of its rural telephone system.

An Act¹⁴ was passed incorporating the Vancouver Grain Exchange to compile and publish statistics, to acquire and distribute information, and to encourage the centralization of the grain produce and provision trades.

An Act¹⁵ was passed providing for the extension of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway by a line on Vancouver Island and also on the mainland of British Columbia. Other railway legislation comprised an amendment¹⁶ to the British Columbia Railway Act¹⁷, and an Act to incorporate the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company.¹⁸

¹¹R. S., 1911, c. 141.

¹²Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 11.

¹³Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 44.

¹⁴Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 58.

¹⁵Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 32.

¹⁶Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 31.

¹⁷R. S., B. C., 1911, c. 194.

¹⁸Stat. B. C., 1912, c. 36.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS TO DATE*.

IN response to a widespread feeling that some revision is required of the laws relating to labour conditions in British Columbia, the Government of that Province has appointed a Royal Commission to look into the matter and make such recommendations as, after full enquiry, may be deemed desirable. The commissioners are H. G. Parson of Golden, Chairman; J. A. MacKelvie of Vernon; John Jardine of Esquimalt; A. M. Harper of Vancouver; and R. A. Stoney of New Westminster. The terms of their commission restrict the investigation to the territorial limits of the Province, but within those limits complete power is given to examine into all phases of the labour question.

The organization meeting was held at Victoria on Dec. 28th of last year. Since that date, evidence has been taken at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Revelstoke, Nanaimo, Cumberland, Alberni, Lady-

smith, Steveston and Chilliwack. The task is growing in extent as it proceeds, but the present intention is to report, if possible, in time for action by the Provincial Legislature at its next session.

On at least one point,—compensation to workmen for injuries,—there has been found practical unanimity among employers and employees. There is a very general agreement that the law as it stands is unsatisfactory, involving great expense to employers with little corresponding benefit to the men. The money now goes to lawyers or to liability insurance companies. The law which has been in operation in the State of Washington for a little over a year is put forward as a fairly good model. Briefly this statute provides that each employer shall be assessed a percentage of his monthly payroll, the percentage varying according to the greater or lesser hazard of the occupation. The fund thus collected is administered by a Board which, within certain limits, decides how much shall be paid in case

*The statement published herewith was furnished to the Department by courtesy of Mr. F. R. McNamara, Secretary of the Commission.

of injury or death, and the decision is final. This system, it is believed, would meet the requirements of British Columbia, especially if there be added a clause empowering the employer to make necessary immediate disbursements for hospital or doctors' fees, or for temporary maintenance of the injured man's dependents, with the understanding, of course, that such disbursements are to be subsequently deducted from his assessment. In this connection the commissioners are hopeful of receiving much light from the report of Sir William Meredith to the Legislature of Ontario.

A minimum wage, with restriction of the hours of labour, has been urged. The Trades and Labour Council of New Westminster put forward the proposition of four dollars minimum for an eight-hour day for unskilled labour. On this point farmers have without exception replied that such a rate would put them out of business. Farm labour is now getting from \$25.00 to \$40.00 a month and board when engaged by the year. During the busy season \$3.00 a day, with board, appears to be the ordinary rate, with no definite restrictions on the hours. In the organized trades, notably those connected with building, the eight-hour day prevails. In employment on the streets of most, though not all municipalities, the pay is \$3 with the hours varying from eight to nine. The Provincial Government roads, which involve an expenditure of five to seven million dollars annually, the hours are nine per day with three dollars minimum. In the logging camps and sawmills the hours are ten or more, with the pay for white men \$2.50 or \$2.75 and less, often considerably less, for Orientals. The inquiry has not yet covered the subject of labour on railway construction. Also, little information has yet been obtained as to the state of affairs among unorganized workers.

Oriental labour no longer meets with as much opposition as in past years. There is a growing tendency to view it as an evil that may be mitigated but must be endured. White men have been almost entirely driven out of the busi-

ness of catching fish, this industry being in the possession of the Japanese and Indians. The canneries are manned by the Chinese, who are also in considerable numbers employed in the coal mines. Hindus devote their efforts largely to piling lumber.

Domestic service in all parts of the Province is Oriental, mostly Chinese. Several farmers and lumbermen have informed the commission that Orientals are fairly satisfactory. The Provincial treasury receives one-half of the \$500.00 head tax levied on incoming Chinamen. Last fiscal year the number who entered was over six thousand and this class of immigration is steadily increasing. Two million dollars, or thereabouts, was derived from this source during the present fiscal year.

On Vancouver Island the commission enquiry has been practically completed with the exception of sittings to be held in Victoria City. Island labour circles have one chief topic, the coal strike in the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd. The properties are at Cumberland and Ladysmith, where the struggle for recognition of the union has been going on for several months. When the commission visited these places in February, the Chairman explained that the commissioners were in no sense arbitrators nor even investigators of the strike, but were looking into labour conditions in general. Four sittings at Cumberland and four at Ladysmith were taken up with hearing evidence about the strike. The case for the miners was handled by the organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, and the local representative of the same body. On behalf of the Company, three of the mine managers testified. The Company also agreed to have prepared a statement showing number of employees, hours of labor, wages, and whatever other particulars might be considered relevant. The United Mine Workers are paying out \$6,000.00 a week in strike benefits at Ladysmith and Cumberland. The commissioners made a personal inspection of several coal mines, where they found equipment of

varying degrees of excellence. The strike has caused a certain shortage of coal supplies for the consumer in Vancouver during the winter, but this has not been serious enough to arouse any pronounced public protest.

Among the comparatively minor questions on which evidence has been heard, have been the payment of wages by cheque or cash, the establishing of municipal or Provincial employment bureaux, the dangers to which employees of electrical companies are said to be unnecessarily exposed, and assisted immigration.

The workingmen seem to be in a state of irritation over the system of paying wages by cheque. As payment is ordinarily made on Saturdays after banking hours, the custom has come to be regarded as a nuisance. It is claimed that legislation is necessary in order to secure for the mass of workingmen the desired change in this respect. The private employment bureau is charged with being unfair. Strong suspicion was expressed, and some evidence was offered, that the employment agent often stands in with the foreman on the job, so that men are given a few days' work and then discharged to make room for others, the fee being divided between

the employment agent and the foreman. New Westminster is endeavouring to meet the situation by means of a municipal employment bureau. The commission is asked to recommend the extension of this system to other municipalities, or the inauguration of a Provincial bureau, and the complete abolition of private employment agencies. Assisted immigrants, more particularly those brought by the Salvation Army, are declared to be objectionable for many reasons. The officers of the Army will be asked to give evidence before the enquiry closes. Electrical workers want more protection to life and limb. They have not alleged any disposition on the part of the companies to be disregardful of safety, but they say that the business has developed so rapidly that the regulations have not kept pace with requirements. Linemen testify that their occupation is so hazardous under present conditions that insurance companies will not take risks on them.

The commission expects to spend the months of April and May visiting the lower British Columbia mainland. This will be followed by a trip along the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Details of the itinerary will be arranged and announced from time to time, according to convenience.

A DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR CREATED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

ON March 4, 1913, an Act "to create a Department of Labour," passed by the Congress of the United States received the assent of the President. There was previously in existence a Department of Commerce and Labour. This department is now divided into two departments, namely, a Department of Commerce and a Department of Labour. The Act above cited defines the functions that will attach to the latter. The full text is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created an executive department in the Government to be called the Department of Labour, with a Secretary of Labour, who shall be the head thereof, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and who shall receive a salary of twelve thousand dollars per annum, and whose

tenure of office shall be like that of the heads of the other executive departments; and section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to include such department, and the provisions of title four of the Revised Statutes, including all amendments thereto, are hereby made applicable to said department; and the Department of Commerce and Labour shall hereafter be called the Department of Commerce, and the Secretary thereof shall be called the Secretary of Commerce, and the Act creating the said Department of Commerce and Labour is hereby amended accordingly. The purpose of the Department of Labour shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The said Secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the said department of such device as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken of the said seal.

"*Sec. 2.* That there shall be in said department an Assistant Secretary of Labour, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year. He shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary or required by law. There shall also be one chief clerk and a disbursing clerk, and such other clerical assistants, inspectors, and special agents as may from time to time be provided for by Congress. The Auditor for the State and Other Departments shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of Labour and of all bureaus and offices under his direction, and all accounts relating to all other business within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labour, and certify the balances arising thereon to the division of bookkeeping and warrants and send forthwith a copy of each certificate to the Secretary of Labour.

"*Sec. 3.* That the following-named offices, bureaus, divisions, and branches

of the public service now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labour, and all that pertains to the same, known as the Commissioner General of Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Division of Information, the Division of Naturalization, and the Commissioner of Labour, be, and the same hereby are, transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labour to the Department of Labour, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the last-named department. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is hereby divided into two bureaus, to be known hereafter as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the titles Chief Division of Naturalization and Assistant Chief shall be Commissioner of Naturalization and Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization. The Commissioner of Naturalization or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be the administrative officer in charge of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the administration of the naturalization laws under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labour, to whom he shall report directly upon all naturalization matters annually and as otherwise required, and the appointments of these two officers shall be made in the same manner as appointments to competitive classified civil service positions. The Bureau of Labour shall hereafter be known as the Bureau of Labour Statistics, and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labour shall hereafter be known as the Commissioner of Labour Statistics; and all the powers and duties heretofore possessed by the Commissioner of Labour shall be retained and exercised by the Commissioner of Labour Statistics; and the administration of the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

"*Sec. 4.* That the Bureau of Labour Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of Labour, shall collect, collate, and report at least once each year, or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics of the conditions of labour and the products and distribution of the products of the same, and to this end said Secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the bureaus provided for his department and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interests; and said Secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and said Secretary of Labour may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

"*Sec. 5.* That the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of any bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service in this Act transferred to the Department of Labour, together with the furniture now in use in such bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service, shall be, and hereby are, transferred to the Department of Labour.

"*Sec. 6.* That the Secretary of Labour shall have charge in the buildings or premises occupied by or appropriated to the Department of Labour, of the library, furniture, fixtures, records, and other property pertaining to it or hereafter acquired for use in its business; he shall be allowed to expend for periodicals and the purposes of the library and for rental of appropriate quarters for the accommodation of the Department of Labour within the District of Columbia, and for all other incidental expenses, such sums as Congress may provide from time to time: *Provided, however,* That where any office, bureau, or branch of the public service transferred to the Department of Labour by this Act is occupying rented buildings

or premises, it may still continue to do so until other suitable quarters are provided for its use: *And provided further,* That all officers, clerks, and employees now employed in any of the bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service in this Act transferred to the Department of Labour are each and all hereby transferred to said department at their present grades and salaries, except where otherwise provided in this Act: *And provided further,* That all laws prescribing the work and defining the duties of the several bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service by this Act transferred to and made a part of the Department of Labour shall, so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, remain in full force and effect, to be executed under the direction of the Secretary of Labour.

"*Sec. 7.* That there shall be a solicitor of the Department of Justice for the Department of Labour, whose salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum.

"*Sec. 8.* That the Secretary of Labour shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labour disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done; and all duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service by this Act transferred to the Department of Labour, or any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised by the head of the said Department of Labour.

"*Sec. 9.* That the Secretary of Labour shall annually, at the close of each

fiscal year, make a report in writing to Congress, giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by him and his department and describing the work done by the Department. He shall also, from time to time, make such special investigations and reports as he may be required to do by the President, or by Congress, or which he himself may deem necessary.

“*Sec. 10.* That the Secretary of Labour shall investigate and report to Congress a plan of co-ordination of the activities, duties, and powers of the office

of the Secretary of Labour with the activities, duties, and powers of the present bureaus, commissions, and departments, so far as they relate to labour and its conditions, in order to harmonize and unify such activities, duties, and powers, with a view to further legislation to further define the duties and powers of such Department of Labour.

“*Sec. 11.* That this Act shall take effect March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.”

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, MARCH, 1913.

INDEX NUMBER.

March, 1913	135.5
February, 1913	135.4
March, 1912	134.8

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number stood at practically the same level as in February, and only a little higher than in March last year. The most noteworthy changes during the month were a considerable decline in coke and

advances in furniture and crockery. Animals and meats and lumber were also on higher levels. There were declines in grain and fodders, dairy products, vegetables, some metals, linseed oil and rubber. The principal decreases compared with a year ago appear in the following groups, namely, Grains and Fodders, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables,—there being considerable increases in Animals and Meats, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals, Fuel, Furniture, Crockery and Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for March, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH, 1913,
FEBRUARY, 1913, AND MARCH, 1912.

	Number of Commodities	Index Numbers		
		March 1913.	Feb. 1913.	March 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	137.0	145.5	185.0
" Western.....	4	116.5	118.0	159.2
Fodder.....	5	145.7	149.0	177.0
All.....	15	134.0	139.3	175.4
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	179.6	178.6	169.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	179.9	173.2	142.5
Sheep and mutton.....	3	159.2	145.1	136.8
Poultry.....	2	192.1	192.1	162.3
All.....	17	178.4	173.3	153.5
III. Dairy products.....	9	151.3	155.5	167.8
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	160.5	160.5	163.5
Fresh fish.....	3	171.5	171.5	161.9
All.....	9	164.2	164.2	163.0
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	119.1	96.5	167.6
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	102.1	102.1	86.5
Dried fruits.....	4	113.2	113.2	134.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	127.9	137.8	236.7
Canned vegetables.....	3	125.2	125.2	144.2
All.....	16	118.3	120.0	161.2
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	127.1	126.6	126.7
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	118.2	118.2	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	109.5	109.5	118.9
Condiments.....	5	101.3	101.3	101.2
All.....	25	116.3	116.1	118.7
VI. Textiles :				
Woollens.....	5	126.7	126.7	119.7
Cottons.....	4	142.9	144.9	128.9
Silks.....	3	86.2	85.8	84.1
Jutes.....	2	.....	.....	174.8
Flax products.....	4	121.2	120.2	113.0
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	127.2	126.9	118.9
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	183.6	187.8	159.8
Leather.....	4	152.6	152.6	128.7
Boots & shoes.....	3	153.9	146.5	136.4
All.....	11	164.3	163.7	142.1
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	107.1	107.1	97.8
Other metals.....	13	133.9	135.3	125.6
Implements.....	10	107.5	107.5	104.7
All.....	34	116.3	117.0	110.4
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	137.8	140.5	120.7
Lighting.....	4	91.8	91.8	89.0
All.....	10	119.4	121.1	108.0
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	175.9	172.3	165.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	113.5	113.5	102.9
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	145.3	145.6	145.9
All.....	48	140.0	140.0	133.8
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.9	138.9	127.7
Crockery and glassware.....	4	129.3	119.5	103.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	119.1	120.8	120.5
All.....	16	126.3	121.2	112.8
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	117.2	117.2	114.0
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	286.6
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	134.9	135.0	167.7
Sundries.....	7	108.5	111.4	101.2
All.....	17	176.0	177.8	168.3
All commodities.....	263*	135.5	135.4	134.8

*Nine commodities off the market, summer fruits, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during March is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat rose from 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in the first week to 86 $\frac{1}{8}$ c in the last week of the month. The markets, however, were weak throughout the month in sympathy with Liverpool and United States markets, but firmed in the last week. Stocks were greater than a year ago, but receipts were smaller. Terminal elevators, however, were reported to be nearly filled to capacity. Ontario winter wheat declined two cents in the second week. Oats also declined slightly, and barley was weak on poor demand, declining four to seven cents at Toronto, but recovered at Winnipeg in the last week. Flax also declined somewhat, but firmed up again. Corn fluctuated from week to week, but closed one cent higher. Peas fell 15c, and rye 3c in the second week. Hay fell at Montreal from \$14.00-14.50 in February to \$12.50-13.00, and was easier at Toronto. Bran and straw were steady, but shorts was 50c per ton lower.

Animals and meats.—Choice butcher cattle advanced at Winnipeg from \$6.50-6.75 to \$7.00-7.25, and at Toronto from \$6.25-6.75 to \$6.50-\$6.75. Receipts of good quality were reported light, and the demand was poor for low grades. Dressed beef was unchanged. Select hogs rose to \$9.35-9.40, but declined to \$9.15, offerings being much better. Dressed hogs also advanced. Bacon and hams were higher; but barrelled pork was lower. Lard advanced from 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sheep fell from \$6.00-7.15 to \$6.25-7.00. Lamb and mutton remained at the high level attained in February. Chickens were 2c higher, and turkeys were firm.

Dairy products.—Creamery butter advanced 1c at Montreal and Toronto. Choice dairy butter was also 1c higher. Fine butter was reported to be scarce as the good stock was nearly exhausted and the quality of the fresh receipts was not high. New Zealand butter, being grass made, was therefore being imported at Montreal. Cheese was

steady. Fresh eggs fell 4c at Montreal and select storage eggs 5c. At Toronto fresh eggs were down 2c and storage eggs declined 5c, little demand being reported.

Fish.—The winter weather having been unfavourable for fishing on the Atlantic, stocks of fresh fish were low. Halibut was up to 25c at Halifax, the highest price ever obtained there. Cod and haddock were also scarce and advancing. Stocks of salt and smoked fish were satisfactorily cleaned up during Lent. Lower grades of canned salmon declined 5c, but stocks of high grades were reported nearly cleaned out. However, the heavy run of sockeye, every fourth year, is due and a large catch is expected. Canned lobsters were advanced at Montreal. Stocks of lake trout at Toronto were low, but fresh lake fish were expected to arrive soon.

Fruits and vegetables.—Winter apples were up from \$3.50 to \$4.50 for best stock and a better demand in Canada was reported. Evaporated apples, prunes and Valencia raisins declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Beans were lower and onions were very weak, Ontario yellow danvers being reported almost a drug on the market. Potatoes were plentiful and easier. Turnips were also lower. The market for canned goods was reported dull as supplies of fruit and fresh vegetables had been so good. Lower quotations for canned tomatoes were predicted.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour prices were reported 25c lower at Halifax. Tapiocas were 1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound lower. Best grades of tea, Ceylon black especially, were reported higher. Mocha coffee was higher on the primary markets, but Brazil coffees were easier. Sugar was firmer, and it was thought that prices were as low as they would go. Molasses were upward as a shortage of 15,000 puncheons, compared with production last year, was reported. Some higher prices in spices were expected as a result of stricter regulations as to purity issued by the Department of Inland Revenue. A shortage in the cheap

grades of pepper on the primary market was reported.

Textiles.—In wool a big demand for domestic pulled and fleece wool was reported, but that little of the latter was being offered. There was also considerable business in foreign wools at high prices. Shoddy was firm at the advance of 2c in February. Finer yarns were still commanding top prices. Cotton was weaker at the end of February, and prices declined. Demand, however, continued good, and the price movement now depends on the weather conditions for the new crop. Jute was somewhat easier at Dundee. Tow was upward. Raw silk advanced slightly.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes. Hides were down 1c as the demand fell on account of the poor quality of receipts at this time of year. Leathers were firm. Boots and shoes were upward, the advance being greatest in men's heavy boots.

Metals and implements. — Prices of iron and steel bars advanced 5c at Montreal, and the demand for structural material continued heavy. Plates, sheets, and tin plates were in good demand. Pig iron was quoted \$2.00 lower at Montreal for the opening of navigation. Brass, copper, and silver were lower, but tin was up. Babbit metal advanced, and lead was up 10c at Toronto. Zinc sheets were reduced to 7½c per lb. Picks, crowbars, steel machine screws, hand saws, coil chain, and spring butts were advanced. Brass machine screws were down.

Fuel and lighting.—The feature in this group was the decline in Connellsville coke from the high levels of the past few months to \$2.50 per ton, f.o.b. ovens, for prompt shipment. Coal oil and gasoline were advanced 1c per gallon.

Building materials.—Lumber prices continued firm and upward in some lines. Spruce deals and shingles in New Brunswick continued scarce and firm, and prices advanced, but it was anticipated that a reduction would occur in the spring when the mills would again

be in operation. It was reported that there was a good market, and that all the mills had sold their cuts. Lath were expected to be higher than a year ago. In Ontario smaller cuts than last year were reported, and fewer logs had been taken out on account of lack of snow. Scarcity in low grades and culls was experienced already, and was expected to follow in the middle grades. There was a strong export demand for birch, and elm was expected to be scarce as the snowfall had been light in elm producing districts. Bricks were reported in heavy demand with possibilities of scarcity, in spite of increased production. Nails were in heavy demand and stocks were reported low as consumption had continued all winter. Fly screen wire cloth was higher, and door knobs were down 5c. Linseed oil was lower, turpentine was firmer, putty was in heavy demand, whiting was reported scarce, while glass was being heavily imported and a serious strike in Belgium was expected in April. A new schedule of Paris green prices has been issued, ranging ten per cent. higher.

House furnishings. — All lines of common wooden furniture were advanced five per cent. Crockery advanced ten per cent. again, and still another advance was announced. Sad irons were down 5c.

Drugs and chemicals.—Prices were steady and the opium market was reported quiet.

Miscellaneous. — Furs were twenty to fifty per cent. upward at the London sales just before Easter, compared with a year ago. Lynx alone were lower. Skunk was in good demand. Muskrats were easier on account of lower quality. Malt was down 5c, and hops were upward. Rubber declined from 97-98c to 91-92c, this being the lowest price level since the summer of 1911, which was the lowest since 1908. Pulp and paper were firmer. Better prices were expected for ground wood pulp, and sulphite was expected to be scarce in the spring. Paper bags and grey brown wrapping paper were reduced ½c, but manilla paper was up ½c.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson*
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	43.4
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6,8220	42.0
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6,3076 ²	42.0
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6,1164	....
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8,0171	44.2
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8,3289	49.8
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8,9172 ³	50.9
1908	120.3	2,310*	73	8,2949	54.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8,2631	59.2
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9,2310	59.3
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8,7132	56.9
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8,9493	62.3
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8,9578	61.7
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8,9019	63.8
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9,1010	67.8
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9,2746	69.4
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9,1896	66.6
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9,0557	62.6
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	9,1595	61.1
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9,2157	60.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9,4515	59.8
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9,4781	59.1
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9,5462	56.8
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9,4935	55.5
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9,4692	57.0
Mar.	135.5				

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912: May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January, 1892: 8,1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906: 5,7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911: March, 1907: 9,1293.

*Foodstuffs only.

The *Economist's* index number declined slightly, from 2732 to 2717, on account of the fall in the price of minerals, the movement in the other groups having been less important. Wheat was firmer, but rice was easier. Coffee slumped, wool was up appreciably, petroleum continued upward, while rubber declined.

"It is, however, in the mineral markets that we find the most noticeable evidence of unfavourable tendencies in the commercial outlook. Compared with a month ago, pig iron is down, coal is down, copper is down, tin is down, and lead is down. In each case prices have been unsteady owing to divided opinion in the markets. . . . In the case of copper the loss due to the heavy fall since December has fallen chiefly on American producers and refiners, who have held back supplies in the hope of getting the high prices prevalent in 1912. . . . There is a strong opinion, however, in the market that prices have been put low enough. In the iron markets warrents have fluctuated considerably with the ebb and flow of opinion, and though there is a feeling among makers that no general or serious break in prices is to be expected at present, thanks to the large orders that are coming forward, the net movement is, as stated, a downward movement. There is, in fact, at the moment a considerable feeling of uneasiness in commercial and industrial circles as to the future. . . . The most encouraging factor in the situation is the growing volume of trade in the United States, while there is no reason to fear that the extra European markets in general have suffered from over supply or have been straining their resources. But trade has held up remarkably well against very adverse conditions for a long time, of which, of course, the chief were the war and its effect on Eastern Europe and the long spell of dear money for which the war is largely responsible. It is, therefore, not surprising that a period of reaction and recuperation is needed to re-establish sound conditions. Should the situation develop into anything more serious than a temporary reaction, the danger is to be looked for from Germany, where financial conditions are not such as to inspire confidence."—*The Economist*, March 8, 1913.

The decline in Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, it was reported, would have been heavier but for a fresh advance in the prices of animal food, with, however, declines in sugar, coffee, tea, and in minerals.

Bradstreet's index number of March 1st marked a decrease of half of one per cent. from February 1st; "but despite this the general level is the highest ever recorded at this date—5.6 per cent. higher than March 1, 1912, 8.2 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 3.1 per cent. higher than in 1910, the date of the first acute high-price agitation and a period of boycotting of food prices. Thirty-two commodities advanced while twenty-two declined during February, but fifty-four remained stationary. Higher prices for meats, live animals, naval stores and building material were features of the month's movement, while hides, textiles, metals, coal and coke, and hay were notable in the list of declines."—*Bradstreet's*, March 15, 1913.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE chief features of the month in retail prices were the general decline in eggs and the advances in meats in eastern Canada, especially in veal, mutton, pork, and fish. All meats were higher at Brockville, Ont., on account of advances in wholesale price, and at Chatham, Ont., all meats except beef advanced, stocks of hogs, calves, etc., being reported light. At Saskatoon, Sask., however, veal and pork were lower, prices for hogs, etc., being lower. Butter tended downward, but showed many upward movements, especially in creamery butter. Beans, evaporated apples, prunes and sugar were downward. Potatoes were lower in many parts of the Dominion, but were upward in the eastern part of Ontario. Rentals were upward in some localities, houses being scarce.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — Sirloin steak was higher in price at St. Hyacinthe, Que., as fewer animals were killed during Lent and supplies fell off. At Montreal beef was reported to be plentiful, but not up to the mark in quality. Both sirloin steak and shoulder roast were higher at Brockville and St. Thomas, Ont., while shoulder roast alone was up at Moncton, N.B., and Cobalt, Ont.

Veal advanced in price at St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Brockville, Orillia, Niagara Falls, St. Thomas, and Chatham, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask.

Mutton was higher in price at St. John, N.B., Brockville, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Woodstock, and Chatham, Ont.

Pork. — Fresh roasting pork was higher at Halifax, N.S., the supply being short; at Moncton, and St. John, N.B.; at Montreal and Hull, Que.; at Brockville, Guelph, Chatham and Owen Sound, Ont., but was lower at Saskatoon, Sask. Salt pork advanced at Sorel, and Hull, Que.; at Brockville, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Cobalt, Ont., but was

lower at Montreal, Que. Hogs were reported scarce at Guelph and Hamilton, and also at Chatham, where prices were the highest on record there.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon advanced at Fredericton, N.B., Brockville, Toronto, and Chatham, Ont., but declined at Niagara Falls, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta. At Toronto the advance was stated to be due to the scarcity of supply in hogs, and at Chatham to an advance in the wholesale price.

Fish.—Fresh cod was 1c higher at Sydney, N.S., on account of scarcity, and also advanced at Moncton, N.B. Fish were higher at Halifax, N.S., on account of lighter catches and the increased demand during Lent. Prices were higher also at Niagara Falls, Ont., and halibut advanced at Montreal, Que.

Lard was higher at Amherst, N.S., but lower at St. John, N.B., Orillia, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., where the wholesale price was lower.

Eggs.—Both fresh and packed eggs were lower in price at twenty-six cities throughout the Dominion and fresh eggs only were lower in fourteen, while packed eggs alone were down in three cities. Supplies of fresh eggs were reported to be increasing, in some localities steadily and rapidly, as the season advances. At New Westminster, B. C., it was stated that more people were going into the business. The only advance reported was at Sorel, Que., where strictly fresh eggs rose from 30c to 35c.

Milk was up to 9c per quart at Windsor, Ont., and up to 12c at Cobalt, Ont.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter were lower in price at Amherst, N.S., where supplies were coming in from the country; at Three Rivers and St. John's, Que.; at Ottawa, Berlin, and St. Thomas, Ont. Prices were higher at Brockville, where the wholesale price advanced slightly; at Stratford, where a slight scarcity was reported, and at Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Dairy butter was lower at Montreal, although creamery was slightly up; at London and Owen Sound, Ont., and at

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month, and the corresponding cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family per lb	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
Sydney.....	22	14	10 ¹²	16	18	18	22	7	20	40	25	10	32 ³⁵	38 ⁴⁴	20	..	2	2½	3½	4
Westville	18	12	8	15	15	15	22	7-15	20	35	35	8	35 ³⁵	35 ³⁵	20	20	3	4½	3½	5
Amherst ..	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	19	25	23	7	29	30	18	18	1¼	4½	3½	4
Halifax.....	24	15	10	17	17	15	20	6-10-20	18	30	25	9	30	35	20	18	1½	7	3½	5
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
Charlottetown..	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	22	20	6	25	30	18	18	2	3½	3½	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
Moncton.....	20	14	14	..	18	16	23	7	20	25	..	7-8	30	35	20	..	2	4	3½	4
St. John....	24	14	12	18	18	16	22	6	20	30	25	8	34	36	20	..	1½	5½	3½	4
Fredericton...	25	12	8	14	14	16	25	7-16	20	35	30	8	26	33	25	20	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
Quebec.....	16	14	14	12	16	17	19	8	21	30	20	10	25	28	18	..	6	3½	3½	5
Three Rivers.	17	15	15	14	15	15	21			25	25		26	30			11½	3½	3	4
	18	12	15	15	17	15	20	8-15	17	40	30	9	28	30	20	20	6			
Sherbrooke...	22	12½	12½	18	17	17	20	8-10	17	33	..	7	30	37	20	..	1	5	3½	5
													33							
Sorel	18	12½	15	15	15	17	20	10	18	35	28	8	30	33	20	18	6	3½	3	4
St. Hyacinthe.	15	8	12	15	16	15	25	6-10-12	18	30	.....	7	34	34	20	20	6	2½	3	5
St. Johns.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	30	28	9	30	33	20	18	2	3½	3½	6
Montreal.....	20	15	16	16	16	17	22	16	17	32	25	9	30	35	22	22	1¾	4	4	4
Hull.....	15	12½	12½	17	17	17	20	8-15	18	30	23	9	32	35	18	17	3	3½	3	4

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MARCH, 1913.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity. representative of every Province in the Dominion. on the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 39

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH, 1913.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
5-6	6	10	10	6-7	5-6	25-50	..	40	1.10	..	10	10.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	6.00
5	7	13	13	6	5½	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	14.00	8.00 9.00
6	6	10	12	6	5¾	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	10.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00
6	6	10	10	5½	5⅞	30	50	40	1.00	10	10	9.00	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	15.00	10.00
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	22	6.00 8.00	5.00 7.00
5	6	10	10	5½	5	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	8.00	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00
6	6	10	10	5½	5	40	50	40	1.00	10	12	8.75 9.00	5.50 5.00	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00
6	6	9	12	6	6	35	50	40	0.60	10	10	9.00	6.50	6.50	4.00	20	11.00	8.00
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.80 0.90	20	10	10.00 12.00	5.00 5.50	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	13	16.00 18.00	.....
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.80	15	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	10.00	6.00
6	6	12½	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	1.35	10	9	8.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	12.00 15.00	8.00 11.00
5	6	12	10	5½	5	30	30	40	0.90	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	20	15.00	8.00
4-5	6	12	13	5½	5	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	5-7	8	8.00	5.00	7.50 8.00	6.00 6.50	18	10.00 12.00	8.00 9.00
5-6	5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	1.10	15	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	5.00	22	14.00 16.00	8.00 12.00
7	6	13	12½	5½	6	35	35	40	1.10	18	7	8.50	6.50	9.00	5.00	23	16.00 18.00	13.00 15.00
5	6	10	10	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00 8.25	5.50	6.00	4.50	20	16.00	11.00

1. \$1.10 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.	
<i>Ontario—</i>																			
Ottawa	20	12½	12½	18	15	15	20	8	18	30	22	9	25	34	20	18	3	3½	5
Brockville	22	15	15	20	18	16	23	10	18	27	23	7	28	36	18	18	1½	3½	3½
Kingston	25	14	12½	16	18	18	24	20	17	28	.....	7	32	34	20	20	3	4	5
Belleville	18	15	10	15	17	15	20	12½	17	30	.....	6-7	35	35	20	18	3	3½	4
Peterborough ..	20	12½	13	15	15	.....	25	18	20	25	23	7	28	35	20	18	1½	3½	4½
Orillia	20	12½	12½	20	18	16	25	18	20	30	22	7	25	32	20	18	3	3½	3½
Toronto	20	12½	12½	15	18	12	22	15	18	25	17	10	32	33	20	17	3	3½	2.6
Niagara Falls ..	25	13	13	20	22	14	24	20	18	30	22	8	35	37	25	20	1½	4	4
St. Catharines ..	23	15	18	22	20	18	22	18	20	30	20	8	32	37	25	20	1½	4	4
Hamilton	22	18	20	20	18	16	22	10	20	30	22	8	26	34	22	18	3	4	3½
Brantford	18	12½	15	18	18	18	22	15	16	25	20	8	28	38	20	18	1½	3½	4
Guelph	25	12½	15	20	.....	23	15	18	25	.....	7	.....	30	33	20	18	1½	3½	5
Woodstock	12	14	18	21	20	16	21	15	20	25	.....	7	31	35	20	20	3	4	4
Berlin	15	15	18	18	18	17	23	18	18	27	.....	7	27	30	20	.....	1½	4	4½
Woodstock	20	13	12½	18	20	20	22	10	18	25	18	7	28	35	25	20	1½	4	3½
Stratford	22	14	15	16	22	20	25	15	18	25	20	7	30	32	20	20	1½	3½	4
London	20	15	14	18	22	20	25	15	18	25	20	7	30	32	20	20	1½	4	5
St. Thomas	22	15	15	20	18	18	22	18	18	28	20	7	30	35	22	20	1½	4	3
Chatham	23	15	15	16	18	18	22	16	18	25	20	7	32	33	24	20	1½	3½	4
Windsor	20	15	18	20	16	26	15	17	24	20	8	30	33	18	18	18	1½	4	4
Owen Sound	20	15	18	20	20	16	26	15	17	24	20	8	30	33	18	18	1½	4	4
Qobalt	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	25	.....	9	35	38	24	20	1½	4	5
Sault Ste Marie ..	22	15	15	15	18	17	25	11	17	25	20	7	26	..	18	..	1½	4	4-5
Port Arthur	22	15	15	20	20	18	22	12	17	35	23	12	..	35	20	.....	3	3½	5
Fort William	23	15	18	20	20	15	22	12½	18	35	25	10	28	35	20	18	1½	4½	5
Winnipeg	23	17	18	25	22	18	22	12½	19	45	20	12	30	35	25	20	1½	5	4½
Brandon	25	15	18	25	22	18	23	10	20	25	25	10	30	35	..	20	1½	4.8	3½
<i>Manitoba—</i>																			
Winnipeg	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	12½	18	45	35	10	35	40	23	20	1	5	3½
Saskatoon	20	15	15	20	18	18	25	20	40	35	10	30	40	23	22½	22½	1½	4	5
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																			
Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	50	20	12½	35	40	20	20	1½	3½	3½
Prince Albert ..	22	15	15	20	20	20	30	8	20	50	40	12½	40	45	..	25	2	3½	3½
<i>Alberta—</i>																			
Moosejaw	25	16	..	25	20	18	25	18	25	45	35	11	37½	40	22	..	1½	4½	5
Saskatoon	25	16	18	25	20	20	25	18	20	45	30	15	35	40	25	..	1½	6½	4½
Medicine Hat ..	30	20	25	25	25	20	25	18	20	60	45	12	35	45	25	25	1½	6½	6½
Calgary	25	18	20	23	20	..	25	20	25	40	30	10	28	40	22½	22½	2½	3½	5
Edmonton	25	13½	18	25	23	20	28	20	20	45	30	10	35	40	25	..	1½	5	4½
Lethbridge	20	17	18	22	20	18	25	15	18	40	30	10	35	40	20	20	1	5	3½
<i>British Columbia—</i>																			
Nelson	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	35	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	5
New Westminster ..	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	15	19	30	35	12½	35	40	25	25	1½	5	6
Vancouver	25	15	20	20	22	20	28	15	16½	35	25	11	25	35	20	20	1	6½	4½
Victoria	30	18	20	25	25	20	32	18	20	30	25	15	35	45	30	25	1	6½	5½
Nanaimo	22	18	20	25	25	23	26	10	18	40	35	10	35	40	23	23	1½	4½	5

2. \$2.30 per 90 lb. bag.

3. Prints.

4. 25c. on the market, 27c. at stores.

5. 9 quarts for \$1.00.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 39

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH, 1913.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wk'ngm's quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	7	10	12½	6	5	40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	7.50	4.50	20	12.50	10.00
5	7½	12½	12½	5	4½	40	35	40	1.00	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	15.00	12.50
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00
5	7	..	..	5½	5	30	30	30	1.40	10	8	8.50	8.00	6.50	4.0	20	13.00	12.00
5	7	12½	13	5½	5	60	60	40	1.25	10	10	9.00	8.50	5.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.00
5	6	12	10	5	4½	40	40	40	.75	10	7	8.25	5.50	7.00	3.50	15	14.00	10.00
5	5	10	10	5½	5	25	25	25	1.00	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	23	15.00	12.50
5	7	..	10	6	5½	30	30	28	1.15	13	10	7.90	5.00	7.00	5.00	25	20.00	20.00
5	6½	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.30	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	18	12.00	10.00
5	5½	12	13	6½	6½	25	25	45	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.00	8.50	7.50	20	18.00	12.00
5	7	.....	12½	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.10	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	14.00	14.00
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.20	10	8	7.75	5.75	8.00	6.50	16	18.00	14.00
5	7	10	10	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	11.00
10	7	12½	15	5½	5½	25	30	25	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	18	15.00	10.00
5	5	10	10	5½	5½	50	40	40	1.15	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	22	16.00	13.00
5	5	..	12	7	5½	25	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.50	6.00	18	12.00	8.00
5	7	.....	13	5½	5	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00
5	7	.....	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	13.00	12.00
3½	7	12½	10	5½	5	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	17	12.00	9.00
5	5	12½	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	16.00	13.00
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5	35	35	40	1.25	10	8	9.00	5.25	.....	.....	15	14.00	8.00
5	5	14	12½	5½	5	35	35	40	1.25	10	8	9.00	5.25	.....	.....	15	15.00	11.00
5	5	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	30	1.50	10	8	9.00	5.25	.....	.....	15	15.00	12.00
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.10	10	10	9.00	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	12.5	10.00
6	6	13	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.25	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	25.00	15.00
6	7	10	10	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	9.00	5.50	5.50	4.50	25	20.00	15.00
5	6½	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.10	10	10	8.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	25	18.00	18.00
5	5	10	10	5½	5½	30	30	35	1.10	10	8½	8.50	5.50	6.00	5.25	25	25.00	18.00
7	6	12	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	10	8½	11.10	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	20.00	18.00
7	7	15	12½	7	6½	35	35	35	.75	15	10	11.75	9.50	8.75	6.75	30	25.00	15.00
6½	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	30.00	20.00
10	6	12½	12½	7	6½	40	40	40	1.12½	15	10	13.50	11.00	5.50	4.50	35	40.00	25.00
8	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	.90	15	15	13.10	8.25	8.00	.....	30	30.00	20.00
4	10	15	15	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.35	25	12½	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	45.00	35.00
8	8	12½	10	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.50	15	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	25.00	20.00
8	8	12½	10	.....	6½	40	45	35	1.05	20	10	8.00	6.75	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	20.00
8	7	12½	11	6½	6	40	40	40	1.50	15	12½	13.00	.....	5.50	.....	30	60.00	30.00
8	6	12½	10	7	7	40	40	40	.90	20	10	4.75	.....	4.00	.....	30	35.00	25.00
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30—60	.70	25	12½	5.00	.....	.....	.....	35	20.00	10.00
6½	6	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.15	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	14.00	14.00
5	6	8	8	6½	5½	35	40	33½	.80	15	7½	12.00	8.75	6.50	.....	40	20.00	15.00
8	8	15	12½	7	6½	40	50	40	1.00	15	10	8.00	6.50	.....	.....	40	25.00	13.00
8	8	12½	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.50	25	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20.00	13.00
8	8	12½	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.35	20	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20.00	13.00

6. Natural gas alone used, 15c. per thousand ft.

7. \$1.05 per cwt.

8. \$3.00-\$3.50 per wagon load, slab wood.

9. Delivery extra, 75c.-\$1.50.

Brandon, Man. The price was higher at Belleville, Ont., as less was being made. Creamery butter was lower at St. John, N.B., Saskatoon, Sask., and at Victoria, B.C., being more plentiful at this season. The price was higher, however, at Fredericton, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., where the cold storage supply was exhausted; at Montreal, Que., and London, Ont.

Cheese was higher at Montreal, Que., at Niagara Falls, London, and St. Thomas, Ont., but was lower at Hamilton, Ont.

Bread.—The price of a six pound loaf was reduced from 18c to 17c at St. Hyacinthe, Que., as flour was cheaper.

Flour was reported lower at Edmonton, Alta.

Rolled oats.—The prices was lower at Orillia, and Toronto, Ont., as the mills were offering freely at lower rates.

Rice.—No changes were reported.

Beans were lower at Belleville, at Toronto, stocks being reported heavier than usual at this time of the year, at Niagara Falls and St. Catharines, Ont., at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., but were quoted higher at Amherst, N.S.

Evaporated apples declined in price at Berlin, Ont., Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask., but advanced at Orillia, Ont.

Prunes declined at Sydney, N.S., Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask., and at Edmonton, Alta., but advanced at Amherst, N.S.

Sugar.—Both granulated and yellow

sugar declined at St. John, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Moose Jaw, Sask., and New Westminster, B.C.

Tea and coffee were unchanged.

Potatoes were lower in eleven cities, but higher in five. Large quantities were offered on the market at Hamilton, and at New Westminster, B.C., the supply was reported greater than the demand as ranchers had held over their stocks.

Vinegar and starch were quoted higher at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was down to \$8.00 per ton at St. John's, Que., and Guelph, Ont., the supply being better. Bituminous coal was higher at Moncton, N.B., as anthracite coal was scarce.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood were higher at Montreal as it was difficult to get supplies and cars were scarce. Hard wood was stiffer at Orillia, Ont., as sleighing was over, but birch was lower at Port Arthur, Ont.

Coal oil was reported lower at Niagara Falls, Ont., as demand was light, and also at Moose Jaw, Sask. At London, Ont., the price was higher.

Rent.—At St. John's, Que., rates were \$4.00 higher in the central parts of the city and \$2.00-3.00 higher farther out, houses being scarce. At Niagara Falls, Ont., rentals were also upward, on account of scarcity of houses. At Berlin, Ont., houses were reported so scarce that proposals were made for increasing the supply. Rentals were easier at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Agreement between the Federated Trades Committee of the Inter-colonial Railway and the Board of Management.

IT is agreed between the Federated Trades, represented by their committee and the management, that they will accept in settlement of their schedules nine (9) hours per day, six (6) days in the week, at their present rate

of wages for ten (10) hours, plus (1) cent per hour for all shop work; for running work (10) hours per day with a ten (10) per cent. increase on present rates, plus (1) cent per hour.

It is understood that the present rule covering Saturday work be incorporated in new schedule with an understanding that if it is the desire of sixty (60) per cent. of the shop men work on Saturday afternoon that the shops will run,

otherwise shops will be closed Saturday afternoon after twelve (12) o'clock noon.

It is also understood that in figuring a fraction of a cent, — one half cent or less,—is to be called one-half cent; over the half cent to be figured as a cent.

Schedule to take effect February 1, 1913.

Signed for the Intercolonial Ry. System,

F. P. BRADY,
Gen. Supt.

Signed for the Federated Trades,

D. J. MCGILLIVARY,
Chairman.

Agreement made between the International Typographical Union, No. 248, Peterborough, and the employing printers of Peterborough.

This agreement certifies and ensures that the scale of prices hereunto attached and made part of this agreement shall be in full force and effect from February 1, 1916.

That the parties of the First Part are hereby guaranteed against any strikes in connection with matters settled by this agreement, providing the conditions of this agreement are adhered to by the parties of the First Part.

During the life of this agreement, as long as the said offices conform to this agreement, they shall be considered fair offices, and entitled to the use of the *Union Label*.

It is further agreed that thirty days prior to the expiration of this agreement, notice shall be given by either party desiring to change or renew it.

General Conditions.

Section 1:

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. The hours (day) shall be between 7.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.; (night) between 5.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. No member of the Peterborough Typographical Union, No. 248, shall work on the bonus or piece work system. 3,500

ems of 8 pt. an hour shall be the standard of competency on linotype and monoline machines, provided machine is in good order and operator is furnished with sufficient copy, edited and easily read.

Section 2:

All work over eight hours in any one day shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Work on all Sundays and on statutory holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Section 3:

All legal holidays shall be observed and no member shall be required to work either wholly or in part on such days, except those employed on morning newspapers, and those working on such newspapers on such occasions shall suspend work on either the following or previous day.

Section 4:

The wages shall be paid on Friday of each week in cash, in full for all services, to each and every member of the Union working in this jurisdiction.

Section 5.

No machine operator, news or job printer, shall be allowed to work in a shop unless he is a member of Peterborough Typographical Union, No. 248, or allied printing trades. Where one or men, in addition to the foreman, are employed in the bindery, they shall, when certified eligible to join the Union, and shall be paid the same minimum as the job and news printers.

Section 6:

The ratio of apprentices shall be one to every four journeymen or fraction thereof, in job and news rooms. Apprentices must at least have passed the Entrance examination before starting to learn printing.

Section 7:

All apprentices employed on daily or weekly newspapers, magazines, or publications of any description, under the jurisdiction or the International Typographical Union, where machine or type-setting devices are in use, must be

employed the last two and one-half years of their apprenticeship on the case, and at all the intricate handiwork of the craft, not including the last six months of said apprenticeship, which time may be devoted exclusively to work on linotype or type-setting devices in use in the office where said apprentice is employed. At least five years to constitute an apprenticeship term. When an apprentice shall have served twelve months or his term he shall be examined, as to his qualifications to become a competent workman, by a committee of two, one member of which shall be appointed by the President of this Union and one be the employer. If it be found that a good and sufficient reason exists for the termination of his apprenticeship, the same shall be terminated, but should the applicant prove to be possessed of the proper qualifications, he shall be allowed to continue his apprenticeship.

Section 8:

The right is reserved by the Union to refuse to execute all 'strike' work received from or destined for unfair employing printers' publications.

Section 9:

Anything not provided for herein shall be governed by the laws of Peterborough Typographical Union, No. 248, and the International Typographical Union in force at the time of signing this agreement.

Scale of Prices.

The minimum wages for day work shall be:—

For Newspaper, Job and Bindery Foremen.

	Per week.
From Feb. 1st, 1913, to Feb. 1st, 1914.....	\$17.00
From Feb. 1st, 1914, to Feb. 1st, 1915.....	18.00
From Feb. 1st, 1915, to Feb. 1st, 1916.....	19.00

For Hand Compositors, Stone Hands, Binders, etc.

	Per week.
From Feb. 1st, 1913, to Feb. 1st, 1914.....	\$15.00
From Feb. 1st, 1914, to Feb. 1st, 1915.....	16.00
From Feb. 1st, 1915, to Feb. 1st, 1916.....	17.00

For all Machine Operators.

	Per week.
From Feb. 1st, 1913, to Feb. 1st, 1914.....	\$17.00
From Feb. 1st, 1914, to Feb. 1st, 1915.....	18.00
From Feb. 1st, 1915, to Feb. 1st, 1916.....	18.00

All members of Peterborough Typographical Union, No. 248, employed at night work shall be paid \$2.00 per week above the day scale for the same class of work.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 480 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of March, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, 93 were fatal and 387 resulted in serious injuries. In the pre-

ceding month there were 85 fatal and 400 non-fatal accidents, a total of 485, and in March, 1912, there were 113 fatal and 356 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 469. The number of fatal accidents recorded in March was therefore eight more than in February, and twenty less than in March, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in March was thirteen less than in February and thirty-one more than in March, 1912. Altogether, there were fewer industrial accidents recorded in March than in February and eleven more than in March, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF MARCH, 1913, BY IN-
DUSTRIES AND GROUPS
OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	3	23	26
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	7	9	16
Mining.....	11	18	29
Railway construction.....	3	1	4
Building Trades.....	3	25	28
Metal Trades.....	8	102	110
Woodworking Trades.....		10	10
Printing and Allied Trades.....		2	2
Clothing.....		2	2
Textiles.....	1	3	4
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	1	5	6
Leather.....		2	2
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	32	115	147
Electric Railway Service.....		9	9
Navigation.....	3	7	10
Miscellaneous.....	4	18	22
Public Employees.....	3	7	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	11	20	31
Unskilled Labour.....	3	9	12
Total.....	93	387	480

**Record by Industries and Groups
of Trades.**

Agriculture.—There were three fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents recorded during the month of March, compared with seven fatal and four non-fatal during February, and seven fatal and seven non-fatal during March, 1912. One of the fatal accidents was caused by being run over by a sleigh; one by being crushed by a falling building, and one by a falling tree. Of the non-fatal accidents, ten stockmen were injured in a railway collision; four each were caused by falling trees and by machinery; two by falls; and one each by being gored by a bull; by being struck by a street car and by being thrown from a wagon.

Lumbering.—There were seven fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with eleven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in February, and five fatal and six non-fatal in March, 1912. Four of the fatal accidents were caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, three by falling trees. Of the non-fatal accidents, six

were caused by machinery, and one each by a premature explosion of dynamite, falling logs, and by being crushed by a sleigh.

Mining.—There were eleven fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with twelve fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents during February, and twenty fatal and forty-nine non-fatal accidents during March, 1912. Five of the fatal accidents were caused by falling material, two by the explosion of dynamite; and one each by asphyxiation by gas, cave-in of a mine, electrocution, and by being struck by an ore car. Of the non-fatal accidents, eight were caused by falling material, three by ore cars, two each by a cave-in in a mine, an explosion of a miss-fired blast, and the ignition of gas, and one by flying material.

Railway construction.—There were three fatal and one non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with eight fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in February, and four fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. Three workmen were killed by the premature explosion of dynamite. The non-fatal accident was caused by falling rock.

Building trades.—There were three fatal and twenty-five non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with five fatal and twenty-five non-fatal accidents in February, and five fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. The three fatalities were due to falls. Fourteen men were injured as the result of falls, seven of which were due to defective scaffolds; eight were injured by falling material; two were injured by hoisting apparatus, and one was scalded by steam as the result of a bursted pipe.

Metal trades.—There were eight fatal and one hundred and two non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with nine fatal accidents in February, and five fatal and one hundred and twenty-seven non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. Three of the fatal accidents were caused by

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer.....	Cornhill, N.B.....	Mar. 12	1	Run over by a sleigh
Farm hand.....	Warton, Ont.....	" 21	1	Crushed by falling building
".....	North Oxford, Ont.....	" 21	1	Crushed by falling tree
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
River drivers.....	Winslow, Que.....	" 26	4	Explosion of dynamite
Chopper.....	Roseville, Ont.....	" 6	1	Crushed by a falling tree
".....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 12	1	"
Sawmill employee....	Lund, B.C.....	" ..	1	Struck by a log
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 26	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	".....	" 25	1	Fall of rock
".....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 5	1	Overcome by gas
Talc miner.....	Madoc, Ont.....	" 19	1	Cave-in of talc mine
Miner.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 12	1	Electrocuted
".....	".....	" 5	1	Fall of rock
".....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 26	1	Explosion of miss-fired charge
".....	Michel, B.C.....	" 3	1	Crushed by a loaded car
".....	Middlesboro, B.C.....	" 8	2	Fall of rock
".....	Extension, B.C.....	" 26	1	"
<i>Railway Construction :</i>				
Labourer.....	Bulls Creek, N.B.....	" 19	2	Premature explosion of dynamite
Contractor.....	Pocahontas, Alta.....	" 24	1	"
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Contractor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	1	Fell through hole in floor of building
Painter.....	Verdun, Que.....	" 19	1	Fell from scaffold
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 3	1	Fall; defective scaffold
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Steelworkers.....	Sault Ste Marie.....	" 12	1	Struck by a piece of falling ice
".....	".....	" 18	1	Asphyxiated by gas
".....	".....	" 31	1	Struck by falling coke
Employee Iron and Brass Foundry....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	1	Mangled by machinery
Car Works employee.	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Struck by travelling crane
Lineman.....	".....	" 27	1	Electrocuted
".....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 25	1	"
Powerhouse fireman.	Hamilton.....	" 12	1	"
<i>Textile—</i>				
Knitting Mill employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Suffocated in cotton room
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation :—</i>				
Grist Mill employee..	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 13	1	Fell down elevator shaft

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Conductor	Belleville, Ont.	Mar. 3	1	Rear-end collision
Engineer	Moncton, N.B.	" 6	1	Collision
Fireman	Englehart, Ont.	" 1	1	Run over by a train
	Leaside, Ont.	" 4	1	Derailement
Brakeman	Fernie, B.C.	" 7	1	Run over by train
	Stoney Creek, Ont.	" 24	1	Crushed between cars
	Sprague, Man.	" 2	1	Rear-end collision
	Leaside, Ont.	" 4	1	Derailement
	Megantie, Que.	" 11	1	Run over by a train
	Maple Creek, Sask.	" 28	1	Struck by a shunted car
	Bear Creek, B.C.	" 4	1	Run over by a train
	Kenora, Ont.	" 6	1	Run over by a flanger
	Harri-on Mills	" 12	1	Collision
Yardman	Montreal, Que.	" 9	1	Crushed by cars
	Vancouver, B.C.	" 7	1	Run over by cars
	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 28	1	Crushed between cars
<i>Mechanical Department</i>				
Shophand	North Bay, Ont.	" 14	1	Crushed by a locomotive
	Havelock, Ont.	" 12	1	Struck by a locomotive
Car repairer	Windsor, Ont.	" 6	1	Run over by a train
<i>Maintenance of Way</i>				
<i>Employees—</i>				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	1	Struck by a train
	Dauphin, Man.	" 1	1	Struck by a locomotive
	Montreal, Que.	" 29	1	
	Friars Pit, Sask.	" 7	1	Crushed by falling gravel
	Albreda, B.C.	" 15	1	Struck by a locomotive
	Kaministiquia, Ont.	" 10	1	Crushed by falling gravel
	Cascade, B.C.	" 21	1	Struck by blasted rock
	Valara, Ont.	" 25	1	Crushed by falling gravel
Bridgeman	South Fork, B.C.	" 13	1	Fell from bridge
Employee	Macleod, Alta.	" 16	1	Collision
Grain Inspector	Sunnyside, Ont.	" 7	1	Struck by a locomotive
Freight Shed Porter	Montreal, Que.	" 9	1	Crushed between a train and platform
Building Inspector	Morse, Man.	" 30	1	Struck by a train
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Sailor	Lahave, N.S.	" 7	3	Washed overboard
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Driver	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 20	1	Thrown from a wagon
	Toronto, Ont.	" 6	1	" " "
	Winnipeg, Man.	" 3	1	Runaway
	Toronto, Ont.	" 3	1	Struck by a train
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Fireman	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 19	2	Explosion of gas during progress of fire
Employee Gas Dept.	" " "	" 19	1	" " "
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled</i>				
<i>Trades—</i>				
Organ Builder	Guelph, Ont.	" 19	1	Struck on head by controlling lever of organ, which he was repairing
Gas operators	Nanton, Alta.	" 11	4	Suffocated by gas
Rubber Factory Worker	Bowmanville, Ont.	" 12	1	Hands mangled by machinery
Factory employee	Edmonton, Alta.	" 9	1	Crushed by an elevator
Brickyard worker	Port Credit, Ont.	" 6	1	Mangled by machinery
Powerhouse employé	Buckingham, Que.	" 25	1	Fell from scaffold
Elevator employee	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 12	1	Fell into bin of grain
Brewery worker	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 12	1	Fell from a ladder
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Calgary, Alta.	" 27	1	Buried in a gravel slide
	Entwisle, Alta.	" 10	1	Struck by a falling tree
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 0	1	Struck by a falling rock

electrocution, two each by falling material and machinery, and one by asphyxiation. Twenty-nine workmen were injured by falling material, twenty-eight by machinery and tools, thirteen by falls, twelve by being burned by molten metal and other hot substances; nine by flying material; four each by electric shock and the explosion of gasoline and gas, and one each by being crushed by cars, by straining as the result of lifting heavy material, and by stepping on a nail.

Woodworking trades. — There were ten non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with one fatal and seventeen non-fatal accidents in February, and one fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. Eight of the accidents were caused by machinery, one by being scalded, and one by hot metal.

Printing and allied trades. — There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with one non-fatal accident in February and two non-fatal in March, 1912. Both accidents were caused by machinery.

Clothing. — There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with one in February, and none in March, 1912. One of the accidents was caused by a fall and the other by being crushed by an elevator.

Textile. — There were one fatal and three non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with two non-fatal in February, and five non-fatal in March, 1912. Two of the accidents were caused by machinery, and one by a fall.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were one fatal and five non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with one fatal and two non-fatal accidents in February, and one fatal and eight non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. The fatality was due to a fall. Two of the non-fatal accidents were caused by machinery, and one each by scalding, falling material, and a fall.

Leather. — There were two non-fatal accidents recorded during March, com-

pared with none in February, and none in March, 1912. One of the accidents was caused by a fall and one by machinery.

Steam railway service. — There were thirty-two fatal and one hundred and fifteen non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with seventeen fatal and eighty-three non-fatal accidents in February, and twenty fatal and forty-seven non-fatal accidents during March, 1912. Eight of the fatal accidents were caused by being struck by trains, engines and cars; seven by being run over, five each were due to collisions and by being crushed by and between engines and cars, three to falling material; two to derailments, and one each by flying material and a fall. Seventeen railway employees were injured by falling material and seventeen as the result of derailments; fifteen by falls, fourteen by being run over, twelve as the result of collisions, eleven by being crushed by and between engines and cars; seven by machinery, tools, and other apparatus; six by being scalded or burned, and six by being struck by trains, engines and cars; three by flying material; two strained themselves while lifting heavy material; one employee had his feet frozen, and one struck an object close to track while passing same.

Electric railway service. — There were nine non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with one fatal and five non-fatal accidents in February, and six non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. Six of the accidents were caused by collisions, and one each by a fall, machinery, and electric shock.

Navigation. — There were three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded in March, compared with one fatal and three non-fatal accidents in February and one fatal and five non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. Three sailors lost their lives by being washed overboard. Of the non-fatal accidents, three longshoremen were injured by falling material, two by being struck by hoisted cargo, and one by a fall.

Miscellaneous transport.—There were four fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with one fatal and three non-fatal accidents in February, and five fatal and six non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. Two of the fatal accidents were caused by being thrown from vehicles, one by a runaway, and one by being struck by a train. Nine of the non-fatal accidents were due to vehicles being struck by street cars; three drivers were crushed by wagons, two by falls, and one each by a collision with an auto, by being run over, a runaway, and falling material.

Public employees.—There were three fatal and seven non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with two fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in February, and four fatal and twenty-three non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. Three civic employees were killed as the result of an explosion of gas. Of the non-fatal accidents, five firemen were injured during the progress of fires: two by the explosion of gas, two by being burned, and one by falling material. A mail carrier was bitten by a dog, and a power-house employee was injured by machinery.

Miscellaneous skilled trades.—There were eleven fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents recorded during March, compared with one fatal and sixteen non-fatal accidents in February, and five fatal and twenty-two non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. Four workmen were suffocated by gas, three were mangled by machinery, three were killed by falls, and one was crushed by an elevator. Of the non-fatal accidents, eleven were caused by machinery, two each by falls, and falling material, and one each by being crushed by an elevator, by being struck by flying material, one was burned by hot metal, one was cut by glass, and one was injured in a cave-in.

Unskilled labour.—There were three fatal and nine non-fatal accidents recorded in March, compared with eight fatal and twenty non-fatal in February, and ten fatal and seven non-fatal accidents in March, 1912. Two men were killed by falling material and one was buried in a slide of gravel. Three men were injured by falling material, two by falls, and one each by a cave-in, machinery, by stepping on a nail, and by being crushed by an elevator.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

JUDGING by the reports from immigration agents in Great Britain and steamship companies operating between Canada and Great Britain the year 1913 is likely to show an exceedingly heavy immigration list. Last year's figures broke all previous records, and it is expected that those for this year will be even greater. The immigrants that arrived so far are reported as of superior quality, both British and foreign. There is an unsatisfied demand for domestic help.

The total immigration to Canada for the first eleven months of the fiscal year

1912 was 357,331, as compared with 311,846 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being fifteen per cent. Of the total arrivals for the eleven months ended February, 232,933 were at ocean ports, as against 194,388 during the corresponding period of last year. There was also an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States, the totals for the period in question being 124,398 for 1912 and 117,458 for 1911. During the month of February there were 12,348 arrivals, 6,776 of them having been at ocean ports, and 5,572 from the United States, as against 11,141 for February of last year, being an increase of eleven per cent. The following is a resumé of official returns received in the Department during March:—

STATEMENT SHOWING IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING JANUARY 1913, COMPARED WITH THAT OF FEBRUARY 1912, ALSO THE ELEVEN MONTHS APRIL 1ST TO MARCH 1ST OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

	1911-12.			1912-13.			INCREASE			DECREASE			Percentage	
	Male	Female/Children		Male	Female/Children		Male	Female/Children		Male	Female/Children		Inc.	Dec.
		Total	Totals		Total	Totals		Total	Totals		Total	Total		
APRIL:														
Via ocean ports.....	24,880	6,324	35,283	28,897	7,246	5,294	4,017	922	1,215	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
From U.S.A.....	10,621	3,015	16,397	14,121	3,769	3,604	3,500	754	843	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Totals.....	35,501	9,339	51,080	43,018	11,015	8,898	7,517	1,676	2,058	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
MAY:														
Via ocean ports.....	27,427	11,223	46,060	29,428	11,300	7,693	2,001	77	233	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
From U.S.A.....	10,103	2,733	15,370	11,758	3,424	2,919	1,655	691	385	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Totals.....	37,530	13,956	61,430	41,186	14,724	10,612	3,656	768	668	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
JUNE:														
Via ocean ports.....	14,005	8,266	27,973	16,610	9,106	6,429	2,605	840	727	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
From U.S.A.....	7,736	2,367	12,053	8,891	2,846	2,011	1,153	479	79	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Totals.....	21,741	10,633	40,008	25,501	11,952	8,440	3,760	1,319	806	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
JULY:														
Via ocean ports.....	8,973	5,478	18,609	11,054	6,212	4,473	2,081	734	315	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
From U.S.A.....	7,442	2,106	11,012	7,928	2,699	1,930	1,486	593	466	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Totals.....	16,415	7,584	29,621	18,982	8,911	6,403	3,496	1,327	781	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
AUGUST:														
Via ocean ports.....	5,885	4,220	13,096	9,447	5,930	4,181	3,562	1,710	1,190	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
From U.S.A.....	12,807	2,317	17,019	9,123	2,391	1,795	13,309	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Totals.....	18,692	6,537	30,115	18,570	8,321	5,976	.....	1,784	1,090	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
SEPTEMBER:														
Via ocean ports.....	6,968	4,336	17,593	9,067	6,833	4,790	2,099	544	454	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
From U.S.A.....	7,834	1,931	11,434	6,847	1,978	1,625	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Totals.....	14,852	8,270	29,077	15,914	8,811	6,415	1,062	541	460	.....	.....	.....	7	.....

OCTOBER:	5,633	5,102	3,511	13,646	7,331	5,563	3,827	16,711	2,298	451	316	3,065	.....	22
Via ocean ports.....	6,335	2,130	1,791	10,256	6,615	2,185	1,651	10,481	310	55	.....	.....	140	.....
From U.S.A.....														14
Totals.....	11,368	7,232	5,302	23,902	13,976	7,738	5,478	27,192	2,608	506	176	3,290	.....	55
NOVEMBER:	3,588	2,569	1,789	7,945	5,726	3,942	2,654	12,322	2,138	1,373	865	4,376	.....	55
Via ocean ports.....	4,832	1,723	1,568	8,113	4,448	1,957	1,490	7,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	3
From U.S.A.....												384	234	26
Totals.....	8,420	4,292	3,347	16,059	10,174	5,899	4,144	20,217	1,754	1,607	797	4,158	.....	.....
DECEMBER:	2,500	1,470	975	4,945	3,669	2,137	1,456	7,26	1,169	667	481	2,317	.....	47
Via ocean ports.....	3,176	1,420	1,083	5,679	3,111	1,548	1,104	5,763	.....	128	21	84	.....	1
From U.S.A.....												.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,676	2,890	2,058	10,624	6,780	3,685	2,560	13,025	1,104	795	502	401	.....	23
JANUARY:	2,202	1,041	605	3,848	3,423	1,485	954	5,872	1,221	454	349	2,024	.....	53
Via ocean ports.....	2,663	1,059	619	4,341	2,971	1,239	818	5,028	308	180	139	657	.....	16
From U.S.A.....												.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,865	2,100	1,224	8,189	6,394	2,724	1,772	10,900	1,529	634	548	2,711	.....	33
FEBRUARY:	3,267	1,379	743	5,389	4,324	1,617	835	6,776	1,057	238	92	1,387	.....	26
Via ocean ports.....	3,638	1,225	889	6,752	3,506	1,287	779	5,572	.....	62	.....	.....	110	3
From U.S.A.....												.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,905	2,604	1,632	11,141	7,830	2,904	1,614	12,348	925	300	.....	1,207	18	11
Totals for 11 months.....	181,965	75,437	54,444	311,846	208,325	88,694	62,312	357,331	26,360	11,257	7,868	45,485	.....	15

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913 AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	February, 1913		February, 1912.	
	No. of Patents	No. of Acres	No. of Patents	No. of Acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales	3	1,120.00	7	8,158.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	6	789.25	11	1,475.35
British Columbia sales	4	160.00	4	163.16
Coal lands sales.....	1	94.12	1	160.00
Commutation Grants.....	2,027	342,769.613	2,159	342,323.567
Homesteads.....	3	1,802.60	3	
Hudson's Bay Co. grant			3	
License of Occupation.....			1	50.00
Manitoba Act grants.....			2	627.00
Military homesteads.....			1	10.00
Mining lands sales.....	3		8	
Mineral rights (800 acres).....	4	630.64	21	3,562.70
North West half-breed grants.....	4	114.00	3	
Parish sales.....				
Quit claim, special grants (320 acres).....				
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	4	1,756.00	7	357.18
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	25	470.59	3	183.50
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....			9	85.804
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....	6	1,610.40	16	3,533.47
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....	120	14,979.127	107	17,644.235
Sales.....	39	5,103.49	39	4,770.82
School land sales.....	13	1,102.21	23	1,471.585
Special grants.....	1	144.35	1	11.24
Yukon Territory sales.....			1	
Yukon Territory specials				
Total.....	2,260	372,646.39	2,427	384,587.61

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Battleford.....			54	94				
Brandon.....		2			88	209		
Calgary.....								
Dauphin.....	29	73			216	353		
Edmonton.....			19	37				
Estevan.....					26	40		
Grand Prairie.....			23	65			9	7
Humboldt.....					21	29		
Kamloops.....			51	44	72	84		
Lethbridge.....			111	203				
Medicine Hat.....					31	30		
Moose Jaw.....								1
New Westminster.....			95	118				
Peace River.....			8	11				
Prince Albert.....					46	77		
Regina.....								
Red Deer.....			47	113				
Saskatoon.....			104	32				
Swift Current.....								
Winnipeg.....	88	143	29	56				
Yorkton.....								
Total.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8

Number of entries for Feb. 1912..... 1941
Number of entries for Feb. 1913..... 1167
Net decrease for Feb., 1913..... 774

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8
February.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	232	414	1198	1696	1099	1500	20	16

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	2	26	18	.....	46
“ Quebec.....	1	13	11	.....	25
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	1	5	.....	6
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
“ Manitoba.....	13	12	1	.....	26
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	58	2	.....	60
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	43	1	45
“ British Columbia.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Persons who had previous entry.....	26	97	96	.....	219
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	3	2	.....	6
Americans.....	6	127	133	3	269
English.....	19	86	63	2	170
Scotch.....	1	6	20	1	28
Irish.....	.....	8	7	1	16
French.....	4	4	1	.....	9
Belgians.....	1	4	1	.....	6
Swiss.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Italians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Roumanians.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2
Austro-Hungarians.....	23	34	27	.....	84
Hollanders.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	3	6	.....	9
Icelanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedes.....	5	.....	7	.....	20
Norwegians.....	.....	14	13	.....	27
Russians.....	8	23	21	.....	52
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	117	541	500	9	1167

Number of souls represented by above entries—2,459

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED
DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

DREDGING AT ENTRANCE TO HARBOUR
AT COBOURG, ONT.

Dredging at the entrance to harbour at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractor, General Construction and Dredging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 25, 1913. Contract price, 19½c. per cubic yard, Class "B."
Proviso—The said contractors further agree and hereby bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work, such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHWAY, ST. ANDREWS
DAM, RED RIVER, LOCKPORT, MAN.

Construction of a fishway, St. Andrews Dam, Red River, Lockport, Man. Name of contractor, Wm. Newman Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 28, 1913. Amount of contract, \$4,456.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenter	\$5.00 per day of 9 hrs.
" mixing concrete.....	3.50 " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	3.50 " 10 "
" stone crusher.....	3.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	4.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths	4.50 " 10 "

Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.75 " 10 "	10 h. p. day
Dredge captain	150.00 pr. m. & board	
" engineer	125.00 " " "	
" fireman	60.00 " " "	
" craneman.....	100.00 " " "	
Tug captain.....	100.00 " " "	
" engineer.....	90.00 " " "	
" fireman.....	50.00 " " "	
Scowmen	50.00 " " "	
Deckhands	50.00 " " "	
Cook (male).....	75.00 " " "	
Cook (female).....	50.00 " " "	
Powderman	3.50 pr. day of 10 hrs.	
Drillers.....	2.75 " " "	
Quarrymen.....	2.75 " " "	
Timekeeper	3.00 " " "	
Ordinary labourers.....	2.50 " " "	
Driver with 1 horse & cart....	4.50 " " "	
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	6.00 " " "	

INTERIOR FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, PORT
PERRY, ONT.

Interior fittings, Post Office, Port Perry, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1913. Amount of contract, \$990.

INTERIOR FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, UX-
BRIDGE, ONT.

Interior fittings, Post Office, Uxbridge, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,550.

POST OFFICE, CUSTOMS FITTINGS, IN PUBLIC
BUILDING, DUNDAS, ONT.

Post Office, Customs fittings in public building, Dundas, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, March 13, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,573.

CLOCK TOWER TO POST OFFICE, ALMONTE,
ONT.

Clock tower to post office, Almonte, Ont. Name of contractor, A. C. Gil-

mour, Almonte, Ont. Date of contract, March 15, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,530.

CLOCK TOWER IN PUBLIC BUILDING RENFREW, ONT.

Clock tower in public building, Renfrew, Ont. Name of contractor, J. M. Roberts, Renfrew, Ont. Date of contract, March 15, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,539.

INTERIOR FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, ATHENS, ONT.

Interior fittings, post office, Athens, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, March 27, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,123.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decisions shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing

them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any merchants, labourers or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the six immediately preceding contracts.

EXTENSION TO OLD WHARF, CAP DE LA MADELEINE, QUE.

Extension to old wharf, Cap de la Madeleine, Que. Name of contractor, Chas. Pagé, Three Rivers, Que. Date of contract, March 3, 1913. Amount of contract, \$49,461.92.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenters.	\$ 3.00 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.	2.50 " 10 "
" helpers.	2.00 " 10 "
Dredge captain.	90.00 pr. mo. and board
Dredge engineer.	85.00 " " "
Dredge fireman.	45.00 " " "
Dredge craneman.	90.00 " " "
Scow and deckhands.	80.00 " " "
Tug captain.	45.00 " " "
Tug engineer.	60.00 " " "
Tug fireman.	50.00 " " "
Cook (male).	30.00 " " "
Cook (female).	50.00 " " "
Timekeeper.	1.80 p. day of 10 hrs.
Ordinary labourers.	3.00 " 10 "
Drivers with horse & cart.	4.00 " 10 "
Drivers with 2 horses & wagon	4.50 " 10 "

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO POST OFFICE, QUEBEC, QUE.

Additions and alterations to post office, Quebec, Que. Name of contractor, Louis Boivin, Quebec, Que. Date of con-

tract, March 3, 1913. Amount of contract, \$385,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	30c pr. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Stonecutters.....	40c " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	50c " 8 "
Masons.....	40c " 9 "
Plasterers.....	40c " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	30c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	28½c " 9 "
Builders labourers.....	25c " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 p. day of 10 hrs.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "
Electricians.....	2.50 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Public building, Brantford, Ont.
Name of contractor, P. H. Secord & Sons, Limited, Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, March 6, 1913. Amount of contract, \$244,308.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	47½c p. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	50c " 8 "
Masons.....	50c " 8 "
Plasterers.....	45c " 8 "
Foreman carpenter.....	40c " 10 "
Carpenters.....	30c " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	25c " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	35c " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	32c " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	30c " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	30c " 9 "
" laying concrete.....	30c " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	27½c " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	35c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	50c " 10 "

WHARF AND DREDGING, HAMILTON, ONT.

Wharf and dredging, Hamilton, Ont.
Name of contractors, Hennessy, Dwyer,

Poupore & Taylor, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 10, 1913. Amount of contract, \$178,066.79.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages : Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	0.45 p. hr., 8 h. pr. jour.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	0.35 " 9 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	0.35 " 9 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	0.40 " 8 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.30 " 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0.22½ " 9 "
Engineman for pile-driver.....	0.40 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.22½ " 9 "
Driver with horse and cart.....	3.50 pr. day of 9 hrs.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 9 "

RENEWAL AND REBUILDING OF PART OF WHARF SUPERSTRUCTURE, L'ISLET, QUE.

Renewal and rebuilding of part of wharf superstructure, L'Islet, Que.
Name of contractor, J. Bte. Gallibois, St. Pierre, Que. Date of contract, March 11, 1913. Amount of contract, \$23,400.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Foremen carpenter.....	\$2.50 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
" helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon..	3.50 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, MORDEN, MAN.

Public building, Morden, Man. Name of contractor, The Brown Construction Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, March 13, 1913. Amount of contract, \$34,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates
Stonecutters	\$0.60 p. hr., 10 hr. p. day
Bricklayers	0.67½ " 9 " "
Masons	0.67½ " 9 " "
Plasterers	0.67½ " 9 " "
Carpenters	0.35 " 10 " "
Joiners	0.40 " 10 " "
Stairbuilders	0.45 " 10 " "
Lathers	0.35 " 10 " "
Painters	0.35 " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters	0.45 " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers	0.40 " 10 " "
Structural steel workers	0.40 " 10 " "
Electrical workers	0.40 " 10 " "
Builders' labourers	0.27½ " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers	0.25 " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	0.35 " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon ..	0.45 " 10 " "

BREAKWATER, FELTZEN SOUTH, N. S.

Breakwater, Feltzen South, N. S.
Name of contractor, Duncan L. Fraser,
Bridgewater, N.S. Date of contract,
March 13, 1913. Amount of contract,
\$13,800.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trades or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter	\$2.50 p. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers	1.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon ..	3.00 " 10 "

DREDGING CHANNEL, FALSE CREEK, VAN-
COUVER, B.C.

Dredging the channel, False Creek,
Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor,
Pacific Dredging Company, Limited,
Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract,
March 17, 1913. Contract price 21 cents
per cubic yard, Class "B."

Proviso—The said contractors further
agree and hereby bind themselves to pay
to the workmen engaged in the said
work, such wages as are generally ac-
cepted as current in each trade, for com-
petent workmen in the district where
the works are to be carried out.

LOCKS AND DAM QUEBEC HARBOUR, ST.
CHARLES RIVER, QUE.

Locks and dam at the entrance of St.
Charles River, Que., Quebec Harbour.
Names of contractors, Quinlan & Rob-
ertson, Montreal, Que. Date of contract,
March 17, 1913. Amount of contract,
\$1,873,704.80.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Foreman carpenter	\$4.00 p. day of 10 hrs.
Foreman mixing concrete	3.00 " 9 "
" laying concrete	3.00 " 9 "
" stone crusher	3.00 " 9 "
Carpenters	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths	2.50 " 9 "
" helpers	1.75 " 9 "
Engineman for pile-driver	3.00 " 9 "
Dredge captain	3.50 " 9 "
" engineer	3.50 " 9 "
" fireman	2.00 " 9 "
Tug captain	\$75 pr. mo., 12 hrs. p. day
" engineer	60 " 12 "
" fireman	1.75 pr. day of 12 hrs.
Scow and deckhands	1.75 " 12 "
Quarrymen	2.00 " 10 "
Timekeeper	2.00 " 10 "
Cook (male)	30 pr. mo., 12 hrs. p. day
Cook (female)	20 " 12 "
Cranemen	3.00 pr. day of 12 hrs
Ordinary labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon ..	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, VILLE MARIE, QUE.

Wharf, Ville Marie, Que. Name of
contractor, R. Brewder, Ottawa, Ont.
Date of contract, March 28, 1913.
Amount of contract, \$17,971.93.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter	\$4.00 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
" helpers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	3.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contract awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of March, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of the electrical equipment for the Strauss bascule railway bridge over the Trent Canal at Campbellford, Ontario. Date of contract, March 4, 1913. Amount of contract, \$2,600.00. Constructors, Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ontario.

Post Office Department.

During the month of February, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Fair Wages Schedule.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 813 81
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	74 85
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	807 13
Supplying mail bags.....	54 00
Repairing mail bags.....	2,960 47
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	5,481 15
Supplying Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes, and Repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel Receptacles, Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes.....	855 25
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	112 75
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	3,628 62

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MARCH, 1913.

THERE was a decrease in the number of trade disputes reported to the Department during March as compared with the preceding month. There were, however, more employees affected and more working days lost than during February, 1913, and also more than during March last year. The mining industry was considerably disturbed by disputes, three of which continued without settlement from the preceding month, and resulted in a loss of more than 20,000 working days. Dis-

putes commencing during March were not of serious importance, the one involving the most employees being that of garment workers at Toronto. A partial settlement of this strike was, however, effected in less than a week after its commencement. Another dispute which involved more than 400 employees directly and indirectly was that of textile workers at Montmorency Falls. In the case of this dispute also a resumption of work took place within a week after its commencement.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to be in existence during March was fourteen, a decrease of three as compared with the previous month, and the same number as were reported during March, 1912. About eighty-two firms and 4,491 employees were involved, these figures including about seventeen firms and 3,259 employees concerned in the new disputes of the month. Of these, upwards of 2,500 were indirectly involved.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes was approximately 46,740 days, compared with a loss of about 31,395 days during February, and 44,800 working days lost during March, 1912.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Mining	1	100
Building	1	50
Metal	2	450
Textile	1	459
Clothing	1	2,200
Total	6	3,259

Localities affected by new disputes.—Of the new disputes of the month, one took place in Quebec, three in Ontario, and two in British Columbia.

Causes of disputes.—The following table shows the causes of the new disputes during the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For higher wages	2
For higher wages and shorter hours	1
For higher wages and other changes	2
Against discharge of employee	1
Total	6

Results of disputes.—Four disputes were definitely terminated during the month. In two cases the demands of the strikers were partly granted. In the other two the men returned to work under conditions existing before the strike. In the case of the garment workers of Toronto, although the dispute was not definitely terminated at the end of the month, the majority of the strikers had returned to work under conditions demanded by them.

Disputes Beginning Before March.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during March were strikes of halibut fishermen at Vancouver and New Westminster, coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith, metal miners at Porcupine and Britannia Beach, plumbers at St. Catharines, sheet metal workers at Edmonton, coremakers at Hamilton, and photo engravers at Toronto.

Halibut fishermen, Vancouver.—No termination of the strike of halibut fishermen was reported to the Department,³ but it was learned that an agreement was signed between the Halibut Fishermen's Union and the British Columbia Fisheries Company, Limited, with headquarters at Queen Charlotte, granting the price asked for by the fishermen.

Coal miners, Cumberland and Ladysmith; Metal miners, Porcupine; Metal miners, Britannia Beach.—These disputes were unsettled at the end of the month. It was reported, however, in the case of the coal miners on Vancouver Island, that the output was increasing daily.

Plumbers, St. Catharines.—A termination of the dispute of plumbers which commenced at St. Catharines on February 1, was reported to have occurred on March 27, when the scale of wages was agreed upon as follows: Thirty-seven and a half cents an hour until June 1, 1913, then forty cents an hour for a year, and after June 1, 1914, forty-two and a half cents. The original demand of the men was for an

increase from thirty-five to forty cents per hour until June, and after that forty-five cents per hour.

Sheet metal workers, Edmonton. — While no definite settlement of the lock-out of sheet metal workers at Edmonton was reported to the Department, it was understood that the dispute was practically over on March 1. About half the firms affected agreed not to make the reduction in wages which was the cause of the dispute. Several of the employees in the meantime had left the locality for employment elsewhere.

Coremakers, Hamilton. — Fifty coremakers in the employ of the Canadian Westinghouse Company at Hamilton struck work on February 27, on account of the discharge of employees concerned in an assault upon a non-union man. The Company in a communication to the Department, stated that on March 6 the men asked to be taken back, which request was granted except in the case of those discharged.

Photo engravers, Toronto. — No change in conditions in regard to this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Note. — With reference to the strikes of electrical workers at Hamilton; rubber garment workers and bill-posters at Montreal, of which particulars were given in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*, it was reported to the Department during March that conditions had ceased to be affected by these disputes.

Disputes Beginning During March.

The new disputes of the month included strikes of miners at Cobalt, painters and decorators at Victoria, stonecutters at St. Catharines, moulders and coremakers at Hamilton, telephone employees at Vancouver and Victoria, textile workers at Montmorency Falls, and garment workers at Toronto.

Miners, Cobalt. — On March 22 one hundred miners in the employ of the Beaver Consolidated Mines at Cobalt struck work, the cause of the dispute being the refusal of the Company to

reinstate a discharged employee. At the end of the month the men were still out, though it was reported that they recommenced work early in April under conditions existing before the strike.

Painters and decorators, Victoria. — On March a strike of painters and decorators occurred at Victoria. The cause of the dispute was a demand made by the Union for an increase of fifty cents per day for all its members in the city. About twenty firms granted the increase, but two of the largest firms in the city refused, and their employees, numbering fifty, struck work. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during March.

Moulders and coremakers, Hamilton. — Two hundred and fifty moulders and coremakers in the employ of three Hamilton firms struck work on March 26. The Union demanded an increase of twenty-five cents per day for moulders and fifty cents per day for coremakers, with a ten per cent. increase in piece work. This dispute was unsettled at the end of the month.

Telephone employees, Vancouver and Victoria. — A dispute occurred on March 15 among employees of the British Columbia Telephone Company at various points in the Province, chiefly at Vancouver and Victoria. On the same day an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was forwarded to the Department by the Company in which was stated that the cause of the dispute was a demand by the men for \$4.50 per day of eight hours, double time for overtime, and the ratio of apprentices to be one to four journeymen. The Department lent its good offices through Mr. J. D. McNiven, the Fair Wage Officer stationed at Vancouver, and conferences were arranged by which an agreement was reached, the men returning to work on March 24. By this agreement the main points in the dispute, namely, a wider classification of workmen, double time for all overtime, Sundays and holidays, and a ratio of one apprentice to four journeymen.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING MARCH, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Indirectly					
					Males	Females				
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE MARCH.										
<i>Fishing—</i> Halibut fishermen..	Vancouver and New Westminster B.C.	For increase in wages.....	3	.....	150	.....	.....	1912. Nov. 18	No termination reported at end of month.
<i>Mining—</i> Coal Miners.....	Cumberland and Ladysmith, C.B.	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	1	.....	500	.....	.....	Sep. 17-18	Unsettled at end of month.
Miners	Porcupine, Ont. . .	Against reduction in wages.	25	.....	100	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Unsettled at end of month.
Metal miners.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.	For recognition of Union....	1	.....	315	.....	.....	1913. Feb. 19	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers	St. Catharines, Ont.	For higher wages	8	.....	40	.....	.....	Feb. 1	Part increase granted.
<i>Metal—</i> Sheet Metal Workers	Edmonton, Alta.	Lockout on refusal of men to accept reduction of wages.	15	.....	60	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Employees of six firms granted higher rate.
Coremakers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Against discharge of employees.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	Feb. 27	Strikers returned to work.
*Electrical Workers.	Hamilton, Ont.....	Against change in piece-work prices.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	Feb. 17	Strikers places filled.
<i>Woodworking—</i> Photo Engravers...	Toronto, Ont	For recognition of Union....	12	.....	65	.....	.....	Jan. 27	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Clothing—</i> *Garment workers.	Montreal, Que.....	Objection to employment of assistant foreman	1	.....	40	10	.....	Feb. 21	Company state conditions not affected.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> *Billposters.	Montreal, Que....	Dispute as to amount to be paid by employees into Union.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	Feb. 27	Strikers places filled.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING MARCH.

[illegible]

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in the sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

men, were conceded by the Company; all other points to be settled by a conference after the men had returned to work.

Textile workers, Montmorency Falls.—A strike occurred in the card room of the Dominion Textile Company of Montmorency Falls, on account of the refusal of the Company to grant an increase demanded by the workers. Forty employees were affected directly and 419 indirectly. Some of the strikers returned to work on March 12 and the rest on March 14, gaining no concession. During the dispute some of the employees had been replaced and a difficulty occurred about their returning, but the matter was adjusted through

the intervention of the Registrar of the Quebec Bureau of Conciliation.

Garment workers, Toronto.—A strike of garment workers occurred at Toronto on March 18, following demands by the employees for an increase in wages, time and one-half for overtime, and better working conditions. Six firms in all were directly affected by this dispute, three of which conceded the demands of the strikers after a period of three days. At the end of five days another firm granted the strikers' demands, and the employees of two firms only were on strike at the end of the month. About twenty-seven firms and 2,000 employees were indirectly affected by this dispute.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during March, 1913:

DOMINION REPORT.

Railway Statistics.

Railway Statistics of the Dominion for the year ended June 30, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

THE report of the Commissioner of Railway Statistics for the year ended June 30, 1912, was recently received in the Department, and shows that great progress was made in the development of railway interests in the Dominion during that period. Addition to operating railway mileage was 1,330.37 miles, bringing the total up to 26,707.23 miles. More than eighty-three per cent. of the increase took place in the four Western Provinces. The railway mileage was distributed by Provinces as follows:—

PROVINCE	Miles	Increase
Ontario.....	8,545.56	225.84
Quebec.....	3,882.61	.96
Manitoba.....	3,520.42	54.24
Saskatchewan.....	3,753.85	633.13
Alberta.....	1,896.64	402.40
British Columbia.....	1,854.53	12.64
New Brunswick.....	1,545.10	
Nova Scotia.....	1,357.48	3.66
Prince Edward Island.....	269.33	
Yukon Territory.....	101.71	
Total.....	26,727.23	1,330.87

During the period under review a total addition of \$60,248,325 was made to the stock liabilities of railways in the country, bringing the total capital liabilities up to \$1,588,937,526. During the year \$5,892,818.34 was given in cash as aid to railways. The number of passengers carried in 1912 was 41,124,181, an increase of more than 4,000,000 over 1911. Freight traffic amounted to

89,444,331 tons which, compared with the preceding year, showed an increase of 9,560,049 tons, the largest increase in the history of Canadian railways. The gross earnings for 1912 were \$219,403,752.29, as compared with \$188,733,493.81 in 1911, an increase of 16.2 per cent. Operating expenses were \$150,726,539.87, an increase of 15 per cent. There were 4,484 locomotives in operation during the year, an increase of 265 over the figures of the preceding year. There were 4,946 and 140,918 cars in passenger and freight service respectively, which represents increases in both cases of about nine per cent. over the preceding year. There were 888 more cars in the service of the different companies, the total in this connection be-

ing 10,466.

Accidents in connection with the operation of Canadian railways in 1912 resulted in the killing of 568 persons and the injury of 3,780. These totals represent an increase over 1911 of seventy-three in the number killed, and 451 in the number injured. The movement of trains was accountable for 545 of the deaths, and 2,437 of the cases of injury. One passenger in every 872,855 was killed, and one in every 84,792 injured. In 1911 one passenger in every 1,324,919 was killed, and one in every 124,489 injured.

The number and classes of employees killed and injured from the movement of trains during 1912 and the preceding years are shown in the following table:

Employees	Killed						Injured					
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Trainmen	149	109	113	103	101	115	791	790	693	610	972	1078
Trackmen	53	36	37	70	44	47	104	307	71	136	158	200
Switch tenders, watchmen, etc.	7	11	3	9	6	8	47	40	27	25	11	67
Stationmen	3	4	3	-2	5	3	3	66	10	6	6	18
Shopmen	9	11	7	4	18	13	16	284	16	41	64	68
Telegraph employees			2		3	2	3	4	3	3	4	6
Other employees	28	51	20	26	25	27	107	312	77	105	99	169
Total	249	224	182	214	202	215	1121	1793	897	926	1314	1606

The number of railway employees at the end of the period under review, was 155,901, representing an increase of 14,677 over 1911. The salaries and wages bill for the year amounted to \$87,299,638.81—a gain of \$12,685,900.81 as compared with the preceding year. This increment was equal to 16.9 per cent.

Street railway gross earnings totalled \$23,499,250.31 an increase of \$142,298.61 as compared with 1911. Operating expenses totalled \$14,266,674.63 as against \$12,096,134.22 in the year 1911. The number of employees in the service of electric railways on June 30, 1912, was 14,760, as compared with 13,671 in 1911. The total of salaries and wages for the year was \$9,261,370.26, as against \$8,559,215.04 in 1911.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORT.

Factory Inspection.

Fifth Annual Report of the Inspector of Factories of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1912. Halifax: King's Printer, 1913.

A reference to the advance of the manufacturing industries of Nova Scotia during the year 1912 is made in the Annual Report of the Factory Inspector. Many of the large establishments made extensive additions to their plants, and the number of workers employed was thus greatly increased. Higher wages and better working conditions attracted many mechanics from England and other places where factory inspection is highly developed, and

there was consequently a great development in this field in Nova Scotia. The Report of the Factory Inspector also deals with industrial accidents, protection of employees, sanitary conditions prevailing in factories, child labour, and other matters of interest to employers and employees. The number of industrial accidents reported during the year was 844, of which fifteen were fatal, 312 severe, and 517 slight. The total number was fifty-eight less than last year but the number of fatal accidents was three more. As the approximate number of employees in the province was 25,000, about 3.38 per cent. of the total number employed were hurt and .06 per cent. were killed. The importance of exercising care in connection with elevators and hoists was demonstrated by the occurrence of several serious accidents during the year, many of which occurred in office buildings and stores which do not come under the factory inspection laws. An improvement was reported in the sanitary condition of factories, many old buildings have been demolished and their places taken by modern and more healthy buildings. In regard to cleanliness and ventilation an improvement was seen during the year under review, but the report of the inspector shows that there is still a wide difference in the standard recognized by different employers. The most noticeable improvement of the year was in connection with the large industries where only male help was employed. In regard to child labour the Factory Inspector expressed the opinion that much of the difficulty connected with the enforcement of the law in that regard would be removed by the amendments passed at the last session of the Legislature providing for a birth certificate for every boy and girl under the age of sixteen years. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the passing of the law and the issuing of the Report to gauge results for inclusion therein. Reference was made to the widespread interest taken in the law by the workers themselves, and also to the encouraging

outlook for the manufacturing industry in Nova Scotia during 1913.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Railway Commission.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ended October 31, 1912.

The report of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ended October 31, 1912, shows the total mileage in operation at that date to be 392.25 miles. The total earnings for the year were \$454,201.74 as compared with \$593,152.69 during the preceding year, a decrease of \$38,950.95. It is noted, however, that the total pay-rolls for the year amounted to \$1,090,310.65, whereas in the preceding year the amount paid in wages was \$307,091.76 less than this sum. Comparisons of wages of various classes of employees show that increases have been granted during the year ranging from three to thirty-eight per cent. Several accidents were reported but a remarkable feature in connection with the operation of this railway is the fact that since 1905 more than three million passengers have been carried and no fatal injury was received by anyone.

Game and Fisheries.

Sixth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ended October 31, 1912.

The sixth annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the Province of Ontario gives statistics, reports of inspectors, wardens, and overseers, and information on matters in connection with the administration of the Department. The following table is of interest as showing the quantities and values of some of the more important kinds of fish caught in the different districts of the Province during the year 1911:—

District	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, fresh.	Trout, fresh.
	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.
Lake of the woods and Rany River				761,487	600	80,385
Lake Superior	9	782,480	1,005	502,653	1,541	1,441,137
Lake Huron (N. Channel)	3,809	4,600	422	655,481	1,270	1,618,134
Georgian Bay	1,828	101,148	33	347,855	559	1,273,948
Lake Huron (Proper)	226	175,810	1	69,952	743	767,433
Lake St. Clair and River Thames		100		63,983		
Lake Erie	73	9,924,292		1,139,345		2,799
Lake Ontario	30	944,694	16	582,528		384,567
Inland Waters	69	20,104	79	9,485		980
	6,044	11,953,228	1,556	4,142,769	4,713	5,569,383

Mining Accidents.

Report on the mining accidents in Ontario in 1912, Bulletin No. 13 of the Bureau of Mines. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Mines of the Province of Ontario showed that during the year 1912 in and above the mines regulated by the Mining Act of Ontario there were thirty fatal accidents, twenty-six below ground and six above, causing the death of thirty-two men. This represents 3.36 per thousand men employed. The total number of accidents during the year 1912 at the mines and metallurgical works regulated by the Mining Act was 370 causing the death of forty-three and injuries to 341 men. Out of these more than fifty per cent. were classified as fatalities due to the fault of the person killed, while nearly a quarter of them were represented as accidents due to danger inherent to the work itself. About eighteen per cent. arose from defects in the mine working. A comparison of this with 7.8 per cent. occurring from that cause during the preceding year would appear to show that there has been an improvement in the observance of the regulations by the mining companies. Three men were killed from falling rock while eight fatalities in shafts occurred, most of which were due to the carelessness of the workmen. A feature of the conditions of the year was the decrease reported in the number

of accidents from explosives in 1912 compared with 1911 and preceding years. This shows that better care is being taken in the handling of explosives by the men in charge of the mines.

There were four prosecutions undertaken by the Inspector of Mines for infringement of the Mining Act, one against an employing company and three against workmen. All were for violation of rules contained in Section 164 of the Mining Act. A company was fined for a violation of Rule sixty-four, not having an electrical apparatus sufficiently covered and safe-guarded. One workman was fined for violation of Rule thirty-one prohibiting riding on a skip while two were fined for violation of Rule thirteen in drilling into the bottom of a hole that had been blasted. Satisfactory conditions were reported in regard to the health of the miners during the year. There was little typhoid at any of the mines and so far as could be ascertained there were not many cases of miner's phthisis prevailing in the mining country. The supply of skilled labour through all the mining camps during all the year was scarce. There was, however, no serious labour trouble until the latter part of the year when the employees of the mines in Porcupine struck work for an eight hour day and protesting against a reduction in wages. The tabulated statement of fatal and non-fatal accidents in or about the mines is given in the report of the Chief Inspector.

Bureau of Labour.

Thirteenth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1912.—

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Labour was recently published and the copy was received in the Department during March. The report shows that there was an increase in the operations of the five free employment bureaus previously established at Berlin, Brantford, Hamilton, London and Ottawa. At these offices together with the new one located during the year at Walkerville, situations have been provided for 1293 applicants. There were reported 25,330 new buildings erected in 1911, costing \$60,390,017; expenditure on permanent improvements, such as roadways, bridges, etc., \$7,614,496; and on sanitation, including sewers, \$3,714,988. The nineteen cities report 16,131 new buildings, costing \$43,169,362; expenditure on permanent improvements, \$4,741,516; and on sanitation, \$3,048,834. The 127 towns reporting give 3,019 new buildings, costing \$10,597,482; expenditure on public improvements, \$933,504; and on sanitation, \$543,547. The 141 incorporated villages, all reporting, give 740 new buildings, costing \$1,256,800; expenditure on permanent improvements, \$101,645; and on sanitation, \$12,806. The 520 townships or groups of townships reporting, about twenty not doing so, give 5,440 new buildings, costing \$5,365,873; expenditure on permanent improvements, \$1,837,831; and on sanitation \$109,801.

Statistics of public utilities show that their capitalization has increased to considerably over \$43,000,000 for the 194 municipalities making returns. The nineteen cities report assets of this nature amounting to \$31,920,172; the towns \$9,921,253, villages \$1,346,856, and townships \$213,783. In another table these public utilities are classified as follows: water works, \$28,507,978; electric lighting, \$10,210,824; gas \$649,780; street railways \$1,552,272; power,

\$1,116,844; telephone, \$510,791; miscellaneous, \$25,000.

Returns from manufacturers number 867 as compared with 759 last year, of which forty-nine were too incomplete to tabulate. The remaining 818 employed 57,991 persons as compared with 51,095 persons employed by the 707 establishments treated last year. The aggregate number of days in operation in these 818 establishments was 229,473 as compared with 202,306 in 1911. Further comparison gives production \$139,990,138 as against \$122,726,571; wages \$28,022,416 compared with \$23,361,134. The average wage rate was \$495.10 per year and \$1.74 per day, as compared with \$467.80 and \$1.64 per year and day respectively during 1911.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Census.

Statistics of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, taken in the year 1910, containing Statistics of Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mining for the United States, the States and Principal Cities. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

The condensed form of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, taken in the year 1910 was recently received in the Department and a brief review is presented in the following statement:—

The population of the United States in 1910 was 91,972,226, representing an increase during the past decade of 15,977,691, or twenty-one per cent. over the population in 1900. The rate of increase was slightly greater than from 1890 to 1900. There were on an average about thirty-one inhabitants for each quarter mile of land area. Of the population of the United States in 1910 88.9 per cent. were whites, 10.7 per cent. were negroes, and the remainder were other coloured races. The percentage of increase for the whites was 22.3 as compared with 11.2 in the case of negroes. Men of twenty-one years and over constituted 29.4 per cent. of the total population in 1910. The importance of the foreign element may be seen from the fact that of the 91,872,266 in-

habitants of the United States in 1910 13,515,886 were born in some foreign country; besides that there were 12,916,311 native whites of foreign parentage, nearly 6,000,000 native whites of mixed parentage, these classes giving about 35.2 per cent. of the population of the country.

There were in the United States in 1910 upwards of 6,000,000 farms attaining to a total of 878,798,000 acres. This represents somewhat less than one-half of the land area of the country. The total amount reported as expended for farm labour (including the value of rent and board furnished in the country in 1909) was \$651,611,000, as compared with \$357,392,000 in 1899, an increase of 82.3 per cent. This increase is due in part to higher rates of wages and in part to employment of additional labourers or employment for longer periods of time.

In 1909 the United States had 266,491 manufacturing establishments which gave employment during the year to an average of 7,676,578 persons of whom 6,615,046 were wage earners. These manufacturing establishments paid \$4,365,613,000 in salaries and wages, and turned out products to the value of \$20,672,052,000, to produce which materials costing \$12,142,791,000 were consumed. During the ten years from 1899 to 1909 the number of establishments increased 29.4 per cent. and the average number of wage earners 40.4 per cent. during 1909. The largest number of wage earners was employed in November and the smallest in January.

The Thirteenth Census covers all classes of mines and quarries that were in operation during any portion of the year 1909, both those which were producing and those whose operations were concerned in development work. The number of persons engaged in mining industries ascertained as far as possible for 1909 was 1,138,332 of whom 1,065,283 were wage earners. Only eight-tenths of one per cent. of the wage earners in all mining industries were boys under sixteen years of age and of these

only three-eighths were employed below ground. About one-half of the enterprises have adopted the eight hour day, and the other half are operated on a nine hour or ten hour basis. Many statistical tables having respect to the population, agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries of the United States are given in the abstract under review which contains in all 569 pages.

REPORTS RECEIVED.

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Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, by A. W. Campbell. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce for November and December, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Unrevised Monthly Statements of Imports Entered for Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, December, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Ontario.—Farm Poultry and Egg Marketing Conditions in Ontario County, Bulletin No. 208 of Ontario Department of Agriculture. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

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Eighth Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, 1911. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

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Report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario, for the year 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Supplementary Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Annual Report on Highways Improvement, Ontario, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Sixth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1912.

Proceeding of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Good Roads Association, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Thirteenth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Report on the Operation of the Liquor License Acts, Ontario, for the year 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ending October 31, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer.

Nova Scotia.—Annual Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Nova Scotia for the year ending September 30, 1912. Halifax: King's Printer, 1912.

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Great Britain. — Statistical Abstract for the British Empire in each year from 1897 to 1911. London: Wyman and Sons, Limited, 1913.

Half-yearly statement on Pauperism in England and Wales, July 1, 1912. London: Wyman and Sons, Limited, 1913.

Regulations of the National Insurance Act, 1911, dated January 25, 1913, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Irish Insurance Commissioners. London: Whyman and Sons, Limited, 1913.

Australia.—Census Bulletin, No. 14, Mortality Investigation 1881-1910. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co.

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Missouri Red Book, 1912, Parts II. Good Roads and Drainage. Published and III. Surplus Products of Counties, by the State Bureau of Labour Statistics, Jefferson City, Mo.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Missouri, for the year ended November 5, 1912. The Hugh Stephens Printing Company, Jefferson City, Mo.

Statistics of Unemployment and the Work of Employment Offices. Miscellaneous Series, No. 1. October 15, 1912. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

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Fifteenth Annual Report of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1912. Richmond: David Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1913.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING FEBRUARY, 1913.

	February 1913	February 1912	Increase
NOVA SCOTIA:—			
Halifax.....	\$ 6,500	\$ 10,160	\$ 3,600*
Sydney.....	4,115	3,400	715
QUEBEC:—			
Montreal.....	647,967	467,220	180,747
Maisonneuve.....	103,700	.....	.....
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	107,850	107,350	500
Kingston.....	2,100	820	1,200
Peterborough.....	7,500	1,135	6,365
Toronto.....	1,549,210	1,333,915	215,295
Welland.....	12,425	8,615	3,810
Hamilton.....	152,500	120,700	31,800
Brantford.....	8,240	6,150	2,090
Preston.....	15,450	29,000	13,550*
Guelph.....	10,795	11,300	505*
Berlin.....	37,000	7,600	29,400
London.....	22,945	15,585	7,360
Chatham.....	2,650	2,400	250
Windsor.....	17,025	34,900	17,875
Port Arthur.....	2,725	285,050	282,325*
Fort William.....	296,000	42,700	253,300
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	725,800	821,060	95,260*
Brandon.....	35,500	8,732	27,768
Dauphin.....	12,000	.....	.....
St. Boniface.....	7,050	5,000	2,050
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	181,200	66,450	114,750
Saskatoon.....	102,000	69,700	32,300
Prince Albert.....	4,200	8,425	4,225*
North Battleford.....	33,250	70,600	37,350*
Swift Current.....	53,073	5,599	47,477
Yorkton.....	13,150	7,750	5,400
ALBERTA:—			
Edmonton.....	250,485	212,850	37,635
Medicine Hat.....	66,275	60,000	6,275
Red Deer.....	18,700	11,000	7,700
Lethbridge.....	11,370	115,350	103,980*
MacLeod.....	2,700	2,700	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Vancouver.....	1,033,554	1,200,740	167,186*
Victoria.....	358,950	1,671,070	1,312,120*
New Westminster.....	191,735	112,650	79,085
Point Grey.....	132,085	108,900	23,185
Oak Bay.....	125,850	81,465	44,385
Nanaimo.....	27,300	16,580	10,720

*Decrease

Note.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Halifax, N. S.; Preston, Guelph, Windsor, and Port Arthur, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Prince Albert and North Battleford, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Life Insurance Claim after Withdrawal from Organization.— Unsuccessful Appeal.

AN appeal was made in the Court of King's Bench at Montreal against a judgment of Mr. Justice Greenshields, rendered in the Superior Court, having reference to a claim entered by Dame Rosa Cousins against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. The circumstances of the case, as shown in the Superior Court, were as follows:—

William H. Walker, the deceased husband of the plaintiff, had entered the Brotherhood in the early part of 1908, being insured for the sum of \$1,500. In November, 1910, he applied for a withdrawal card, announcing his intention of entering another organization. All his duties were paid up to the 31st of December, but on the 10th of that month he was killed in a fatal accident on the Grand Trunk Railway line between St. Hyacinthe and St. Rosalie. The contention of the plaintiff was that all dues were paid up to the close of the year the deceased remained insured, in spite of the fact that he had applied for a withdrawal card. The defendant organization in return stated that, according to the constitution, immediately a member applied for such a card he ceased to be a member, and could not lay claims to any benefits in virtue of a policy which he might have held in the organization. This condition was accepted by the deceased when he took out the policy.

In answer the plaintiff referred to the Quebec Insurance Law, wherein it

was stated that no conditions could be accepted as influencing a life insurance policy unless such conditions were specifically mentioned on the face of the policy itself. In the case of policies issued by fraternal organizations a special provision was made that any clauses or articles of the constitution affecting the policy should be designated, not generally but by section numbers. The counsel for the defendants maintained that the insurance law was not retroactive and that as the policy had been written before the passing of such law, it could not be said to fall under the Act. To this the plaintiff made a counter contention to the effect that the payment of the premiums or assessments had the effect of renewing the policy, but this claim was disposed of by the court and the case was dismissed.

In the Court of Appeal it was held that the constitution of the organization provided for benefits payable "on the death of a member." Walker at the time of his death was, in the opinion of the Court, no longer a member, and could have no claim against the organization. The appeal was accordingly dismissed. (*Cousins vs. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.*)

Note.—See *Labour Gazette* for June, 1912, page 1204.

Workmen's Compensation Act.— Liability of employer without reference to locality.

An important judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Lafontaine recently, showing the liability of an employer for injuries received by an employee in a different Province to that in which the contract for labour was entered into. The action was that of Dame Ida Vincent, who claimed \$1,999.99 from the Grand Trunk Railway Company on account of the death of her husband who

was killed at Lancaster, Ontario, while employed by the Company. Mr. Justice Lafontaine, in giving judgment for the plaintiff, held that if a workman was engaged under the provisions of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation such Act was part of the engagement, irrespective of the locality in which the man was sent to work. (*Vincent vs. Grand Trunk Railway.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Fatal Accident. — Contributory Negligence.

An action was brought for the death of a workman who was killed while working a machine at defendants' factory, through alleged negligence of defendants. The circumstances were as follows:

On the 26th. of January, 1912, the belt connecting the main shaft and counter-shaft parted and fell to the basement. Falconer went to the basement, procured the belt, and took it to Werlich, the millwright having general charge of the machinery in the mill, for the purpose of having the belt repaired and replaced. Werlich went to the machine and took the cover off the box or casing which enclosed the counter-shaft; the belt could not be replaced without his doing so. He then passed the belt over the counter-shaft and down through the openings, and went to the basement to lace it. Falconer assisted him in uncovering the counter-shaft and in passing the belt through. When the belt was laced, Werlich came upstairs again, placed the belt upon the loose pulley, and went below again order to put the belt upon the revolving pulley on the main shaft. Werlich states that at this time he told Falconer to stand clear, as it was his intention to start the belt. The jury found that no such statement was made. When Werlich reached the basement he immediately placed the belt upon the pulley; and there was no eye-witness of what next happened. By some means something was violently thrown, and

struck Falconer upon the breast, breaking three ribs and driving them into his heart, instantly killing him.

The theory put forward by the defendants was that Falconer had taken a piece of wood—produced at the trial—with the view of holding the belt upon the free pulley while it was being placed on the moving pulley below, and that when the belt commenced to move this piece of wood was jerked from his hand and thrown against him with violence. The piece of wood produced was found immediately after the accident, broken as if it had received some severe impact, and the sides of the box were broken where they had been hit by some such object as the stick produced.

The jury held that negligence existed on the part of the defendants in that the shifter was insufficiently locked and that it allowed the belt to travel on to the fixed pulley, thereby putting the whole of the countershaft in motion at high speed; that the engine should have been slowed down during the operation, and that Werlich was negligent in leaving the cover off the counter-shaft while the shafting was in motion and putting the belt on the wrong side of the drive wheel. Contributory negligence was negatived. The defendants' counsel pressed strenuously for a non-suit, upon the ground that the only fair inference from the evidence was that the accident was occasioned by Falconer's own conduct in endeavouring to hold the belt in place upon the free pulley while it was being replaced by Werlich upon the moving pulley below. In rendering judgment, Mr. Justice Middleton held that the jury's findings were warranted by the evidence, though their theory of the accident was not, and entered judgment for the plaintiff for \$1,650.00 and costs. During his award the judge said, in part:

"For the benefit of any Court dealing with matter, I may say that the impression made upon my mind as to what really happened was this: Falconer probably took the stick produced, and held the belt upon the free pulley. As Werlich had passed the belt down on

the wrong side of the moving pulley below, as soon as he placed it upon the moving pulley it would immediately pass over the wooden pulley to rotate, instead of remaining stationary. This wooden pulley then struck the stick, jerked it out of Falconer's hands, threw it volently upon the box, and it then rebounded and struck Falconer. Falconer would be standing in such a position that the stick, when jerked from his hands, would be thrown away and would only reach him upon a rebound; and the break in the walls of the cover indicate that there had been such a rebound. Judgment will therefore go for the amount awarded, \$1,650; (apportioned \$500 to the infant son, which amount must be paid into Court, and \$1,150 to the widow), and costs." (*Falconer vs. Jones.*)

Master and Servant.—Fatal Accident.—Negligence.

During February a case was heard at Toronto wherein an action was brought by the widow of a workman for damages for the death of her husband who was drowned during January, 1911. The deceased was employed by the Canadian General Electric Company as foreman in charge of the Nassau Power House, beside the Otonabee. He had gone out on the ice which had formed on and over the apron of a sluiceway, for carrying off water, ice and debris, leading through the wing-dam from the fore-bay and discharging into the Otonabee river. When about four or six feet from the outer end, and while cutting away the ice with a short axe so as to clear the apron, he fell into the river, and notwithstanding the efforts of his companion to reach him with his ice axe, he was carried around by a swift eddy and under the ice near the dam, and drowned. His body was not recovered for three months afterwards.

The questions raised by the defence were: (1) That what deceased was doing was not his work as he had a helper specially employed to clear away ice, and had the right to call upon

others nearby for that purpose; (2) That he knew of and voluntarily incurred the risk and that the defendants had provided ropes, the use of which would have prevented the fatal result of a fall into the river; (3) That he was in a specially dangerous place at the moment of the accident which he need not have occupied. (4) That the clearing away of the ice could have been done by getting down into the sluiceway and working from there instead of on top of the ice. Several cases were referred to by Mr. Justice Hodgins, who held that a foreman in such a position as the deceased at the time of his death was not travelling outside his duty by doing or assisting in doing work which those under him may be employed to do, if the work is necessary. In the present case it was held that the work in question was urgent and required speedy action, and that what the deceased did was done entirely for the benefit of the defendant Company for the proper operation of the works. It was held that the defendants failed to show contributory negligence on the part of the deceased workman, and judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$2,500 and costs. (*Fairweather vs. Canadian General Electric Co.*)

Fatal Injury.—Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1912, a report is given on an action brought by Catherine Darke for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Ontario Factories Act, and the Common Law, for the death of her husband while in the employment of the Canadian General Electric Company, the action being dismissed without costs by Chief Justice Mulock. In the May, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, a report was given of the reversal of the foregoing judgment in the Divisional Court, to which an appeal was made and which entered judgment for plaintiff for \$1,800 damages with cost of trial and appeal. An unsuccessful repeal was recently made against this decision

also, the appeal being dismissed with costs. (*Darke vs. Canadian General Electric Company.*)

Non-Payment of Wages.

A case of non-payment of wages was recently decided at Dundas when Thomas Meyers summoned Messrs. Webb Bros., of Lancaster, for non-payment of wages to the amount of \$25.60, the result being judgment for plaintiff for \$18.00 and costs. The plaintiff was engaged at \$18.00 per month, but left without giving notice about the middle of the second month. The magistrate ruled that he was not entitled to any pay for the second month, but gave judgment for the one full month he worked. It was explained by the Court that a man hired by the year on monthly payment was under no legal obligation to remain longer than the end of any month and that the only way the man could be held for a full year was by engagement at a stated amount for the year and not on a monthly basis, although advances could be made monthly on the yearly wage. (*Meyers vs. Webb Brothers.*)

Railway Accident. — Negligence of Conductor.

This was an appeal by the defendant from a judgment of the Divisional Court of the Province of Ontario. An action was brought by the widow of Charles Franklin Smith to recover damages caused by his death under circumstances of alleged negligence while in the employment of the defendant company as a locomotive engineer. The accident occurred in 1911 at Port Colborne, where the engine on which he was employed was by some one's fault thrown into the Welland Canal through an open draw-bridge and he was killed. The following are the details of the accident: A special, consisting of thirty-five freight cars, a caboose, and the engine and tender, in charge of the deceased, left Fort Erie in a westerly direction. When it arrived near the draw-

bridge the signals were set against the train. The engineer blew the necessary blasts with the whistle, but did not get the signal to advance. He then said to his fireman—the semaphore remaining set against him—"We will fill the tank up"; and proceeded for that purpose to the standpipe which is situated between the semaphore and the bridge, thus passing the semaphore which was still set against him. His duty, according to the printed instructions, was to detach the engine from the train, when made up of over fifteen cars, as this was, when about to take water. This he did not do, but advanced with the whole train until the engine was at the standpipe, about seventy feet in advance of the semaphore. While engaged in taking water, and apparently without again looking at the semaphore, he signalled to the conductor, "I am ready to proceed"; to which the conductor replied, "All right." The train at once proceeded, and in less than five minutes the catastrophe had occurred. The signals from the engine were given by whistling; those from the conductor by means of the lit-lantern which he carried.

At the first trial of this case certain questions were submitted to the jury which with the answers were as follows:—

1. Was the conductor, McNamara, who was in charge of the train on the engine of which the deceased C. F. Smith was engineer, guilty of any negligence by reason of which the engineer, C. F. Smith, lost his life? A. Yes.
2. What was that negligence and answer that question fully. A. Having passed the semaphore, if the conductor had full authority in the running of the train he, McNamara, should have signalled the engineer to back up the train again until the semaphore was lowered.
3. Was the deceased the engineer guilty of contributory negligence; that is, could the engineer, by exercise of reasonable care have avoided the accident? A. Yes.
4. In what respect was the engineer Smith so guilty? A. By passing the semaphore without permission.
5. Apart from what may be said of negligence on the part of the conductor or the engineer, was there any negligence on the part of the defendants, which occasioned the death of the engineer? (Referring to the bridge tender). A. No.
6. If so, what negligence do you find these bridge tenders were guilty of? A. Nothing.

The jury upon the question of damages said they were of the opinion that the amount of such damages would be \$3,600 but they would only allow one-half of that sum, of \$1,800.

The action was dismissed by Mr. Justice Britton, and an appeal was subsequently made by the plaintiff to the Divisional Court which allowed the appeal. In the Court of Appeal in which the case was subsequently heard, it was held that the accident was caused directly by flagrant breaches of his plain orders and duty by the engineer of the locomotive. The appeal of the defendants from the judgment rendered in the Divisional Court was allowed and the original judgment of the trial judge was restored. (*Smith vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Violation of Steam Boilers Act.— Illegal sale of goods.

Under Section I of the Steam Boilers Act contained in the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan it is provided that no boiler that has been in use for two or more seasons shall be sold or exchanged for subsequent use as a boiler unless it is accompanied by an inspection certificate issued within one year next preceding the date of such sale or exchange.

An unsuccessful action to rescind a contract by the purchase of a steam boiler and for the return of promissory notes was brought in the Saskatchewan trial court on February 18. Misrepresentations were alleged as the reason for the action, but the judge held that the plaintiff had not proved that the defendants had made a false representation and that therefore the contract was not void unless under the foregoing section of the Steam Boilers Act. The boiler in question had been in use for more than two years and had not been inspected within a year of the time of the sale. The sale therefore was illegal and void, by reason of which circumstance the plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to have his note returned.

In dismissing the action Mr. Justice Newlands gave judgment as follows:

"I do not think that this is one of the class of cases where, the contract being illegal, the courts will order the return of the securities given by one party to the other; and I am of that opinion for the reason that the plaintiff is one of several persons who purchased the steam-boiler in question; the plaintiff's co-purchasers have still this boiler; and the plaintiff is, therefore, not in a position to return the same to the defendant—which I think, he should do to be entitled to have his notes returned to him. This is one of those cases where, the contract being illegal, the courts will help neither party. The action is, therefore, dismissed without costs. (*Ramage vs. Deyoe.*)

Violation of Building Trades Protection Act.

Legislation recently enacted in Manitoba provides regulations looking to the safety of employees at work on buildings and pedestrians using astreet or sidewalk over which building is being carried on. Several cases were recently decided in the Winnipeg police court having reference to violations of this Act. A heavy fine was imposed upon G. E. Bell, the manager of the Dominion Bridge Company, for not recognizing the law after attention had been drawn to the dangerous conditions existing in the case of a building under construction by the Company. The floor immediately below where steel was being put in place was not sufficiently covered to prevent material falling to the ground endangering the lives of the workers below. \$50.00 and costs represented the fine inflicted.

Several contractors were summoned under charge of having men working on dangerously constructed scaffolds. One of the contractors was fined \$50.00 and costs, while in the case of others the charges were withdrawn on conditions the costs would be paid. (*Rex v. Bell et al.*)

BRITISH CASES.

**Failure to Give Notice of Accident.—
Excuse.— Reasonable Cause.**

Proceedings to recover compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act are not maintainable unless written notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment; provided that the want of such notice is not a bar to the maintenance of proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings that the employer is not, or would not if a notice is were then given and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced in his defence by the want, or that such want was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

A man employed as salesman and window-dresser in a retail shop met with an accident on April 3, 1912, by falling off steps while he was dressing the window. The fall twisted and injured his knee. He continued his work, however, for two months without giving his employers notice, although he was all that time in serious and constant pain. Eventually he found himself unable to continue his work; and on June 3, 1912, he gave his employers written notice of the accident pursuant to the Act, and subsequently took proceedings in the county court to recover compensation.

The employers resisted the claim on the ground of want of due notice. The judge decided that the workman had not discharged the burden of proving that the delay in giving notice for two months had not prejudiced the employers; but he decided that the failure to give notice was due to a "reasonable cause," as the workman was able to continue to do his work, and did not believe that the injury would incapacitate him. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that this not being a case where the injury was not apparent, or so trivial that it would be absurd to expect the workman to give

notice, but one where the workman was in constant and serious pain, the judge was wrong in deciding that the failure to give notice was due to any reasonable cause within the meaning of the Act. The appeal was therefore allowed. (*Webster vs. Cohen Brothers.*)

**Refusal of Workman to Submit to
Medical Examination.— Suspension of Right to Compensation.**

Where a workman has given notice of an accident he must, if requested, by his employer, submit himself for examination by a medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, and if he refuses to submit himself to such examination his right to compensation is suspended until such examination has taken place. Any workman receiving weekly payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act must, if required by the employer from time to time submit himself for examination by such medical practitioner, and refusal to submit himself to such examination entails suspension of his right to such payments.

A miner was injured by an accident in February, 1909, in circumstances entitling him to compensation. The employers paid him half his weekly wages till April, 1910. They then found him light work for a short time, but he proved unable to do it, and the employers resumed paying him full compensation, and continued to do so until July, 1912, when the payments stopped. Up to this time no agreement had ever been recorded, nor any proceedings taken. After the payments were stopped, however, the workman commenced proceedings for an award of compensation. While these proceedings were pending, and before the date fixed for the hearing, the employer requested the claimant to submit himself for examination by their medical practitioner. The claimant refused to submit himself to any such examination, except once, and that at the time when they first had notice of the accident. At the hearing the county court judge held that the em-

ployer's request was a reasonable one, and that the proceedings must be suspended until such examination had taken place. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that it was an all-important point what was the condition of the man at the time when the claim was made, that the claim need not be made immediately after the accident, and the Act required an injured

workman to submit to such examination with a view to the claim if the employer so desired. Therefore the County Court Judge was right. After an award of compensation had been made, or an agreement recorded, then the employers had a right to require periodical examinations. The appeal was therefore dismissed. (*Major vs. South Kirby, Featherstone and Hemsworth Collieries, Limited.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MAY, 1913.

**INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
APRIL, 1913.**

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL conditions generally showed an improvement over the preceding month. A favourable feature was the exceptionally fine weather which prevailed, enabling outside work to be advantageously carried on. The active season opened early in the Maritime Provinces and Eastern Canada generally; in the west, however, the heavy snow falls of the preceding months did not permit of much early work. Seeding commenced under favourable circumstances. The condition of the seed bed was generally satisfactory and the acreage under seed is estimated at from ten to twenty per cent. greater than that of last year. Farm help was reported as being exceedingly scarce, with wages upward. Favourable conditions prevailed in the fishing industry and heavy catches were reported on the Atlantic coast. Catches of lake fish, however, were not great. In British Columbia the whaling fleet commenced operations, but apart from this there was little activity. Most of the sawmills opened in April and the prospects are for a busy season and a heavy cut in spite of the fact that the cut in the woods was not as heavy as usual. Another favourable feature of the month was the activity which prevailed in the Nova Scotia mining centres. The opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence occurred earlier than usual and permitted extensive shipments to be made from the Nova Scotia mines. Con-

ditions at Cobalt were much the same as last month, but a slackness was noticed in the case of the Alberta collieries. In British Columbia the coal and metalliferous mines, outside of the strike-affected areas, were busy. Manufacturing establishments in all parts were reported busy with a shortage of skilled operatives in several lines. After a season of inactivity the various work in connection with railway construction throughout the country was actively carried on and the outlook is for an exceptionally busy summer. The usual briskness among transport workers was caused by the opening of navigation. Railroad employees were also busy. Immigrants continued to arrive in great numbers and were generally able to secure employment. Unskilled labour was not in as good demand as last year particularly in western Canada. This was partly due to the holding up of several important municipal works on account of uneasy conditions in the money market. A considerable improvement in this respect, however, was noted in the latter part of the month and it is probable that the unemployment in the west will be less in the near future. Trade conditions were generally good.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 136.3 for April as compared with 135.9 in March and 136.0 in April, 1912. The chief advances occurred in animals and meats

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

but there were slight increases in prices of western grains, calf skins, lumber, paints and oils, and crockery, with some decreases in fresh fish, fruits and vegetables, cotton, metals and metal products, brooms and rubber.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of industrial disputes during April was larger than during the preceding month, and conditions were adversely affected thereby in several important industrial centres. The majority of the disputes involved workers in the building trades, the most important being those of painters at Winnipeg and carpenters at Halifax. The clothing trades were considerably affected by trade disputes, upwards of 2,000 garment workers at Toronto and Hamilton being on strike for a part of the month, while tailors to the number of 700 at Winnipeg were out for about two weeks. Two serious disputes occurred among teamsters at Montreal and Toronto. These, however, were both terminated during April.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during April, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Axe factory at Canning, loss \$15,000; woodworking factory at Halifax, loss \$50,000; stores at Maitland, loss \$10,000; portion of business section of Truro, loss \$10,000; business block at Liverpool, loss \$10,000.

New Brunswick.—Shingle mill at Cumberland Bay; business block at St. John, loss \$40,000; saw-mill at Woodstock.

Quebec.—Furniture factory at Lake Megantic, loss \$50,000; business block, loss \$3,000, and a storehouse and stables, loss \$12,000, at Longueuil; two general stores at Lyster, loss \$20,000; sash and blind factory at Montreal, loss \$10,000.

Ontario.—Grist mill at Brampton; malleable iron foundry at Brantford, loss \$10,000, and 300 men thrown out of work; coal chute at Bridgeburg, loss \$2,500; skating rink, tannery and several dwellings at Brockville, loss \$30,000; barn, with implements and grain at Embro; business section of Iroquois, loss \$15,000; carriage shop at Kingston, loss \$3,000; railway switch and frog works at Niagara Falls, loss \$10,000; feather and mattress factory at Ottawa, loss \$2,000; hotel at Porcupine, loss \$3,500; wood-working factory at Preston, loss \$10,000; business block at Ridgeway, loss \$50,000; casket factory and sawmill at Rodney, loss \$20,000; carbide factory at

St. Catharines, loss \$8,000; powder magazine (twelve tons of powder) at Timmins. At Toronto: roofing factory and cork-making plant, loss \$30,000; transfer company's stables (10 horses), loss \$3,000; planing mill, loss \$2,500; novelty factory, loss \$2,000; grocery, loss \$15,000.

Manitoba.—General stores at Beaver, loss \$30,000; business section of Gretna, loss \$30,000; oil warehouse at Swan River, loss \$5,000.

Saskatchewan.—Livery stable and veterinary surgeon's office at Avonlea, loss \$6,000; milling plant at Grayson, loss \$10,000; walls of new street railway barns collapsed; farm house, barn, machinery, grain and live stock near Pasqua; portion of town of Viceroy, loss \$25,000.

Alberta.—Business block at Calgary, loss \$200,000; also a restaurant and shoe store, loss \$4,000; garage at Edmonton; business district of Langdon, loss \$100,000; hardware store at Medicine Hat, loss \$25,000; portion of town of Vegreville, loss \$15,000.

British Columbia.—General store at Michel, loss \$50,000; plumbing establishment at Vancouver; railway carpenter shop at Victoria, loss \$4,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a brief statement of changes in wages and hours of labour which were reported to the Department during April:

Building.—An agreement was reached between the bricklayers and masons of Windsor and district and their employers, whereby the rate of wages for 1913, taking effect on April 1, was fixed at sixty-two and a half cents per hour instead of fifty-five cents as previously. The working day was also reduced from nine hours to eight. About 100 men were benefitted by the change. Painters and decorators (75) in St. John, N.B., had their working hours reduced from nine to eight hours per day on April 1. Upwards of 2,000 painters in Montreal were given an increase of five cents an hour to take effect on April 1. In Hamilton about 100 members of the same trade struck work on April 1, for an increased rate of wages and by the end of the month the majority of them had been granted their demand. A strike of painters took place at Winnipeg on April 1 and lasted until April 26, when an agreement was signed providing for an increased rate of wages. An agreement was signed during April between the Ottawa plumbers and their employers by

which the men were granted an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours to take effect from January 1.

Metal. — An increase was granted to moulders in the employ of the James Smart Company at Brockville. Moulders and coremakers at Hamilton (200) were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day in the case of the former class and fifty cents per day for the latter on April 1. Three shops in the City refused to grant the increase demanded by the men and their employees numbering 276 struck work. An increase of thirty cents per day was given to seventeen moulders in the employ of the Messrs. Kennedy and Sons at Owen Sound. Linemen (50) in Saskatoon were granted an increase of \$3.00 per week and a reduction of three hours per week on April 29.

Clothing. — Ten tailors and five tailoresses at Brockville were given an increase of fifteen per cent. on piece work prices. A strike of tailors and tailoresses occurred at Winnipeg during the month and was terminated by the strikers being conceded an increase of ten per cent. on the schedule in force before the strike. About 200 workers were involved in this increase.

Transportation. — Motormen and conductors (21) on the St. Thomas Street Railway were given an increase in wages on April 1; the same class at Regina* were given increases. Teamsters (400) at Toronto went on strike for higher wages and the dispute terminated with an increase being granted. Fourteen teamsters in Belleville were given an advance on April 14 of fifty cents per day. Teamsters at Hamilton were given an increase of \$1.00 per week.

Civic employees. — Six patrolmen in the St. Thomas police force were given an increase of \$1.25 per week on April 1. Linemen in the Hydro Department of the City of Hamilton went on strike on April 1 and were given increases on April 10. Fifteen stokers at the St. Thomas Gas Works were given an in-

crease of \$1.00 per week on April 1. Unskilled labourers employed by the corporation of Owen Sound were given increases at the beginning of the month.

Agriculture.

An important feature of the month was the exceptionally good weather which prevailed and the consequent progress that was made with seeding throughout the country. The heavy snow fall in the prairie provinces caused the seeding operations to be somewhat later there than usual. Seeding was general, however, about April 20. There was plenty of moisture in the ground to give the grain a good start and prospects are good. The amount of wheat sown shows a considerable increase over last year, one reason being the fact that on account of the shortage of moisture not so much winter seeding was done as usual. The amount of oats and barley sown is likely to exceed that of last year, but the amount of flax sown is substantially reduced. In the eastern provinces labour was reported scarce and operations were hindered also by the amount of repair work that was necessary after the disastrous storm of last month. The maple sugar season which opened under somewhat unfavourable circumstances, improved later and the crop was up to the average. The indications of correspondents for an early spring and sowing season throughout the eastern part of Canada, and a later one in the north-western provinces where deep snow and severe cold continued during March, were borne out by April conditions.

According to a bulletin issued during April by the Census and Statistics Office ninety-two per cent. of last year's wheat crop in Canada was of merchantable quality. It was estimated that about two per cent. of the total wheat crop remained in the hands of the farmers on March 31, as compared with twenty-seven per cent. the year before. As a general rule live stock wintered well. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario, the winter was exceptionally mild and there was an abun-

*See report of correspondent.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri-culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active
4—Amherst.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	V active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
7—St. John.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
9—Quebec.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
13—St. John's & Iberville.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active
14—Sorel.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
15—Montreal.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
16—Hull.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
17—Ottawa.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active
18—Brockville.....	Active	Quiet	V. quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	Active	Active	Active
19—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
20—Belleville.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
21—Peterborough.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
22—Orillia.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
23—Toronto.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair
25—St. Catharines.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—Bramford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
28—Guelph.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
29—Berlin.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active
30—Woodstock.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
31—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
32—London.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
34—Chatham.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Fair
35—Windsor.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
36—Owen Sound.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
37—Cobalt.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active
38—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
39—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
42—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
43—Moosejaw.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
44—Saskatoon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
45—Prince Albert.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
<i>Alberta—</i>									
46—Medicine Hat.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
47—Calgary.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
48—Edmonton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
49—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
50—Nelson.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
51—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Quiet
52—Vancouver.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet
53—Victoria.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair
54—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
55—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi- quiet.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipblding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'ry Eng nrs.	Electrc'l Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood- workers	Uphol- sterers	Coop- ers	News	Job	Book- binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet Wv'rs.
1- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
2- v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	.....
3- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....
4- v active	v active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
5- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	..	.....	.....
6- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....
8- Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....
9- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
10- Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
11- Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v ac ve	.....	.....
12- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
13- Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
14- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
15- v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	v ac ve	Active	v active	v active	Active	Active	Active	.....
16- Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	Active	.....
17- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
18- Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
19- Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....
20- v active	Active	.....	.....	Active	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active
21- Active	.....	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
22- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
23- v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24- Active	Active	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
26- Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
27- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
28- Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
29- Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....
30- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
31- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
32- v active	v active	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	v active	v active	Active	Active	.....	.....
33- Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34- Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
35- v active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
36- Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
37- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
38- Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
39- Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
40- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
41- Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42- Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
43- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
44- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
45- .....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
46- Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
47- Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
48- Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
50- Fair	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
51- Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
52- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53- Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
4-	Active	Active
55- Fair	Active	Active	Active

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco	Prepar'n.	Leather	Trades.
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confec- tioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
4—Amherst.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island—									
5—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
6—Moncton.....	Active	Active	.....	V active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
7—St. John.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....
8—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair
Quebec—									
9—Quebec.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
10—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
12—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—St. Johns and Ierville.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
14—Sorel.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
15—Montreal.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
16—Hull.....	V active	V active	Active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active
Ontario—									
17—Ottawa.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18—Brookville.....	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
19—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—Belleville.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—Peterborough.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active
22—Orillia.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
23—Toronto.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Niagara Falls.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—St. Catharines.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Bramford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Guelph.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—Berlin.....	V active	Active	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
30—Woodstock.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31—Stratford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
32—London.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—St. Thomas.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
34—Chatham.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
35—Windsor.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
36—Owen Sound.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37—Cobalt.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active
38—Sault Ste Marie.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
39—P't Arthur & Fort William.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba—									
40—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
41—Brandon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan—									
42—Regina.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	.....
43—Moosejaw.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
44—Saskatoon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active	.....	.....
45—Prince Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
Alberta—									
46—Medicine Hat.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
47—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
48—Edmonton.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
49—Lethbridge.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
British Columbia—									
50—Nelson.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
51—New Westminster.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....
52—Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
53—Victoria.....	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair
54—Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Longshoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechanical										
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
4—											
5— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
6— V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	V active	.....	Active	Fair
7— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8—											
9— Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Fair
10— Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
11— Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
12— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
13— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
14— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
15— Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16— V active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	.....
17—											
18— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
19— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active
20— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
21— Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
22—											Fair
23— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
24— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active
25— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
27— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
28—											
29— Active	Active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
30—											Active
31— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
32— Active	V active	Active	.....	.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
33— Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Active	V active	V active	.....	Active	Fair
34—											Fair
35— Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active
36— Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
37—											Fair
38—											Active
39—											Fair
39— Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
40—											
41— Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
42—											Quiet
42— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Active
43— Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active
44— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet
45— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
46—											
47— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
48— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
49— V active	V active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	V active	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet
50—											
50— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Dull
51— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
52—											
52— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair
53—											Fair
54— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active

dance of fodder, but in the northwestern provinces cattle suffered in many localities through lack of prairie hay which was spoiled by last year's heavy rains. The winter was long and cold in Saskatchewan, but unusually mild in Alberta.

The bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture states that the comparatively mild weather prevailing throughout the winter kept the crop from serious injury, more damage being done by floods on low fields than from any other cause. The present outlook for fall wheat is on the whole favourable, although it is rather too early to speak with assurance. With the exception of a heavy rain storm at the latter part of March, the unusually open and mild winter was favourable to orchard conditions.

A mixed farming convention was held at Lethbridge on April 22, 23 and 24, when several interesting addresses were delivered. An important resolution was adopted urging the establishment of improved marketing conditions, to bring the producer into closer contact with the consumer by the formation of a commission of five to represent the mixed farming and commercial interests of Southern Alberta and to further the establishment of a centralized market.

The first meeting of the special representatives of all live stock associations of the four western provinces was held in Calgary on April 10, twenty-four representatives being present. A separate association under the name of the Western Canada Live Stock Union was formed to encourage and develop all branches of the live stock industry, to extend and improve markets, and to encourage international trade.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association was held at Calgary on April 7.

An association was organized during April to be known as the New Brunswick Cheese and Butter Makers' Association. The dairy industry of this province has made rapid strides and is now

one of the most important industries in the province.

Sessions of the Board of Grain Commissioners were held at Saskatoon during April.

Fishing.

Catches on the Atlantic coast were reported as being good, the receipt of halibut being particularly heavy. Large quantities of fish were landed at Halifax. Few catches of herring were made. A few shad and gaspereaux were taken. In St. John the harbour fisheries opened early owing to the warm weather in March. A large number of gaspereaux struck in, and indications pointed to a long season with plenty of fish, but the weather in April altered the anticipations, as the fish made for deep water again. Some good catches were, however, made. There was a poor demand for gaspereaux, and consequent low prices. The first arrivals of the Lunenburg spring fleet came in towards the end of the month. A fair catch for the early part of the season was recorded. The fleet is smaller this season than last year, owing to the inability of some of the vessels to get crews.

Owing to coldness of the weather and the presence of ice, the catches of lake fish were not large. Operations on the British Columbia coast were not very active. The whaling fleet set out during April, but no great catches were reported. The halibut fishermen in Vancouver and New Westminster came to terms with their employers, receiving an increase in wages.

The Monthly Bulletin of Sea Fishing Statistics for March, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, gives the following particulars:

With the exception of a few cwts. of cod and smelts, there were no fish landed in Nova Scotia eastward of Halifax during the month of March. Ice conditions, however, will permit a much earlier start at fishing this year than is usual on that part of the coast. In all the counties to the westward of Halifax high winds and rough seas during the greater part of the month militated against successful fishing operations. Similar weather conditions interrupted all kinds of fishing in Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick. Since the opening

of the new lobster season on the 15th of November last, till the end of March, there were taken 50,545 cwts. of lobsters; of these there were canned 7,008 cases, while 33,018 cwts. were shipped fresh to the market. From the catch during the corresponding period in the previous season there were 8,993 cases canned and 55,701 cwts. shipped fresh. No catch was reported for Richmond, Cape Breton, Inverness, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro, Hants and King's counties, Nova Scotia; Albert, Westmorland, Northumberland and Restigouche counties in New Brunswick; and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Quebec; the new season's operations not having yet commenced in these localities.

The weekly report of the British Trade Commissioner for Leeds issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce on April 21, states that the price of cod liver oil is steadily increasing, owing to the comparatively poor results of the cod fishing in Norway. Mainly as a result of the stormy weather, the catch of cod up to the present time has been half that of last year, and it would appear that an opportunity will occur for Canadian firms to largely increase their exports to this market.

A bill was introduced in the New Brunswick House of Assembly to incorporate the Lunenburg Fishermen's Relief Association, the object of which is to establish and administer a fund for the relief of families in the case of the death of a fisherman of the Lunenburg fishing fleet who is a member of the association.

In the Nova Scotia legislature a bill was introduced authorizing the making of surveys of the various water systems of the province with a view to promoting the oyster industry.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations were actively carried on during April. The saw mills commenced work throughout the country and prospects are for a good season's cut, although the cut in the woods was not as heavy as usual. In New Brunswick the industry was inconvenienced by a lack of sufficient water in the streams and a need was felt for heavy rains. Men for the drives were scarce and wages were high.

In a bulletin dealing with the development of the Federal Forest Reserves, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior states that the Dominion Forest Service has progressed farther than any other service in Canada in the laying out of forest reserves and providing for their proper administration. Sixteen million acres have been definitely set apart by Act of Parliament to be administered as forest reserves. Additional areas are being examined each year, and some six million acres additional are now under temporary reservation and will shortly be added to the reserves set apart by statute. The reserves have been organized by appointing an inspector in charge for each of the western provinces. On each of the forests, houses have been erected for the forest rangers so that they may be close to their work and give it careful supervision. At different points throughout the forest, huts have been erected as headquarters for summer patrols and in some of the more inaccessible districts, 470 miles of trails and roads have been constructed so as to make the reserves more accessible. Ten bridges have been constructed, and 100 miles of telephone have been put in operation. A much enlarged programme of such improvement work has been laid out for the coming year. A conference of the inspectors was recently held at Ottawa to plan the work for the coming season, and the construction work on the reserves will be pushed as rapidly as possible so as to have the reserves made immune from fire, as they are in Europe, in the shortest possible time.

The Riordon Pulp and Paper Company report profits in 1912 at \$306,834, an increase of \$54,006 or about twenty-five per cent. The report of the Canadian Western Lumber Company for the year 1912 states that the profit for the year amounted to \$1,336,464, more than \$300,000 greater than those of the previous year. It is stated that the export market has lately improved, and that the Company have booked for export

during the first half of 1913 upwards of 10,000,000 feet at prices above those prevailing at this time last year.

Mining.

The mining industry continued active throughout April. The Nova Scotia collieries were making extensive outputs, and owing to the early opening of navigation unusually large shipments were made. In the neighbourhood of Westville the collieries were active, but handicapped by a shortage of labour and scarcity of railway cars. Asbestos mines in the vicinity of Sherbrooke were busy. Talc mining in Hastings County was extensively carried on. Conditions in Cobalt were normal. The dispute at Porcupine still continued, though it was reported that not very many men were affected by it during April. The Alberta collieries were not quite so active as during the previous month, and in British Columbia the coal and metalliferous mines, with the exception of those affected by disputes, were actively working.

At the annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company it was reported that the year 1912 was decidedly profitable, the annual statement showing net profits of \$471,454. Coal mined during the year was more than a million tons and nearly three times as much as in 1911, while coke produced in 1912 was more than four times that of 1911. It will be remembered, however, that the mines were closed down for eight months during the year 1911 on account of a strike.

The ninth annual report of the International Coal and Coke Company, operating coal mines and coke ovens at Coleman, Southwest Alberta, shows a net profit of \$132,198 for 1912. The Company's pay roll amounted to \$563,906, and an average of 520 men were employed daily. Expenditure for developments, addition to plant, and other necessary outlay aggregated \$61,342.

The annual report of the Beaver Consolidated Mines shows a total production of 689,921 ounces of silver, as against

750,950 during the previous year. An increase in the price of silver, however, accounts for the 1912 production being valued at \$409,211, as compared with \$386,785 in the previous year.

A preliminary statement of the mineral production of the Province of Quebec for the year 1912 shows an increase in the value of the output as compared with 1911, the figures being 11,017,076 and 8,679,786 respectively. In regard to value of output the asbestos mines were the heaviest producers, the value of shipments of this material amounting to more than \$3,300,000 in spite of the fact that some of the mines were not working. A marked increase was noted in the shipments of copper and sulphur ore. There was also an increase in the production of the various structural materials, limestone, granite, marble, brick, cement, etc.

A bill was introduced into the Nova Scotia Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the use of electricity in the mines of the province.

Manufacturing.

Although financial conditions have been characterized by tightness, it was generally reported that the manufacturing industry was in a good condition. During the early part of the month particularly orders were of great volume and factories were working at full capacity and in some cases overtime. There was a good demand for skilled operatives in most of the important industrial centres. The prospects in some lines are exceptionally bright. Manufacturers of rolling stock for the various railroads have extensive orders on hand; in the woodworking and textile industries the outlook is for a busy season.

The annual statement of the Steel Company of Canada shows net profits for the year, after expending \$464,162.15 for repairs, maintenance and improvements to plant and machinery, to be \$1,547,039.77, an increase of \$173,516.36 over 1911.

Railroad Construction.

There was a great increase in railroad construction during April. The early part of the month witnessed the opening of several camps which had been closed down for the winter and a heavy season's work is anticipated. Work was continued on the Canadian Pacific line from Agincourt to Toronto. It is announced that the Company will expend more than twice as much on construction as during last year. The main work includes continuation of the work of double tracking, work on terminals and yards at Transcona, Winnipeg, Ogden, Calgary and Vancouver, the building of many large bridges, and additions to depots and hotels at Winnipeg and Vancouver. Operations have been commenced also on the erection of large additional shops at North Bay.

Good progress was made with the Grand Trunk Pacific construction, and it is announced that arrangements have been made by the Company for the employment of 10,000 men this summer, their distribution on the various lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific being as follows:—Work on main line between Tete Jaune, B.C., and Hazelton, B.C., 7,000 men; completing Tofield branch into Calgary, 400 men; Regina branch line, 600 men; Moose Jaw northwesterly branch line, 400 men; Bigger-Calgary branch line, 600 men; Cut Knife branch from Battleford westwards, 200 men; Brandon branch line from Harte, Man., on the main line, 250 men; Prince Albert branch line, 200 men; work east of Winnipeg, on the National Transcontinental Railway, 300 men. The work of these men, it is calculated, will bring to completion this year about 700 miles of main and branch lines.

Work on the Canadian Northern tunnel under the mountain at Montreal was continued during the month, the two headings being joined during the first week. It is announced that the Canadian Northern will build over 600 miles of new track. Upwards of 3,000 men are at work on the routes east and west of the Yellowhead Pass. On April 19

the first Canadian Northern Railway train reached Calgary.

A bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature on April 11 authorizing the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario Railway Company to construct a colonization road 325 miles long in the next four years in New Ontario.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company the president stated that the rails were laid for 1,124 miles west of Winnipeg and 195 miles east of Prince Rupert, leaving about 427 miles to be completed. The latter mileage was under construction and unless there were labour troubles they had every hope of seeing the rails connected in the autumn of next year.

Transportation.

Steam and electric railway traffic was exceptionally heavy during April, the freight shipments and passenger traffic both showing an increase over those of last year. Railway employees were busy.

An important feature of the month was the opening of navigation which took place somewhat earlier than usual and caused the customary briskness at the various ports. The channel between Quebec and Montreal was opened during the second week of April. The opening of navigation at the head of the Lakes occurred about April 17 and on April 19 about sixty freight ships loaded with upwards of 12,000,000 bushels of grain which had been lying in the harbour during the winter, sailed eastward.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Calgary Municipal Street Railway system shows that the revenue during its four years of operation was \$606,083.87 as compared with \$368,869.06 during 1911. When work now under way is completed this year the City will have seventy-seven miles of track and ninety cars, sufficient to accommodate a population of 100,000 people.

Considerable equipment was added to the system during the last year. Toronto Street Railway receipts for March

amounted to \$487,507 as compared with 422,660 during last year. For the first time in its history the Saskatoon Street Railway showed a surplus of receipts over its total expenditure during March. Total receipts for the month amounted to \$14,682.65, showing an increase of \$4,177.00 over February and an increase of \$5,900 over January.

The Trades.

Building.—The various workers in the building trades were less actively employed than during last year. Generally speaking employment was good in these trades throughout Eastern Canada; in the west, however, conditions were not as good. There was a falling off in the number of building permits issued in western cities; prospects are, however, good for increased activity in the near future.

Metal.—The metal trades had a busy month. There was a good demand for all kinds of mechanics, and except in the localities affected by disputes employment was good. Telephone employees were particularly busy in some parts.

Woodworking. — The woodworking trades were actively employed.

Printing. — The printing and allied trades were generally reported busy.

Textile.—Textile workers had a good month.

Clothing.—Garment workers were adversely affected by disputes in some important industrial centres; these, however were for the most part soon terminated and prospects are good for an active season; boot and shoe workers were generally busy and orders were extensive.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparations.—Bakers and confectioners were active. The warm weather caused active conditions for icemen.

Transport. — Transport workers had an exceedingly active month. Railway employees were busy and longshoremen were all well employed with the opening of the season of navigation. Teamsters were on strike in Montreal and Toronto; apart from these short interruptions this class of workers was busy.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers and retail clerks had an active month; hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were fairly well employed.

Unskilled. — There was an improved demand for unskilled labour as the spring opened up; this condition applies more particularly to the eastern part of the country. In the west the holding up of contracts on municipal works through stringency in money conditions caused considerably more employment than was expected. On the whole the outlook for unskilled workers is good for the season.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During March, 1913, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being \$67,904,336 and \$59,928,710 respectively. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1913, the value of imports shows an increase of \$28,045,586 over the previous fiscal year. The total value of domestic exports during March, 1913, amounted to \$34,874,752, an increase of \$9,893,983 over the corresponding month of last year, when the total stood at \$24,980,769. The value of domestic exports for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, was \$355,754,600, as compared with the value of \$290,223,393 for the previous year. During March there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, forest, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures, while a decrease was shown in the exports of miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, March, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of March		12 Months ending March	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	38,521,647	45,630,678	335,204,452	441,518,008
Free goods.....	19,531,488	21,973,298	186,144,249	228,482,181
Total.....	58,053,085	67,603,976	521,348,701	670,000,189
Coin and Bullion.....	1,875,625	300,360	26,033,881	5,427,979
Grand Total.....	59,928,710	67,904,336	547,382,582	675,428,168
Duty collected	10,095,048	11,912,314	87,548,536	115,039,156

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of March				12 Months ending March			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	5,651,990	3,185	6,218,008	16,360	41,324,516	186,066	57,442,546	110,484
The Fisheries.....	1,341,789	10,854	1,388,301	5,193	16,704,678	110,514	16,336,721	106,101
The Forest.....	2,230,082	43	2,359,351	16,112	40,892,674	212,213	43,255,060	424,563
Animals and their produce.....	2,337,473	25,879	2,780,195	97,003	43,210,654	1,010,243	44,784,593	988,634
Agriculture.....	9,521,258	63,175	17,123,529	17,918	107,143,375	8,311,111	150,145,661	8,810,034
Manufactures.....	3,885,927	809,358	4,993,695	834,097	35,837,284	6,672,701	43,692,708	8,832,374
Miscellaneous.....	12,250	83,683	6,673	90,369	111,676	989,446	87,311	2,011,565
Total merchandise.....	24,980,769	1,001,177	34,874,752	1,077,050	290,223,857	17,492,294	355,754,600	21,313,755
Coin and Bullion.....	1,134,475	.....	2,292,114	.....	7,601,099	.....	16,163,742	.....
Grand Total Exports.....	24,980,769	2,135,652	34,874,752	3,369,164	290,223,857	25,093,393	355,754,600	37,477,457

From the weekly reports of the Trade Commissioners published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, it is noted that the trade of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was the largest ever recorded. Canada took the lead in staple commodities, and an increase over 1911 was recorded of \$211,000 in imports from Canada. The Commissioner's report states that the value of the apple trade with Newfoundland increased by about \$14,000

over the previous year, and that a further expansion could be made if the right goods were sent.

In the March bank statement there was an increase in paid up capital of \$775,450, the total at the end of March being \$116,595,766. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$357,756,659 and \$249,661,830 for March and February respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$102,202,047,

as compared with \$97,206,713 in February. Current loans in Canada showed an increase of over eight million dollars, the amounts being \$890,513,446 and \$882,112,726 for March and February respectively.

The following are the bank clearings for March, 1913, as given in the Financial Post, together with a comparative statement for the same month of the previous year:—

	1913	1912
Halifax	\$ 7,672,588	\$ 7,148,116
St. John	5,996,956	5,945,964
Quebec	11,563,793	10,614,764
Montreal	207,856,733	195,780,541
Ottawa	15,086,543	21,591,015
Toronto	171,305,591	157,906,947
Hamilton	13,231,933	11,727,029
Brantford	2,368,235	2,183,961
London	7,882,721	6,432,750
Ft. William	2,863,046	2,080,556
Winnipeg	102,565,120	103,196,378
Brandon	2,089,515	2,076,821
Regina	9,622,570	8,767,403
Moose Jaw	4,870,194	4,216,220
Saskatoon	7,677,047	8,403,431
Calgary	18,072,245	19,450,310
Edmonton	16,360,916	17,550,365
Lethbridge	2,167,229	2,386,834
Vancouver	47,535,145	49,902,878
Victoria	15,534,494	13,246,577
Total	\$672,122,914	650,408,800

Domestic trade.—The wholesale trade, particularly during the first part of the month, was affected by the tightness of the money situation. The opening of navigation, however, brought into circulation a good amount of money which was tied up in grain waiting for shipment. The grocery trade was active in all parts. The hardware trade showed an improvement and collections and remittances were generally better than last month. Retail clothing firms made a satisfactory clearance of their winter stocks and there was an early demand

for spring and summer goods by reason of the fine weather conditions.

According to R. G. Dun & Company, commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada during the first quarter of 1912 made a favourable comparison in point of number with the same period of recent preceding years, but owing to a few defaults of unusual size, the aggregate liabilities were the largest since 1908. Total insolvencies in the three months just ended numbered 408 as against 429 last year, 367 in 1911, 426 in 1910 and 425 in 1909; while the \$4,939,061 of indebtedness involved compared with \$3,120,015 in the previous year, \$2,876,705 in 1911, \$4,021,584 in 1910 and \$4,814,627 in 1909. Geographical analysis of the Canadian failure returns shows that in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan there were fewer defaults than in 1912, whereas more reverses occurred in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, while in Prince Edward Island the number was identical in each case.

Canadian revenue for the month of March, 1913, amounted to \$14,372,331.40 as compared with \$12,099,769.22 in March, 1912. The total revenue from April 1 to March 31, 1913, amounted to \$165,528,137.15 as compared with \$132,745,386.07 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total expenditure on capital account from April 1 to the end of March, 1913, was \$28,758,456.21 as compared with \$28,909,985.11 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure during March, 1913, comprised \$1,125,880.36 on public works including railways and canals, and \$15,300.00 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the First American Conference of Social Insurance to be held in Chicago, June 6-7, has just been issued from its headquarters in New York by the American Association for Labour Legislation. Topics to receive special attention are Insurance Aspects of Workmen's Compensation, Sickness Insurance and Insurance against Unemployment. A review of recent legislation providing pensions for mothers will be presented. Old age Insurance and the various systems of Wage Earners' Insurance in private establishments will also be dealt with. It is said that this conference will be the first in the United States to provide a comprehensive discussion of Social Insurance in a representative gathering called expressly for the purpose. It is expected to have an important bearing upon the development of public interest in advance of the International Congress on Social Insurance in Washington in 1915. Members of the American Committee of the International Congress will participate in the June Conference, and the Governors of the various states have appointed delegates to attend.

Workmen's Compensation.

A bill providing compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment was introduced in the Senate on April 12 by Mr. Kern of Indiana. This bill has been drawn after careful investigation by the American Association for Labour Legislation, and is intended to supplant the present law passed in 1908 which embraces only one-third of the 350,000 federal employees, grants no relief for incapacity lasting less than fifteen days, makes no provision for medical treatment, and grants only one year's wages even for total blindness, lifelong disa-

bility or death. The Kern bill, on the other hand, includes all civilian employees of the Government, reduces the waiting time from fifteen days to three, and grants a liberal scale of compensation during the entire period of disability. Special provision is made for the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases in navy yards and Government workshops, and another new feature is compensation for occupational diseases such as lead poisoning. A commission of three is provided to administer the law.

The Housing Problem in St. John, N.B.

A joint meeting, held under the auspices of the Canadian Club and the Board of Trade, was held on April 22 to discuss the housing problem and its aspects in St. John. Mr. W. F. Burditt said that bad housing rather than the lack of housing was the evil to be avoided. The problem was to provide homes for the poorer class who would never themselves be able to build without some form of assistance, and this would mean the erection of buildings costing from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and renting from nine to ten dollars per month. Commissioner H. B. Schofield referred to the suggestion that a part of the city's lands in Lancaster be used for workingmen's homes, but stated that the part in question was better suited for industrial purposes. He was opposed to civic ownership. Dr. G. G. Melvin compared conditions in various quarters of the city, condemning the rear tenement and the barren back yard, where grass should be grown to promote good health. Mr. W. I. Fenton stated that the best way to secure accommodation from the workingman was for the business man and professional man to build their own homes and give the others a chance to occupy the flats. It would take the

average workman about twenty years to pay for a \$1,200 house, and not many workmen wished to dispose of their earnings in that way. Mr. F. Hyatt said that cities in Great Britain had undertaken to solve the housing problem, and that St. John ought to do the same. Mr. James E. White said that intemperance was the main cause of the housing evil in St. John. A vote of thanks was tendered the speakers and the meeting adjourned. The attendance was fairly large.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau, established by the Quebec Government, during February, March and April:—

No. of positions offered—	Male.	Female.	Total.
February....	326	26	352
March.....	523	34	557
April.....	779	50	829

No. of applicants for situations—	Male.	Female.	Total.
February....	414	29	443
March.....	464	31	495
April.....	514	36	550

No. per cent. of persons placed—	Male.	Female.	Total.
February....	80	80	80
March.....	80	80	80
April.....	80	80	80

The number of trade unionists among the applicants for employment during the three months was sixty-nine.

Child Labour.

In the Ontario Legislative Assembly on April 4th, Mr. Marshall asked the following question:

1. Has the Government considered the following paragraph appearing in the Report of Committee

on Child Labour, 1907: "The Factories Act permits the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to specify occupations dangerous to children. This authority has never been exercised. The factory inspectors have placed in our hands a list of these occupations upon which they desire that action should be taken. Dangerous occupations may be divided into two classes, those dangerous to life and limb, and those involving processes dangerous to health. Statistics show that boys in factories have a probability of accident twice that of the adult, and this is borne out by the factory inspector's records. In connection with high speed automatic machines, including metal stamping and wood working machines, accidents to boys, such as the loss of fingers and thumbs, are very frequent. Other occupations coming within this category include the manufacture of explosives, work in mines, etc." 2. What industries are referred to by the factory inspectors as being dangerous?

And the Minister of Public Works replied as follows:

1. The Government has from time to time considered all information at its disposal relating to child labour, including the report of the Committee mentioned. 2. The answer to this question will be found in the paragraph quoted in No. 1.

Commission to Investigate the Cost of Coal in British Columbia.

It is reported that a Royal Commission has been appointed under the provisions of the Public Inquiries Act to inquire into matters connected with the coal mining industry in British Columbia. The inquiry, it is understood, will deal with the following points:

- The cost of production;
- The cost of transportation;
- The cost to dealers outside the Province;
- The profits made by persons or corporations controlling or owning coal mines in the Province;
- The profits made by dealers in coal;

The alleged shortage of coal for consumption within the Province, and, if such shortage be found to exist or to have existed within the past five years, the cause or causes thereof, and whether and to what extent such shortage is due to the shipment out of the Province of coal mined in the Province; and generally to inquire into all matters relating to or affecting the price of coal in the Province.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were active especially during the latter part of the month, when the fine weather permitted a large amount of outside work to be done. The drift ice, which was not very heavy his year, left the coast about the middle of the month. This enabled the coal companies to begin shipping, and cargoes of coal were sent up the St. Lawrence three weeks earlier than last year. Preparations were made by the fishermen, who were able to begin their work much earlier than in 1912. The steel and coal trades continued active and large outputs were obtained. The Sydney steel works had a very busy month. All departments operated continuously. A record output of coke was obtained in March but April was a little better. The pig-iron and open-hearth outputs were large and the mills gave fairly good results. The news bar and rod mill did good work and ran steadily during the month. Two cargoes of nails and a cargo of rails were sent to the head Lakes on April 20. The lime-stone boats also started early.

The Nova Scotia steel works had a good month in the way of outputs. A new open hearth furnace is being built, which will add largely to their output.

The coal trade was brisk and was largely stimulated by the early opening of navigation. With outputs in excess of this time last year to the amount of 160,000 tons, and shipments in excess of April of last year to the amount of 80,000 tons, this trade has a good start, which should help it throughout the whole year.

The Dominion Coal Company have 450,000 tons of coal in the heaps. This is the largest amount ever stored in this Province.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, besides building a large wash-plant, are putting down a shaft close to what is known as the old Jubilee Pit. In addition to this, they have been able to enter into a satisfactory arrangement with the Dominion Coal Company, which enables them to greatly extend the workings of No. 1 colliery.

The Broughton Company installed a large pump and are rapidly taking the water from Broughton Mine. This mine will probably be a producer before the summer season is over.

The building trades were quiet in the early part of the month but towards the latter end, there was a little more activity. Sydney will not have so many large business blocks this year but a large number of dwelling houses will be erected. At the collieries, there will also be a number of workmen's houses erected.

The Dominion Coal and Nova Scotia Steel Companies assembled their fleets about the middle of the month and were able to begin the shipment of coal and of steel products. Transportation by rail continues fairly heavy. The wholesale and retail trades did a fair business.

Oil and bacon were slightly increased in price, while eggs and cod showed a decrease.

The fine weather in the latter part of the month enabled the farmers to get their fencing done. A few of them took advantage of it to begin ploughing. Appearances point towards an early planting season.

Very good catches of herring have been obtained by some of the coast fishermen. The lobster factories were put in readiness to handle the lobster catch, which will begin on May 1. Last season, it was well on in the month of May before traps and nets could be placed, owing to drift ice and stormy weather. Fishermen every where are busy overhauling their nets and fishing gear.

Westville.

The demand for labour during April was greater than at any time in the past, and is likely to continue during the summer months on account of the great development which is taking place in this district.

The fine winter and early spring have enabled most encouraging progress to be made on the erection of the big steel underframe car plant of the Eastern Car Company. The construction of the power house has been finished with the installation of boiler and power equipment so nearly completed that power will be available in a short time.

All necessary equipment which has not already reached the plant is now either on the way or will be shipped within the next thirty days.

Erection work has been so rapidly carried on that the Company expect to have steel underframe cars ready for delivery in July of this year. They have a contract from the Grand Trunk Railway Company for two thousand cars, the cost of which is in the vicinity of \$2,000,000, this means that at least one thousand men will be required in a very short time.

The recently announced decision of the Government to continue improvements on the East River and build a dam and system of locks at a cost of \$490,000, will enable large ocean going steamers to discharge at the doors of the Company's shops such materials as may be imported by water.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is rushed with orders and is in a better position financially than at any time in its previous history. Their output for March was: Coal mined 64,000 tons, ore mined 52,625 tons, pig iron made 7,200 tons and steel ingots made 7,300 tons.

The early spring will enable farmers to commence seeding in a few days. The grass has a good start and vegetation is a month in advance of last spring.

Halifax.

The usual spring activity was in evidence in all branches of industry, and labour generally was well employed. Work in the building trades was somewhat retarded, owing to the failure of the Carpenters' Union and the Master-builders to arrive at an agreement on the wage question. The carpenters asked for an increase of eight cents per hour, to become effective April 1. The builders refused to grant the increase and work ceased on the above date. Several conferences were held by representatives of the parties involved but no settlement was reached.

Conditions along the waterfront were very brisk. Arrivals from day to day with their quota of new settlers, and good cargoes, caused active conditions for longshoremen, freight handlers, and men employed in the Immigration Department.

Work on the towers and other docking facilities of the Dominion Coal Company, are being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Good progress is also in evidence in the construction of the new Government pier at Deepwater, a great number of men being employed on this work; and also at the Construction Company's plant at Eastern Passage, where the concrete piles are made.

Work was suspended for a few days on the new Halifax Ferry terminal, pending the approval of the Public Works Department. After the Government engineers had taken measurements, etc., work was resumed, and good progress is now being made.

The City Council have accepted the tender of the Standard Construction Company for the erection of a new reservoir with a roof, at a cost of \$55,107.

At a recent meeting of the City Council it was decided to borrow \$100,000, to be used for street improvement during the coming summer. In addition to this amount, a large sum will be expended on sewer construction and water extensions.

Amherst.

The general condition of the labour market was fair. Building operations were confined to building and digging cellars and work on the interiors of houses and other buildings.

The Maritime Horse Show which was held on April 9, 10 and 11 drew large crowds from outside points to Amherst and wholesale and retail dealers report business good. The business of the Amherst Customs Department increased one hundred per cent. for the first three months of 1913 over the three months of the previous year.

Throughout the County of Cumberland farmers were getting good prices for all of their produce. Considerable hay was exported from the locality, the price ranging from \$16 to \$18 per ton. Farm work was engaged very extensively though the warm weather dried the lands considerably, and with favourable weather conditions the farmers should be planting their crops within a very short time.

Lobster fishing opened on April 20, and the fishermen and packers on the Northumberland Straits will be very busy until the closing of the season, in July. A new patrol boat has been placed in these waters and it is believed that it will prevent the illegal fishing which has been carried on so extensively in past years.

The Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company have closed their mine at Chignecto owing to the high cost of operating. They contemplate opening a new slope on the area that is known as St. George mine.

A new industry has been secured for Oxford Junction. An Amherst Syndicate have purchased certain clay lands on the banks of the river Philip and intend to erect a brick and tile plant at an early date.

The reopening of the Wallace stone quarries marks another forward movement in the district. Tenders are now being asked for the erection of the plant of The Amherst Pianos Limited a recently formed corporation.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

Conditions in the labour market were somewhat brighter than during the corresponding month of last year. Labour of all kinds was well employed and all trades were busy. Farm labourers were scarce and the demand was good. The city is to receive a new impetus to its industrial life by the opening up of a new industry—a branch of the Nova Scotia Colonial Corporation Company Limited. The Company are manufacturers of rolled oats and it is reported they will begin operations by milling 300,000 bushels of oats. Every inducement will be accorded the Company by the city government to encourage the same. A large number of workmen have been employed around the water front on government and local crafts for some time and they are still active.

The report of the local agricultural department for 1912 is a good one. A feature of it is the estimate of product and value of the cereal crops raised as follows:—

	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	550,000	\$ 600,000.00
Oats	7,000,000	3,000,000.00
Mixed Grains	700,000	280,000.00
Barley	150,000	100,000.00
Buckwheat	100,000	50,000.00
Peas	7,000	8,000.00
Beans	3,000	6,000.00
Potatoes	6,000,000	1,250,000.00
Roots	8,000,000	550,000.00
Hay	300,000 tons	3,600,000.00
		Total \$9,444,000.00

Fishing and farming were in full progress and the local market is already provided with fresh fish. Developments in the fox farming industry continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK.**Moncton.**

The conditions of the labour market as to volume and activity were about on a par with those of April, 1912, and may be classed as healthy and fairly active. The Record Foundry and Machine Company report especially active conditions

and have been obliged to reopen their second moulding shop which has been closed for some years. About thirty additional moulders will be required. The Abrams machine shop which was wrecked by a gas explosion in February has been rebuilt and is now in active operations with a full staff of machinists. The Paul Lea woodworking factory has also a rush of work which necessitated an increase of workers and night shifts. All other manufacturing plants report active conditions and sufficient orders in sight to guarantee a steady summer's work. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company which at present occupy a portion of the building of the Humphrey Unshrinkable Underwear Company contemplate the erection of a new factory. Civic Corporation work has commenced and promises to be quite extensive, as much sidewalk, sewerage, and water extension work is projected. The Moncton Tramways Gas and Electricity Company are already employing a large number of labourers in installation work. Negotiations are also in progress with a view to extending the gas mains from the Coverdale fields to the neighbouring towns of Sackville and Amherst. Wholesale and retail trade are both reported good. The daily service between Point du Chene and Summerside, P.E.I. began on April 8, the steamship "Empress" making the first trip of the season upon that date. The imports for the month of March show value \$103,425 and duty collected \$10,807 as compared with imports value \$63,273 and duty collected \$7,783 for March, 1912. Real estate continues active, a considerable number of sales being reported. Rents remain steady. The Paul Lea Woodworking Company Limited have granted their employees a Saturday half holiday with a full week's pay during the summer season. No other changes in rates of wages or hours of pay were noted.

Farmers had a fairly active month. In the earlier part, busy conditions prevailed in the sugar making localities and the season proved to be an excellent one, the output of maple products being exceptionally large. In the latter part of

the month the advent of an unusually long period of fine warm weather rendered seeding operations possible and farm work as a consequence is well advanced. Butter factories are in operation and cheese factories will commence work on May 1.

The development work which has been carried on in the shale fields of Albert since July last employing a large force of drillers and labourers has been discontinued for the time being.

Newcastle.

Labour conditions during the past month have been generally satisfactory, with few men out of work; the latter all belonged to the unskilled class. Towards the end of the month, the men began to return from the lumber camps. Most of these are now waiting for stream driving operations to begin; the others will return to their work in the mills as soon as the logs come down.

A new industry is about to be started here, the Canadian Gear Works, Ltd., which will manufacture wagon springs, gears and fittings. These articles are required by every wagon maker in Canada, and are at present made only in the United States. As every wagon maker in the country has to use them, and pay a duty of 35% on each importation, the whole of the Canadian market will be open to the new concern; and it is expected that a large business will soon be built up. The promoter is the owner of most of the patents under which the articles are now made in the United States, and he also owns the Canadian patents, so that the new company will have the monopoly in Canada. They have already acquired a site for their works, and will at once proceed to erect fitting shops and plant.

A carriage factory which has been in existence in the town for some years, was burned to the ground, with all its contents, a few weeks ago, and the owner shortly afterwards left for the West.

Agriculture is practically at a standstill in this locality during the winter

months. The farmers in this district do not as a rule winter any more stock than they are obliged. The price of farm produce, generally speaking, is high, and the supply does not meet the demand.

The cut of lumber this season is generally reported as being smaller than previous years, and the number of men employed in the lumber camps is not so large as usual. Mill owners are beginning to get their mills in readiness for the season's operations, which are expected to begin about the first week in May. The fact that the lumber leases on the Crown Lands of the Province have only four years more to run, and the uncertainty as to what would be the policy of the Government with regard to renewing them has had a very disquieting effect on the lumbermen, and delegations representing both the large and small operators waited on the Government while the Legislature was in session.

Not for some years has the outlook in the building trades been so good as at the present time. The building of the new Court House and County Offices, a \$35,000 stone structure, found steady employment for a large number of stone cutters during the latter part of last year, with a consequent demand for masons and carpenters. This building is not expected to be completed till August. Steps are being taken to commence work on several other new buildings, both stone and wood; and generally speaking the outlook in this line of labour is excellent.

The decision of the Provincial Government to construct a bridge across the river opposite Newcastle has given great satisfaction. This structure will be over half a mile in length, and will be built of stone foundations and steel superstructure. As the river is forty feet deep in places, and to find solid foundation it will be necessary to go many feet lower, it is anticipated it will be necessary to employ a large amount of labour; and as the contractors have promised to employ local labour as much

as possible, work should be available to a large number of men.

The French Fort stone quarry, which has not been operated for several years, is to be re-opened at once, and this will furnish another opening for labour.

The small wood working factories have been fully employed, but there is a good opportunity for a furniture factory here, with hardwood of all kinds growing all round and being cut down simply for firewood.

The New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company at Millertown is working full time, and turning out a large amount of the finished product. The pulp mill at Chatham has been idle for some two or three years, and several efforts have been made to dispose of it but without success. A laundry which formerly used to operate in Chatham, but has been closed for a couple or more years, has now started again, with new and up-to-date machinery. The two foundries and machine shops there are doing well and have plenty of orders on hand.

There is no demand for unskilled labour, there being a more than adequate supply always on hand.

St. John.

Business in the labour market continues to improve as the season advances, and all trades were well employed during April.

B. Mooney and Sons have been awarded the contract for the erection of the new building for the Bank of British North America, and work will be started at once. Other buildings in course of erection are the new infirmary, a building for the Knights of Columbus, and the new post office, the excavation for which is now proceeding rapidly. Work on the sugar refinery is progressing, and it is expected that the foundations will be ready in May. The breakwater at Courtenay Bay is being rushed, the work giving employment to a great number of men. The Street Railway Company are extending their line to Kane's Corner. The Suburban Railway Company are having surveys made for their

line to Spruce Lake, Rothesay, Loch Lomond and Millidgeville. All the lumber mills have commenced sawing, and a good summer's work is anticipated. The Oil Motor and Manufacturing Company is a new concern started for the manufacture of oil engines, and has secured the business of the Myers machine shop on Waterloo street. Building permits for March were valued at \$400,900, and for the three months ending March 31 at \$1,002,000, an increase of \$365,850 over the same month last year and of \$951,050 for the three months. The exports from St. John to the United States for the quarter ending March 31 were valued at \$551,381.31. In the March quarter of 1912 the total was \$426,834.74. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending April 24 were \$6,320,395, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,359,902, being \$39,507 less in 1913 than in 1912. The deposits for the month of March in the Dominion Savings Bank were \$58,254.26, and the withdrawals \$72,811.27. The deposits for the year were \$912,750.27, and the withdrawals \$1,020,140.10, and the balance to the credit of depositors on April 1, 1912, was \$5,745,288.54, while on April 1, 1913, it was \$5,795,665.75. The customs receipts for the month of March were \$1,760,639.45, and for the corresponding period last year \$1,465,381.05, an increase of \$295,218.40. The inland revenue receipts for the month of March were \$15,011.17, and for the corresponding period last year \$18,701.19, a decrease of \$3,690.02.

The freight traffic between St. John and Digby is increasing to such an extent that one boat cannot handle it, and the Dominion Atlantic Railway intends commencing the double daily service earlier than at first intended. April 10 saw the inauguration of the new Canadian Pacific Railway Austrian service to this port. The steamer brought 706 passengers, 101 second class and 605 steerage, who were mostly composed of Russians, Jews, and Poles.

Operations have been abandoned at

the McKenzie & Mann shale works at Dorchester for a time and a number of the resident engineers have left. It is reported that the shale which has been found, although of a good quality, is not in sufficient quantity to warrant the continuing of the work.

The Winterport Coal Company have been pushing underground developments at their mines near Minto all the winter, and now have room enough for a number of miners under the ground as well as machines to do the work. The company are planning to equip their mines with the Hardy patent coal cutting machines.

Fredericton.

The labour situation during April showed a market improvement over the preceding month, and there is now little unemployment. Unskilled labourers are finding various avenues for activity which were lacking during the winter months. Painters and paper hangers are now busily engaged with the usual spring rush. The lumber drives have taken a good many men, while the starting of lumber mills and work around the booms has created a large amount of work. There is a steady increase in railroad and steamboat transportation, freight shipments being very heavy for the time of year. Work on the St. John Valley Railway and the Gibson to Minto road is being pushed with vigour, and there is a large demand for outside labour in this line. The summer run is now on at the Hartt boot and shoe factory and the hands are fully employed. Wholesale and retail trades report a good month.

The farmers have begun their spring work, and favoured by splendid weather hope to have their crops in much earlier than usual. The lumbermen are complaining of lack of water in the streams and fear that many drives will be hung. Heavy rains are required to relieve the situation.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month has been a good one, weather fine and outside work commencing. Operations were begun on the new grain elevator as well as on the new immigration shed and the new wing to the Quebec post office. The Harbour Commission have also commenced some extensive works, the main objective being harbour improvements. The demolition of the old Dorchester bridge, and work upon the landing piers or abutments for the new bridge to replace it have also commenced. Labour circles have been quiet, a difficulty in the shoe trade being referred to the Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Although there has not been as yet any arrivals of cargoes of anthracite coal, nevertheless the price would seem to be already fixed and it will mean an advance of twenty-five cents per ton more than last year.

Farmers have been busy with the sugar harvest which has been a good one, exceeding last year's by over a hundred per cent. In the latter part of the month work was commenced in the fields the exceptionally fine weather giving the season a two weeks' advance over the ordinary one. In the lumbering industry the drive seemed to be scarce, still prices good conditions, there were no exceptionally high waters to break away booms as was the case last year and whilst men for the drive seemed to be scarce still prices for this class of labour were not increased.

Sherbrooke.

Labour was well employed during April, and the weather conditions were such that outside work was carried on with but slight interruption. All the machine shops were running to full capacity and incoming machinists were given ready employment. The Jenckes Machine Company are taking on extra men to carry on the work in their new extensions, and more will be added later.

The Rand Drill Company are also very busy, and adding to their pay roll. The Sherbrooke iron works, The Canadian Brakeshoe Company, and the E. & T. Fairbanks are all very busy. Building operations have commenced. There is quite a lot of work on hand and the prospects for more are very bright, as several new industries will locate here during the course of the summer. All other manufacturing industries are running to capacity and will be for some time to come as the orders ahead are large.

The city of Sherbrooke will spend a large sum of money this coming summer on streets which will give employment to a large number of men.

Traffic on the railways passing through Sherbrooke has been heavy. This is particularly so on the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway, as both have been carrying much freight and passengers from the winter ports of call.

The retail trade for a portion of the month was somewhat dull. This was brought about by the bad condition of the roads and the high water. This state of affairs, however, has passed and trade now is coming back to the normal. The wholesale trade was good towards the end of the month as a result of the last mentioned state of affairs.

The only case of unrest of labour was that reported from Black Lake in the Central Quebec district. The men went out for an increase of twenty-five cents per day. They made no demand until they quit work and the strike was short lived as the majority of the men returned the second day, and the others followed later.

The city of Sherbrooke is getting down to the basis of Commission government. Commissioners have been appointed for the Electric Light and Road Departments, and the council has engaged a firm of accountants to introduce a new system of office work.

The Connecticut Mills By-law has been unanimously passed by the council, and will soon be submitted to the people. The matter was brought up at a special

meeting, the by-law having been constituted from the agreement signed by the Company.

The by-law provides that the city will purchase a site from the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company at \$14,000 and deed it over to the Connecticut Mills Company when they have spent \$175,000 in buildings and machinery. The plant will be exempted from taxation for ten years.

At this same meeting the building by-law, which was introduced by Alderman Jenckes sometime ago, was again brought up. After a brief discussion it was unanimously passed.

One of the most important features of the measure is the appointment of a building inspector.

The Sherbrooke Board of Trade are now negotiating with several concerns which would like to locate here.

The Eastern Townships Board of Trade will place plans before the government with the view of repatriating many of the Canadians who are settled in the New England States. The move is done to offset a campaign that is about to be inaugurated by the New England manufacturers to come into this Pro-industrial centres there. The object is vince and induce families to locate in the to secure one family in four to leave the Province. The Eastern Townships Associated Boards has an agent now making a tour of the New England States with the view of getting manufacturers to establish here.

With the open weather during April farmers were enabled to do quite a lot of work. The maple sugar season, which is a side line with many, turned out better than was at first anticipated. The returns this year will be fully up to the average. Large quantities of sugar and syrup are being shipped to the west. The County Council of Richmond County, are agitating to have an agricultural bureau established in the country. This is with the object of having an expert appointed who could instruct the farmer in the best methods to be followed.

The "drives" of the various lumbering concerns were started as soon as the ice went out, and many men are employed in this work. The cut is about up to the average of former years.

All branches of manufacture are running full time, and in the woollen mills more help could be taken on.

The mines in this section are fully employed, and the demand for men is greater than the supply.

The railway companies have augmented their section gangs so that the work of repairing the tracks can be done expeditiously.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market during April in Three Rivers and district was excellent, the exceptionally fine weather causing great activity in the building trades.

"La Compagnie des Tramways des Trois-Rivieres" have decided to rush the construction of the road through the streets in this city, and they have given the contracts for the ties and the steel, their engineers being busy completing the survey of the streets where they intend to lay the tracks.

The harbour was very active during the last part of the month. A steamer with a cargo of over 5,000 tons of coal has been already unloaded, besides several barges loaded with brick or lumber.

The Three-Rivers boat plying between here and Montreal has made a few round trips loaded to capacity each time. The railway companies have also been active. Best of understanding prevailed between employers and employees.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Labour conditions were good. There was enough employment for all workers.

The numerous fleet of the Government, of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, and of the Sincennes-McNaughton Line Company, together with many other small com-

panies, have been getting ready for the navigation season, and the work from that source has been plenty and remunerative. In that respect the month compares most favourably with any one of the previous years.

As a consequence the commercial activity has been all what one could desire.

The cost of living has been about the same as in the previous month.

The various industries in Sorel and the District of Richelieu have been doing very well, all of them looking prosperous and having as much work as they could perform.

Lumbering has been satisfactory and some manufactories have been increasing the number of their employees in a marked manner.

A large brickyard is being established in Vercheres County, which will give work to hundreds of men. There are just now about two hundred men working there, most of them being carpenters, with wages ranging from two to three dollars per day. That will be quite a source of revenue, benefitting a great many families of labourers.

Farm work was rather quiet at the beginning of the month, but very active in the latter part.

Unskilled labour has been in great demand in every branch of industry.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was better than ever in St. Hyacinthe. There was twice as much employment during April as during the corresponding month last year. In the building trades much activity prevailed and a busy season is anticipated, among the proposed work being the building of Morrison bridge and repairing Barsalou bridge at a cost of at least \$45,000, and the building of a \$25,000 theatre. The corporation will also employ many men on paving and permanent sidewalks throughout the summer and early fall. Many private individuals and firms will also erect large buildings, so that there will be many avenues of em-

ployment, and labour is likely to be scarce. Many new families are coming and the housing problem is becoming serious.

The various industrial establishments were busy, several of them being short of hands. The Penman Manufacturing Company will have considerable work done on its dam during the summer and will probably build a new power house, employing about forty men for several months. The Duhamel Manufacturing Company is negotiating the purchase of five large lots adjoining its present plant, the capacity of which will be doubled. A by-law granting a bonus and exemption from taxes to a rag-picking company was voted by the council and will be submitted to the ratepayers. A large boot and shoe company of Montreal is asking for a bonus. The company would agree to pay \$80,000 in wages for the first year, employing between 150 and 200 hands.

The condition of agriculture during the month was excellent. Farmers were busy getting ready for the seeding operations. Farm labour was well employed and a demand for good men was already being felt. All farm products sold well. Maple syrup sold for 80 cents to \$1.25 per gallon, and sugar 12-15c per pound.

The cost of living has not changed materially since last month. Prices continue high, as well as rents. Wholesale business was active in the city and district, and retail fairly active. Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the outdoor trades during April was good. The iron industry had a good month. Sash and door factories were very busy. The various industries worked well this spring, most of them increasing the number of their employees.

Customs receipts at St. John's for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, amounted to \$302,003.37, while the year before they were \$223,490.83, making an increase of \$78,512.54 for the year just ended.

Banks reported a satisfactory month. Business, wholesale and retail, was very good. There was no trouble in the labour market. The hay trade has been rather quiet for some time in the district. Farmers who still have any hay for sale hold it back in the hope of getting higher prices. Fishing was very good. Manufacturing was generally active.

The North American Jewellery Company of this town has started manufacturing bracelets, buttons and watch chains. This company pays high wages and expects to increase the number of its employees in the near future.

Extensive repairs are being made at the St. John's Military School, and the work at the St. John's Fairgrounds represents an expenditure of many thousand dollars, as the buildings destroyed by fire last year are to be rebuilt. The lighthouse marking the entrance to St. John's harbour has been repaired in view of the opening of navigation.

All the trades were well employed, and unskilled labour was in great demand.

Montreal.

With the notable exception of the building trades, the industrial situation was satisfactory in the city and district of Montreal during April. Manufacturing in general was steady; electrical workers and linemen were exceptionally busy; iron workers and car builders were well employed at the big establishments; and printers, garment workers, boot and shoe makers, and sign makers were all reported as busy. The pulp workers in the territory around Montreal were all doing well. Unskilled workers in the city were not in such great demand as had been expected a short time before, though they were wanted in

large numbers for railway construction and other enterprises in other parts of Canada.

In the city proper building was very backward, due partly to unfavourable weather, partly to the difficulty of transporting materials, and very considerably to the stringency in the money market. As a consequence, the men of the building trades, at the end of April, were not nearly so busy as both contractors and workers had expected. While the value of buildings to be erected this summer is likely according to present indications to be greater than was the case last year, the actual amount of building, will show a decrease. Several large buildings, the construction of which was to have been commenced shortly, have been temporarily abandoned. According to the secretary of the Builders Exchange, the increased cost of construction, an increase of about ten per cent. over last year, will have much to do with decreasing the amount of building. The original estimate of the value of buildings likely to be erected was \$40,000,000. This is still a reasonable forecast, but the amount of buildings will, as stated, be less. In the suburbs where the buildings are mainly residential, the builders are using their own savings to pay for the work, and a large amount of building is under way or expected. Among the buildings going forward are the Montreal High School (Protestant) University street, five storeys, \$1,760,000, which will be one of the finest educational structures in America; new post office on St. Catherine street west to cost about \$750,000 or \$800,000 (\$500,000 already appropriated); Drummond building, St. Catherine street, ten storeys, \$600,000; Dandurand building, ten storeys, St. Catharine street, ten storeys, \$500,000; Southern Press building, Bleury street, ten storeys; six-storey office building for Rabinovitch and Fineberg, St. Lawrence street, \$100,000; ice house at Mile End for Canada Ice Company, \$150,000; three buildings for Mr. J. H. Maher to cost \$1,000,000, ten storey office building, Craig street, and an apartment

ing, Victoria street; ten storey office house, Cote des Neiges road; garage for Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, Ann street, \$40,000; storage elevator for Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Company, Cote St. Paul, are going on at Point St. Charles, the \$20,000. Important building operations south west manufacturing and railway section of Montreal, including a huge new factory for the Imperial Wire and Cable Company, to cost over \$1,000,000; new building for the Consumers Cordage Company, \$190,000; extension to factory of Smart Bay Company; new storehouse for Canadian Glass Company; extensive new freight sheds for the Grand Trunk Railway; and many dwellings and stores.

By the end of April several ocean going vessels had arrived in Montreal harbour; the canal traffic had been resumed, and thousands of men were in readiness to take part in a busy season of navigation. An extensive programme of work for the season is announced by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, involving an expenditure of \$2,000,000. The swift St. Mary's current, a constant menace to navigators, is to be diverted and its force diminished by dredging which will be effected at the guard pier, also to the south of St. Helen's Island, and by the removal of Moffat's Island. This work was begun last season, and this summer it will be pursued with energy. With the debris taken from Moffat's Island an embankment is being built, along the water front at St. Lambert, and, upon this the Harbour Commissioners' line of railway will be extended, thus developing the South shore as a shipping place, something entirely new. The King Edward and Jacques Cartier piers will this season be extended, a further distance of 250 feet, so that large liners moored alongside them will not project beyond the edge of the piers, to their own danger and that of other shipping in the river. The extension to Victoria pier, and the addition to grain elevator No. 1, giving it a further capacity of 1,500,000 bushels are proceeding rapidly, and with a minimum of incon-

venience to traffic on the wharves. When completed the elevator will carry 2,500,000 bushels.

The first two miles of the "heading" or preliminary boring of the Canadian Northern tunnel under Mount Royal have been completed, this being nearly two-thirds of the entire distance to be tunnelled. The work of enlarging the heading to the finished tunnel is also being pushed ahead. Plans are being prepared for the Montreal terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway, and excavation work for the station buildings to be located on Dorchester street will be begun shortly. While a handsome building will be erected the main station will be underground, and for this the entire two blocks from Cathcart to Lagauchetiere streets will be excavated. It is planned to make the station one of the finest in America.

Work was advanced with a large force of men engaged, on the new Windsor station and general offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the station will be completed shortly, and will be one of the largest buildings of its kind in America. A great number of men were also engaged at work, and will be for some time yet, in the reconstruction and extension of the Place Viger station and Hotel of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The reconstruction of the great Canadian Pacific Railway bridge over the St. Lawrence at Lachine will be completed during the summer. The remaining two old spans have to be replaced by two of a more modern type.

The City of Montreal is about to start work on the final widening of the city aqueduct from Point St. Charles to Lachine, a distance of about six miles. The cost of the work is estimated at a little over \$2,000,000. A great number of men will start almost immediately on the work of excavation for the conduits which are to bury all the overhead wires on St. Catherine street between Atwater and Papineau avenues.

The sum of \$1,000,000 will be spent upon extensive alterations and improvements to the Windsor hotel when present plans are carried out.

Work will be advanced this season on the Quebec to Montreal highway of the Quebec Government, and also on remaining portion of the King Edward VII. Boulevard between Montreal and Rouse's Point, N.Y.

At the end of the month manufacturers stated that these are indications of a labour shortage, in both skilled and unskilled men.

Montreal bank clearings for the month of April just finished show an increase of \$15,291,782 over that of the corresponding month of 1912. The figures are for April, 1913, \$238,081,963, and for April, 1912, \$222,790,181.

The customs returns for the month also show a big increase over last year's figures. For April, 1913, the figures are \$2,113,085.22, and for April, 1912, \$1,796,099.48; an increase for the present month of \$316,985.74.

Maisonneuve. — Building operations have resumed briskly in Maisonneuve, and a very busy season is assured. The big manufacturing establishments are all busy. The Montreal Harbour Commissioners will erect two big new freight sheds on the water front this summer, and a vast amount of work will be done around the new dry dock. Indications point to an exceptionally busy summer.

Lachine and Rockfield. — All the big structural iron and industrial plants at Lachine and Rockfield were busy during April. A large amount of building is announced for Lachine this summer, and the City Council will spend \$256,000 in permanent improvements, including concrete sidewalks, macadamizing of roads, extension of water works, drainage and electric lighting.

Verdun. — A year of unprecedented building activity is expected at Verdun. With the prospect of having a population of 30,000 within the next twelve months, there is a great increase in the erection of new homes of every description, and hundreds of new buildings have been finished during the winter. A new Roman Catholic Church is under construction to cost \$250,000, an academy for boys will be built by the Catho-

lic School Commissioners to cost \$72,500. Much work will be done in the way of permanent improvements in the town, sewers, pavements and dykes.

Outremont. — A very busy building season has commenced in Outremont, 000. In addition to this Strathcona school will be enlarged at a cost of \$75,000. Two hundred and fifty men are at permits in five months totalling \$163,000 work grading roads and laying macadam.

Point aux Trembles. — The Montreal Harbour Commissioners will construct a wharf 500 feet long for accommodation of a huge cement concern and other industrial establishments which are locating in this locality, twelve miles below the harbour proper.

Sault au Recollet. — The town is starting work on the construction of a first-class concrete speedway to cost \$60,000.

Hull.

As April was an exceptionally fine month, building operations started earlier and the demand for men was better than at the same time last year.

Men for the log drive are very scarce, and in spite of an offer of high wages people are obliged to go to places along the lower St. Lawrence to secure men. Wages increased in proportion to the demand.

Sawmills are now in operation and all men available for that work find employment. The prospects are that the season will be exceptionally active, and everything points out to an increase of wages in the various industries. Business in general seems to be more active than at the same time last year. The report from the banks is satisfactory and collections fairly easy. The cost of living is still very high. There has been a decrease in butter, eggs and potatoes. Beef also has a downward tendency.

The Corporation of Point Gatineau had several hundred tons of stone quarried and brought on the spot, so as to continue immediately macadamizing its

roads, and a sum of fifteen thousand dollars will be spent for that purpose.

Customs receipts for March showed an increase of over four thousand dollars over the corresponding month of last year. The receipts for March, 1913, were \$8,834.14. For March, 1912, they were \$4,781.00.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The demand for labour of all kinds remained good in April, and with the coming of mild weather the building trades were particularly active. There are evidences that this year's building season will be one of record-breaking activity. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a great number of structures, mostly office buildings, many of which have been begun. The following is a list of those to be erected: Bryson Realty Co., on Queen street, \$100,000; Chalmers church, O'Connor street, \$130,000; Evening Journal building, Queen street, \$125,000; Public School, Rosemount avenue, \$115,000; Lowe-Martin printing plant, Nepean street, \$40,000; new wing at Ottawa College, \$150,000; new Methodist church, \$150,000; new Public School building, \$97,000; besides which there are a new office building on Bank street to be ten storeys high, and the new Government buildings to cost more than \$2,500,000.

The commencement of work on a majority of these new buildings this month gave an impetus to the industrial progress of the city, which promises to increase as the year goes on.

Preliminary negotiations looking to the annual arrangements of conditions of labour on May 1 were carried on by a number of the trades. The Ottawa Association of Sanitary and Heating Engineers and Local Union No. 71, United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, signed an agreement by which the men, to the number of about two hundred, obtain an increase of wages and the eight-hour day the

year round. The agreement signed was a wide one, covering matters of importance to the trade. The local organized plasterers also have an agreement ready calling for the eight-hour day and an increase in wages, from 45 to 50 cents per hour. They work nine hours at present.

The carpenters' agreement calling for an increase of wages to 42½ cents per hour goes into effect on May 1, and on the same date a new agreement affecting the stationary engineers goes into effect. The fair wage schedule for work at the Experimental Farm by stone masons comes into force on May 1.

The feature of the cost of living situation was a slight decrease in the price of meat, butter and eggs. An unusual source of expense in the city arose from the inability of the people to secure good drinking water from the taps. The trade in pure water provided profitable business for several companies.

The month was an active one on the farms in the vicinity. Ploughing was carried on extensively and other preliminary work. The markets this month have been exceptionally good, the offering of hay being particularly large. Good farm labour continues to be a scarcity. Announcement was made of the programme for another potato growing contest for boys on the farms of Carleton and Russell counties. This contest was very popular and produced excellent results last year. The Ottawa Horticultural Society announced an ambitious programme for this year.

Work in the various sawmills of the district in preparation for the sawing season went on actively. Most of the mills in this district have increased their capacity for the production of lumber.

Railroad construction work assumed its normal summer proportions in the district on the Canadian Northern Railway new lines. The usual increased spring activity was noted in manufacturing.

The question of establishing a co-operative grocery and provision store in Ottawa is receiving the attention of local organized workmen.

All members of the building trades were actively employed this month, stone cutters and builders' labourers being particularly busy.

Of the metal and engineering trades, machinists, steam engineers and electrical workers were best employed. Bicycle workers were particularly busy, and boilermakers and blacksmiths were active.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades, the carriage and wagon makers, car builders, upholsterers and wood carvers were most in demand.

All the printing and allied trades experienced the same activity as in March. A brisk spring trade brought much work to the clothing trades, except the furriers. Leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were actively employed. The local workers in the food preparation industry were busy, except the tobacco workers.

A strong tourist traffic in the city, with the exceptional activity of business representatives at this time of the year, gave employment to the hotel and restaurant employees, while the theatrical season continued active right through the month. Transportation workers had no slackening of the previous month's activity.

Unskilled labour still was in demand.

Brockville.

The closing of April found labour well employed, and all classes were busy. Conditions compare favourably with those of the preceding month and also with 1912.

The breakwater improvement is making good progress and is nearing completion. The motor boat and motor car trade is unusually brisk, while all the leading manufacturing establishments are active and running full time. The St. Lawrence Engine Company made a shipment of four motor boats and a carload of engines to Edmonton.

Active operations on the Canadian Northern Railway construction are in progress. An addition is being added to the Whyte Packing Company to cost

\$3,500.00. A new theatre is to be built on the old Stratheona hotel corner to accommodate over 1,000 people.

Railway traffic is unusually brisk on account of the great amount of British immigrants passing through the Province for the prairie Provinces.

The rate of taxation for 1913 is to be twenty-eight mills on the dollar, and the Council have decided to pave Perth street from King to the Grand Trunk Railway station. The proposition of the Jas. Smart Mfg. Company to the moulders was settled by the moulders accepting the compromised increase offered. A dispute among cigarmakers was caused by a demand of \$1.00 per 1,000 increase, which was granted in one shop; in the other six men were locked out. There were sixteen building permits issued during the month with a grand total of \$15,725.00, and prospects are good for an active season in the building line. The price of eggs is the only noticeable change in the cost of living. They are plentiful at 18c to 20c per doz.

The Brockville Co-operative Society will open a store in East King street about May 15 for the sale of a full line of groceries. They have a paid up capital of about \$2,000.00 and 150 shareholders.

Agriculture was unusually active on account of the spring weather. The farmers were busy with seeding and other spring farming. All cheese factories are running full time with a fair supply of milk. Fishing was quiet. Fifteen million whitefish were put into the St. Lawrence between Brockville and Alexander bay.

Lumbering and mining were quiet. Manufactories were running full time with plenty of orders and some found it necessary to run overtime. Railway construction continued active on the Canadian Northern Railway north of Brockville and the Company are putting a large bridge at Chaffey's locks. The water front improvement in connection with the breakwater improvements made good progress, and is nearing completion.

Prescott.—The marine department of the Dominion Government has purchased the building of the old starch factory in Prescott to extend the marine works. The real estate boom is still on, and Prescott is opening lots in Prescott Park which are being sold readily.

Smith's Falls.—A movement is on foot in Smith's Falls to organize a co-operative store among the railway men of the town with a \$15,000.00 capital which is meeting with popular favour and bids fair for success.

Kingston.

Labour conditions were good both for inside and outside work. Factories, mills, etc., have all been working full time and work in the building line has been rapidly advanced. Operations have been renewed on the unfinished buildings of last year of which the new addition to the General Hospital and the dormitories at the Railway Men's Club are the most important. Work has been begun on the model gun shed at the Railway Men's Club and also on the new Baptist Church and a number of dwelling houses are being erected. The Canadian Locomotive Company are constructing an office building on the east side of Ontario street. The building will have four storeys with a basement. The building permits for March were \$80,980 as compared with \$19,142 for the same month of last year collections at the inland revenue for the month of March totalled \$8,581.29. The value of declared exports for the quarter ending March 31 totalled \$138,671.02 an increase of \$4,262.30 over the same period of last year. The customs revenue for March were \$27,776.43 an increase over the same month of last year of \$4,569.68. The receipts for the fiscal year were \$389,173.46 an increase over the past year of \$118,957.68. For the fiscal year 1911-12 the revenue for the sale of postage stamps at the local post office were \$93,000 and for 1912-13 it increased to slightly over \$100,000. The first grain boat of the season arrived here on April

24, which is two weeks ahead of last year.

The regular course of instruction for cheese and butter makers at the Eastern Dairy School has just been brought to a close. It has been one of the most successful in the history of the school. The total attendance including the short course held in December was sixty-eight which is far in excess of last year.

The past week has been very favourable to the farmers of the district and considerable seeding has been done. Meadows are looking well. Fall grain, of which there is a large acreage, is in good condition.

All the cheese factories are actively running and the supply of milk is well up to last year both in quantity and quality.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour was good, and the prospects are that this season will be an exceptionally busy one. A number of permits for residences and other buildings were issued. A new public school, plans for which have been prepared, will be erected here this year at a cost of about \$50,000. Commercially there is much activity.

Work upon the city streets was held up for a few days by a strike of teamsters which occurred on April 10. They were getting \$3.50 per day and struck for \$4 per day. The Council raised the scale to \$4, but would not take the striking teamsters back. On account of the teamsters striking, some employees were thrown out of work for the time being.

The Marsh & Henthorne Foundry Company have moved into their new premises in the eastern part of the city. The buildings are commodious and up-to-date in every respect. This firm is very busy as are the other industries, such as the steel plant, lock works and the brass foundry.

There is considerable activity in mining in the northern part of the County of Hastings, and the prospects are that it will be a busy season.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have a large force of men at work east and west of the city preparing the roadbed for their line through this section of the country.

Peterborough.*

General activity prevailed in all branches of industry; building operations promise to be the greatest in the history of the city. Building permits have been issued to the De Laval Dairy Supply Company for the construction of three new factory buildings at a total cost of \$45,000. Two of the buildings will be 208 x 112 feet each, while the third will be 160 x 50 ft. One of the buildings will be completed by the first of June, the others before the fall. The Canadian General Electric Company are asking for tenders for additions to their plant. They are for two large buildings. They have also acquired the properties and assets of the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company of Canada, as well as an agreement with the United States Company, which gives them the right to manufacture and sell in Canada the types of apparatus for which the Allis-Chalmers Company have a reputation, such as Corliss engines, water wheels, sawmill machinery, etc. A by-law granting a free site and exemption from taxes for ten years was carried by a large majority to establish a branch of the Vermont Marble Company. They will start building by the first of May. The Henry Hope Company are also asking for tenders for new factory buildings, and expect to commence on the first of May. The main difficulty anticipated by contractors is a scarcity of

building material. Real estate in Peterborough is more active than for years past; big deals are going through every day.

It is estimated that nearly one-half of the spring seeding in this district has been completed. The season is about three weeks in advance of last year, and provided no serious break occurs good results should be obtained. Farmers in this vicinity are finding it a poor year for sap, the scarcity making the price much higher this year than usual. The cause given for the poor crop of sap is the small quantity of snow which fell last winter. With the rush of spring work on their hands, the farmers have some difficulty in securing help.

The sawmills have commenced work, and expect a busy season. The Peterborough Lumber Company have 9,000,000 feet of logs cut. Lumber companies as a general rule have not had a very successful season, and there will be a shortage of lumber in some prices.

Local industries have been very busy and some are working overtime.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is constructing a freight yard on land along the river front recently purchased from the city. They will also erect a freight shed over one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide at a cost of \$15,625.

Lindsay.—The John Carew Lumber Company's sawmill has opened with about 150 men. A factory to manufacture office fittings and small hardware was opened this month and is employing fifteen hands. Building operations are very brisk. There is also a good demand for labourers.

Lakefield. — The Lakefield Cement Company have commenced operations again, having been shut down for some time.

Orillia.

This is the slack season in the carriage, automobile and implement factories, and a number of men have been laid off. On the other hand the wood working factories were very busy, and have been add-

*In the report from this locality appearing in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette* it was stated that the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company's plant commenced operations at Lindsay with about fifty men employed. This statement was erroneous, as the plant of the Company in question is located at Newmarket, Ont., where about 450 hands are employed, and the Company has no connection with any other manufacturing plant in Canada. This Company is erecting at Newmarket a new factory of solid brick, 150 ft. x 60 ft., the addition having been rendered necessary by increasing business. The Company referred to in last month's report was The Lindsay Library and Office Fittings Company, Ltd.

ing to their staff. Building operations have begun, and there is prospect of a very brisk season. Unskilled labour found ready employment.

The Department of Militia and Defence has awarded the contract for the armoury and drill hall to Messrs. E. Webb & Son, whose tender of \$24,000 was the lowest. The Public School Board has awarded the same firm the contract for the erection of two school buildings for \$24,393.

The weather was unusually warm and farm work is at least two weeks ahead of last year.

Butter has been very scarce this spring and the price has remained as high as in midwinter. Eggs, on the other hand, are lower than they have been for a long time past.

Barrie. — Hydro-electric power from the Big Chute on the Severn river was turned on in Barrie during April. The line was built by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. The town has contracted for 700 horse power.

Toronto

Labour conditions during April were similar to those of the previous month except as affected by strikes, either actual or prospective. Great activity prevailed in all branches of manufacturing industry, as well as in the building trade. Building permits were issued during March to the number of 499, representing an approximate value of \$1,980,960, as against \$1,557,750 in March, 1912. A noticeable feature is the large number of dwelling houses under construction; houses being difficult to obtain and rents increasingly high. A new building by-law has been passed by the City Council, making a number of important changes in the regulations, limiting the height of buildings to 130 ft. and providing that rooms in apartment buildings and hotels should have a minimum floor space of 100 square feet with ceilings not less than 8 ft. 6 in. in height.

The revenue collected by the Customs Department for the port of Toronto dur-

ing the fiscal year ended March 31 was \$20,261,577, as against \$15,408,316 for the previous year. This included the receipts of West Toronto, which were not previously included in the returns for Toronto.

Owing to the inadequate accommodation for labour meetings afforded by the Labour Temple the Jewish workers propose to erect a hall to be called the Jewish Labour Lyceum as a centre for the industrial movement among the Hebrews. A charter of incorporation will be applied for.

The Ontario Government has appropriated \$150,000 for the construction of a building as the headquarters of the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission. It will also contain laboratories and testing equipment enabling them to concentrate work now carried on at several places.

The Christie Brown Company, biscuit manufacturers, are erecting an eight storey brick, stone and concrete addition to their factory at the corner of Frederick and King streets to cost \$200,000. Robertson Brothers, candy manufacturers, are building a five storey brick warehouse on Richmond street to cost \$40,000.

The Patterson Candy Company have nearly completed the construction and equipment of a four storey factory, 117 by 130 feet, at the corner of Queen and Massey streets.

The Copp Clark Company Limited, publishers, will erect a large one storey factory building on Clarence Square, following a plan which is being widely adopted in the United States of confining operations to the ground floor. It is considered that the saving of time by avoiding the necessity of using stairways and elevators more than compensates for the additional cost of the site.

The steel for the floating dry dock to be built at the Polson ship yards has arrived and work will be commenced very shortly. The dock is designed to accommodate a vessel weighing 5,400 tons, and will be of the following dimensions: Length over all, 330 feet; total width,

100 feet, length of deck 300 feet. It will receive the largest steamer plying on the lower lakes.

The Canadian General Electric Company have acquired the assets of the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company of Montreal under an agreement which gives them the exclusive Canadian rights to manufacture and sell the types of machinery produced by the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee. The business will be conducted under the style of Canadian Allis Chalmers Limited. This transaction puts the Canadian General Electric Company and its subsidiaries in a position to build and equip completely any industrial enterprise.

A proposition is under consideration for the purchase by the city of the Toronto Railway Company and the Toronto Electric Light Company for an aggregate sum amounting to about \$28,000,000. The proposal has received the sanction of the provincial legislature.

The metal and engineering trades are busy and the leading manufacturing firms in these lines have applied to the immigration officials for a great number of additional men. Forty moulders and core makers employed by the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company went out on strike on the 24th on account of the discharge of the members of a committee deprived to ask for an increase of wages. Garment workers to the number of 200 employed by four firms are out on strike on the ground of alleged discrimination against the officials of the union. A general strike of the trade to secure recognition of the union is threatened. Fifty shoe workers in the employ of the J. W. Hewetson Shoe Manufacturing Company went on strike on the 25th on the refusal of a demand for a ten per cent. increase in wages. Freight teamsters to the number of about 600 went on strike on the April 16 for an increase of pay to \$55 per month. They had been receiving from \$44 to \$50. A compromise was effected and the men returned to work on the following basis of settlement—first-grade men \$1.80 per day; second-grade men, \$50 per month; third-grade

men, \$54 per month. The cabinet makers and mill hands affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters have requested an increase of wages to 40 cents per hour for bench workers and 35 cents for machine men. Four firms employing seventy or eighty men have given the increase.

Farmers have been busy plowing and seeding though operations have been somewhat delayed by heavy rains which have flooded low lying lands. Fall wheat is generally in good condition and promises well. Many farms in the southern portion of the county, easily accessible from Toronto, have changed hands at high prices. The milk producers and retailers have come to an agreement under which the former will receive \$1.25 per eight gallon can after May 1.

Markham Township. — The Metropolitan Railway Company have decided to proceed at once with the construction of a branch east from Yonge street to Markham village, a distance of nine miles. The council of Markham Township, through which the line will pass, is favourable to the project.

Niagara Falls.

What promises to be a busy season in all branches of industry was opened during April. Supply and demand in the labour market were fairly well balanced except in the cases of farm labour and one or two manufacturing concerns, where additional men were needed. The new chain factory was finished; it has 4,000 square feet of floor space. Paving and other municipal improvements were commenced.

Trade and transportation reports were good.

A general strike of trainmen on the lines of the International Railway (electric) in Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, and neighboring cities, spread to the Canadian Division which was tied up for a few hours. All employees of the Company returned to work pending arbitration of the matters in dispute.

Farm labour was in great demand. Many British emigrants brought out for

agricultural employment this spring have already left the farms and gone into the towns and cities. Ploughing and seeding were under way. Fruit growers completed spraying for the season.

Fishing in Lake Ontario was reported to be poor.

All manufacturing concerns were busy. The Sanitary Can Company was running night and day and advertising for men. Girls were wanted at the corset factory.

Welland.—A furniture factory will be commenced in a building erected for the tube works which ceased business. The stove works will be enlarged. Crowland township passed a by-law granting concessions to a Company which will take over the property of the defunct "Chemicals Limited," concern and build an electro-steel plant. Dwellings and boarding accommodation for workmen are urgently needed.

Port Robinson.—The equipment of the cannery is being increased. The first shipment of structural steel was made from the new plant here. There is great need of a number of new workmen's houses here.

Bridgeburg.—The Chicago Bridge and Iron Company are erecting shops to cost \$18,000. The building formerly used by the Laeclde Company will be converted into a paint factory. The Grand Trunk Railway are building an extensive waterworks and sewer system. Fifteen locomotives and crews will be added to the local establishment. Wages of car checkers were advanced to \$50 per month.

Port Colborne.—The Welland canal opened for the season. Dredging operations recommenced.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions were fairly good. Work was interrupted on the Ontario street bridge by the slipping of the foundations for the pier which narrowed the channel of the race. Work, how-

ever, was soon resumed. Navigation on the new Welland Canal opened on April 15.

All factories were working full time and some overtime. Two new plumbing firms have commenced business in the city.

Building permits for March amounted to \$41,730. During 1912 the new buildings erected numbered 134 at a cost of \$280,450. The sum of \$60,500 was spent by the city for permanent improvements and \$60,000 on sanitation work.

Port Dalhousie.—The labour market continued active. The work on the foundation and excavation for the Port Dalhousie Canning Company's new factory is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. An attempt will be made to have it in readiness to handle the early fruits of the district. Workmen are rapidly completing the work at the freight shed outside Lakeside Park. Cars of dirt are being brought to level the ground here, which will make quite an improvement in the appearance of the wharf. The Dalhousie City was the first boat to enter Toronto harbour this season.

Merritton.—Labour generally was well employed for the month.

Thorold.—Labour was well employed for the month. A special meeting of Thorold Council was held for the purpose of discussing street improvements. It was decided to pave seven streets. The first sod for the Beaver board factory here was turned on April 14. The main building will be 350 ft. by seventy-four ft. with additions at the south and north ends. 150 hands are to be employed. The work of erecting the O'Donnell theatre building just north of the post office is to be started soon. It will be forty by eighty feet, and will cost \$22,000.

Hamilton.

While several lines of industry were considerably handicapped by strikes during April, the general condition of labour was fair. The Board of Works

is using all the labourers available on its several large undertakings. The pay roll for the department has reached \$18,000 for some of the weeks in April, which is the largest in the city's history. About fifty men will be employed in the new mill opened during the month in connection with the Steel Company of Canada. The Canadian Porcelain Company, which located here recently, will be kept running at full capacity for some time to fill the contract it has made with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for insulators for the line to Windsor. The Canadian Westinghouse Company of this city secured the other big contract in connection with the work; it is to supply electric equipment. A deputation representing the Trades and Labour Council waited on the Board of Control, and asked that a fair wage clause be inserted in all city contracts. The request was recommended by the Board and passed by the Council. Alterations to the Tuckett cigar factory on Queen street have been completed, and it is the intention to increase the number of hands at once. The Company also propose enlarging their tobacco factory on Oxford street by adding another storey.

Building operations were in full progress, and judging by the large number of permits already taken out this year there will be an abundance of work for all engaged in the building trades.

Work has been started on the new \$250,000 addition to the Fowler Canadian Company's plant. A permit has been taken out for a \$73,000 addition to the Hess street school. The Canadian Coloured Cotton Company are calling for tenders for the erection of a \$30,000 addition to their plant. The G. W. Robinson Company will add another storey to their large departmental store at once. The Gartsbore, Thompson Pipe and Tool Company will add a brick and steel addition to their foundry.

Customs collections for the port of Hamilton during March amounted to \$362,258.81, an increase of \$106,852.24 over the corresponding month a year

ago. Customs collections during the fiscal year 1912-1913 amounted to \$3,510,946.78, an increase of \$990,620.90 over the previous year.

Retail merchants report that spring trade shows an increase over that of last year.

On April 1 seventy-five union painters went on strike upon the refusal of their employers to increase the minimum rate of wages from 32½¢ to 35¢ per hour. By the end of the month practically all the men had found work with other employers at the increased rate of wages.

Twenty-one linemen employed by the Hydro-Electric Department went on strike on April 1 for an increase of five cents per hour in wages. After being out ten days the men returned to work at an increase of four cents per hour.

Twelve wire drawers employed by the Frost Wire Fence Company went on strike for an increase in wages. By the end of the month several of the men had returned to work and the places of the others were filled by new men.

On April 21 twelve linemen employed by the Cataract Power Company went on strike for an increase in wages.

No settlement has been arrived at yet in connection with the moulders' and coremakers' strike, which occurred last month. Several of the strikers have left the city and found employment at their trade in nearby places.

A new union has been organized among the female garment workers in the city and a charter applied for.

The 2,000 employees of local clothing manufacturers who went on strike on April 15 returned to work on April 28, pending a settlement by a committee of strikers and manufacturers within ten days.

The Board of Railway Commissioners in session here on April 28, granted the city's application to compel all wire-using companies to use an underground conduit system within a certain limit. It will take about two years to complete the work, which will cost in the neighbourhood of \$600,000. A start will be made at an early date. The

Farnwall-New Company, Limited, of this city, has been incorporated and will carry on the manufacturing of jams, canned vegetables, fruits and meats. The new concern is capitalized at \$50,000.

Building permits issued during April amounted to \$1,245,000, as compared with \$867,000 for the corresponding month last year.

Bank clearings for April amounted to \$14,857,519, as compared to \$13,561,230 for the same month last year.

The farmers in the various parts of this district were busy with seeding operations. The wet weather kept them off the land until a little later than usual this year, but fine warm weather towards the end of the month helped matters considerably. Manufacturers report a busy month, and judging from orders received from their travellers, the same conditions are likely to prevail all summer. Navigation opened on the first of the month and indications are that an exceptionally busy season is ahead for those employed in that line. The Toronto, Hamilton & Burlington Railway have had large gangs of men employed night and day on track improvements in the tunnel.

Dundas.—Dundas is to have an important new industry to be located in the west end of the town. The new concern to be known as the Cockburn Lumber and Concrete Company, with a capital of \$100,000.

Caledonia.—Work on the new county bridge, being erected over Black creek at the east end of the village, is nearing completion. All the painters and paperhangers in town are reaping a harvest this spring, as they have enough work ahead to keep them busy for the next two months.

Burlington.—Two hundred labourers are employed on the power line to work all the summer in the district. An advance guard of twenty-five men arrived last week and many more will follow. They will be engaged in putting up the towers by the lake.

Guelph.

Industrial conditions continued active and labour generally was well employed. Building operations were well under way and prospects are that the season will be active. Favourable progress is being made on the new brick and steel addition to the Page-Hersey pipe and tube mills. It will be utilized for the manufacture of bedstead piping. Plans have been prepared and tenders called for the erection of a Masonic Temple on Quebec street. Tenders have also been called for the several trades in connection with alterations and additions to the residence at the Bedform Farm, lately purchased for the Jesuit Novitiates.

For International Malleable Iron Works are installing machinery and expect to start operations in their new plant by June 1. Building permits for the month of March totalled \$39,590.

The Grinyer Company Limited, have formed a joint stock company with a capital of \$40,000.

A by-law to expend \$30,000 on alterations and improvements to the General Hospital was voted on by the ratepayers for the third time on April 28 and carried by a large majority.

The Public Works and Sewerage Commission are calling for tenders for a steel and cement foot bridge, to be built over the river speed. Work on the buildings at the Provincial Prison Farm is giving employment to about one hundred local merchants report trade good for the month.

Customs returns for March totalled \$26,578.47 an increase of \$2,550.47 over the corresponding month last year. The total returns for the year ending March, 1913, amounted to \$244,197.69 an increase over the preceding year of \$26,818.44.

Four junior members of the local police force have been granted an increase of \$50 per year dating from January 1, 1913.

About ninety-seven per cent. of the local retail merchants have organized for the year.

The annual Horse Show was held on April 16 and 17, and proved to be an unusual success, many excellent exhibits being made. A large attendance witnessed the judging.

Farmers were busy seeding, the land generally being in good condition. There is a great demand for farm help, good wages being offered. Active conditions prevailed in most lines of manufacturing with orders coming in well. The contractors for the construction of the new Toronto Suburban Electric Railway are making excellent progress, work now being pushed in the vicinity of Acton.

Elora. — The annual spring Horse Show proved successful in every way. Entries for all classes being well filled and a good crowd in attendance. The question of Niagara Hydro Power is being discussed freely, both Elora and Fergus being anxious to secure connection.

Berlin.

Labour conditions were a little better than during last month and in the case of outside work better than during the corresponding month of last year. Brick layers and stone masons as well as building permits were issued during March totalled \$67,614.00. For the first three months this year sixty-four permits were issued totalling \$133,564.00 an increase of \$65,000 over the same period last year. The Berlin Library Board will again ask Mr. Carnegie for a grant of \$25,000 for an addition to the Public Library; if this is forthcoming it will bring his grants to Berlin to \$53,000. The City Council will probably construct Bitulithic or asphalt roadways on King West, North Water and a portion of Weber street this season. A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers on May 16 for \$30,000 to double track the Berlin and Waterloo line from Water street to Union street. If this is carried the Berlin and Waterloo line will have double tracks from one end of Berlin to the other. The City Council recently purchased a piece of land at Columbia Place, East Ward for \$1,000. On this

land a firm from Galt will erect a shoe factory 150 feet by forty feet three storeys high and will employ about sixty-five hands at the start. The Berlin Light Commissioners interviewed the Hydro-Electric Commission recently and reported that they had a market for 1,300 h.p. more than last year and that the Hydro-Electric transformer station here could not take care of the prospective lead. It was then decided to bring the large transformers from Dundas to Berlin and the smaller ones from here to Dundas, this will give a capacity of 5,000 h.p. In view of the above the Hydro Commission has lowered the cost of street lighting from \$17,000 to \$16,000 per year.

Railway traffic was very heavy during the month, twenty cars of freight arriving daily and twenty-five cars were shipped out by Grand Trunk Railway alone, while considerable freight goes by Canadian Pacific Railway. Increases in wages were granted to bricklayers, plumbers and carpenters during the month. There were no strikes nor lock-outs. The custom returns were \$39,792.99 for March, 1913; as against \$29,752.00 for March, 1912.

Furniture factories, foundries, shoe factories, whitewear and shirt and collar factories were all busy. A great number of Indian labourers were brought in to work at the Dominion Tire Company's plant. This factory will be ready for operations some time in September. The W. G. and R. shirt factory has one story completed and work will be rushed from now on. The Griffin Amusement Syndicate of Toronto have secured options on three sites centrally located and on one of these will erect a modern theatre. Mr. H. L. Jangen is also building a new theatre on King street west and work has already commenced.

Farmers were busy with spring ploughing and seeding early potatoes, etc. Real estate was booming and several farms adjoining Berlin were bought up at high figures and cut up in building lots. A great inconvenience to manufacturers is the impossibility of getting

good mechanics to locate here on account of a shortage of houses.

Waterloo.—The work of putting down tarvia pavements on Park avenue and Young street will be proceeded with immediately. Plans for the laying of bithulithic pavement in Albert street are being prepared by the Town Engineer. Work on the new planing mill of Reitzel Brothers on Allen street is making good progress. All factories were working full time.

Preston and Galt.—All factories were running full time. There was a shortage of mechanics in the Car and Coach Company at Preston, also in some of the foundries and shoe factories of Galt. There were no strikes. A shortage of houses in both places is a serious handicap both to manufacturers and working men.

Woodstock.

Labour conditions, on the whole, were fairly satisfactory. Most of the factories reported that labour of all kinds was not any too plentiful. There seems to be a continued demand for moulders, machine hands and pipe-organ workers. Building contractors say there is not much difficulty in securing sufficient help so far, though they too admit that skilled men are scarce. Generally speaking, it may be said that labour of all kinds was fully employed.

While some of the reports are more hopeful than they were a month ago, it is clear that the expectations with which the spring opened have not been, and are not being, realized. There is still a good deal of complaint from the factory managers that conditions in the Canadian west, which is so largely the market for Woodstock products, are far from satisfactory. This situation is attributed to money tightness, but not much relief is expected before the fall. Carriage and furniture factories, foundries, and piano making establishments reported that trade showed the effect of scarcity of money in the west.

The year opened with excellent prospects of a busy season in the building

trade. The prospects are still good; the indications are that Woodstock will have one of the best building seasons it has had in years. Some of the contractors complain, however, that the earlier promise will not be fulfilled. Scarcity of money is again the cause. It is said that a good deal of the building contemplated in the early spring will be held over.

Stratford.

Better conditions were noted in the labour market than during the corresponding month of last year, particularly in the building trade. The building permits for March amounted to \$32,000, being an increase of \$25,000 over those of March of last year. The permits were chiefly for new residences in the city. The ratepayers are asked to vote on a by-law during May to guarantee the payment of a loan of \$30,000 to the Stratford Mill Building Company, Limited.

A new system of mail collections began this month, covering the whole city three times a day. There is one Sunday collection, and in the centre of the city six collections daily.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade exceedingly good.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford during the month of March amounted to \$24,215.11, an increase of \$3,323.31 over the same month of last year.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, and no trouble in the labour market.

The farmers finished seeding. The grass and fall wheat is looking well. Farm help is reported scarce, and good men are already being eagerly sought for. The factories were all busy; planing mills and woodworking factories have plenty of orders ahead.

St. Mary's.—Over one hundred and twenty-five men are engaged at the St. Mary's cement works, which are running full time to keep up with the orders.

London.

Industrial conditions showed a marked improvement over last month, and also over the same month a year ago. A large number of new arrivals from Great Britain readily found employment. The recently annexed districts to the city have added greatly to all departments of civic work, and will necessitate an expenditure this summer of about \$30,000 for fire and police protection, sidewalks, sewers, etc. On the railroads, business was exceptionally good, the Canadian Pacific Railway is improving roadbeds and adding sidings to handle the traffic. On the Grand Trunk Railway the present siding capacity is totally inadequate to handle the ever increasing freight, and more room has been secured, and sidings are being laid. At the Grand Trunk Railway car shops about 1,800 cars are waiting for repairs. Among the building trades business is very brisk, and about \$500,000 worth of permits have been taken out this month, among these being one for the new McCormick biscuit and candy factory for \$260,000. Shops for hydro-electric station \$20,000; \$800 warehouse, McClary Manufacturing Company; \$35,000 alterations to court house, and a four storey red pressed brick apartment house to cost \$60,000. The brickyards are taking on men, and preparing for the season's work. A new company, capitalized at \$100,000 has already started and will turn out 20,000 brick a day, under a new process. The grain is known as the London Pressed Brick and Tile Company.

The London Industrial and Art School have finished a most successful spring term; and for the fall term several additional subjects are added, the following will then be the courses for men and boys: Machine shop practice, forge shop practice, woodworking, pattern making, printing (new), electrical work (new), sheet metal work (new), wood carving, sign writing, heating and sanitary engineering, building construction, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, mathematics (new), practical English, and applied science. For women and

girls the courses are: Dressmaking, cooking, millinery, home economics, wood carving, special woodworking, practical English, art and design. An arrangement has also been made with some of the leading manufacturers to take a limited number of boys on a part time day basis. The boys will work and attend the Industrial School during alternate weeks.

The fine weather greatly facilitated seeding operations and much work was done. A great demand is felt for experienced farm help in this district.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of April was not as brisk as the season and weather merited. Notwithstanding the scarcity of houses for renting purposes contracts were not awarded to the extent warranted by the demand. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand. It is expected, however, that the month of May will find workmen in the building trades well employed.

A large force of labourers were put to work on the site of the proposed Michigan Central machine shops.

Local industries were busy during the month.

Railway traffic employees were busy. Retail trade was fair.

The local police force was granted an increase in pay averaging about five dollars a month.

A number of washout men employed by the Michigan Central Railway in this city gave up their positions during the month because their demands for an increase in pay and improved conditions were not granted. These men found employment elsewhere.

The tax rate struck for the year will be 26½ mills, the highest on record. There is a scarcity of houses for renting purposes.

Local industries report a busy month. The "Just Right" Shoe Company took stock during the month and as a result a number of hands were idle, but orders

are coming in well and a busy year is contemplated.

The fine weather of the past month has given the farmers an opportunity to get on the land and make a good start with the season's work.

The fishing industry reported a fair month.

Chatham.

Labour conditions were active towards the end of the month, the different trades being well employed. In the building trades work was commenced on a number of contracts. The permits issued by the fire chief numbered nine, amounting to \$30,400, and included \$4,000 addition to the Spring and Axle Works, \$16,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway freight sheds, \$10,400 for residences, and the prospects are that building trades will have a busy building season as architects report a number of contracts in view.

Manufacturing continued active and reported orders fully up to 1912.

There were no report of changes in hours of labour or rates of wages, but the general opinion prevails that wages will advance in some trades, as good mechanics are in demand and are also scarce. There was no unrest in the labour circles.

Farmers were very active towards the end of the month. With the advance of spring and the warm weather, they were able to get on their land. Many contemplate putting in a very large acreage of sugar beets and tobacco, but find farm labourers very scarce and will be compelled to pay high wages for good men. Farmers generally have sold off their stock to such an extent that prices range high for good beef, mutton and lambs.

Tilbury. — Labour conditions were very active during the month, the auto top factory being exceptionally active. Building trades were active. Rentable houses continue scarce. The new post office is nearing completion, and a large amount of building will be done the coming season.

Windsor.

Owing to the good weather labour conditions have been more favourable than during last month, several manufacturing firms have been recently established here. The American Lamp and Stamp-making Company, capital \$100,000, manufacturing plumbing supplies and auto lamps expect to build a large factory as early as possible—situated in Ford City. Establishments for producing electrical supplies and stationery and books, have located in Walkerville.

The Detroit Steel Products Company, capital \$400,000 will build at a cost of \$50,000 a factory for auto springs, steel windows, etc. The Kelsey Wheel Company, manufacturers of auto wheels, etc., have located in Windsor.

The firms establishing here and building have kept labour of all kinds busy.

Building permits for Windsor, March, \$77,250. The first three month, \$120,200 for sixty-two permits. Permits from April 1 to April 26 show total of \$78,850 for forty-two permits.

Two firms were incorporated during April. The Ojibway Realty Company, capital \$40,000; the Canadian Boosters Company, \$40,000.

Labour has had but little trouble during the month. The bricklayers and masons received a change in wages April 1 to 62½ cents for an eight hour day.

Factories, planing mills, wholesale houses, etc., report a busy month.

Automobile firms are the most important manufacturing establishments at present. Two new factories are being erected.

Steamboat traffic commenced at the port and railways were exceedingly busy.

The work on the new government dock has just commenced, A. E. Ponsford of St. Thomas being the contractor.

Real estate is booming in every direction, especially in Sandwich—the new steel city and Ford city being the centre of automobile industries.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was quiet during April; as yet little building has been done. Work so far has been chiefly confined to repair work. Permits issued amounted to \$14,000. This includes six new houses, repairs and improvements.

The work on the Government revetment walls is progressing favourably.

The malleable iron work are just beginning operations which will increase as the plant is completed. When completed this plant promises to be one of the largest operating in Owen Sound.

Existing factories are running full time.

In some lines the retail trade report that conditions are quieter than they were last year, but in other lines the volume of trade has increased.

There has been no indication of unrest among labour men, except in the case of the steel moulders in the Kennedy's foundry. The lockout has been ended by a number of the men giving up their union cards, and going to work at an increased wage. Those who would not give up their cards remain out.

Farmers are busy with their spring work. The weather has been favourable so good progress has been made. All factories are active, and running full time.

Cobalt.

Labour generally was well employed during April. Beyond a slight dispute at the Beaver mines in Cobalt settled at the fore part of the month and the Porcupine strike, and which conditions remained unchanged, no unrest was in evidence. Three hundred men were employed at Iroquois Falls where the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company are erecting a large dam and power plant for the huge mill, and this force will be doubled within the next few weeks.

Navigation has not opened, on any of the waterways of the north but it is expected to commence shortly, when the lumbering industry will be in full swing

and the rivers will be filled with the season's cut which will be floated down to the various mills.

Sault Ste Marie.

Labour conditions were quiet, and the anticipated activity was not evident. The extension to the steel plant was not commenced, and industrial conditions generally were quiet by reason of uncertainty as to future developments. Plans have been drawn for the erection of several stores and residences, but how far their construction will advance this season is also a matter of uncertainty.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

January, February and March are always quiet months in these cities owing to the close of navigation, but each winter sees a development in the employment of many men in recently founded industries. That feature has been particularly noticeable this winter, the Western Dry Docks having had between 750 and 1,000 men employed. In Fort William building operations have been going on all the winter on the Forbes works, and for carriage works several hundred workmen have been employed.

Commercial activity has been greater this winter than usual, owing to the cause mentioned above.

Another factor in the increased industrial and commercial life has been the dockage in the harbours of an unusually large fleet of freighters loaded with grain for Eastern ports.

There have been no changes in rates of wages during the winter months, but negotiations were entered into by the coal handlers and the Canadian Northern Navigation Company in accordance with their agreement made last August. A new schedule has been drawn up and a new agreement will go into effect on May 1, 1913, to continue until April 30, 1914.

Early indications of the opening of navigation caused active conditions towards the middle of the month.

The heavy snow storms of the last days of March left much snow for April, but a change of temperature brought about a rapid dissolution of the snow and changed the whole aspect of business life, everyone eagerly looking for the breaking up of the ice.

The ships in port were officered and manned, and everything got ready for departure. The ice-breaker cut a passage to open water and kept it open, and some of the boats got away on April 19. The first freighters arrived from the East on April 22.

Farmers are already clearing up their homesteads in preparation for breaking.

Men from lumber camps are in the city. A new company—the Lakeside Lumber Company—has established a yard and started business this month. Their yard is situated in Port Arthur on the Inter-City Company's land in close proximity to Fort William, and thus centrally situated reaches both cities.

There has been unrest on the construction works of the carriage works at West Fort ever since building operations began. This Company received certain bonuses from the City of Fort William, and among other clauses in the agreement with the city there is a fair wage clause by which the Company bind themselves to give the standard wage of the district to all their employees.

When the works were started this was done, but as the winter months came on wages were cut: carpenters to 35c an hour and labourers to 20c. The men appealed to the Fort William Trades and Labour Council, and that Council communicated with the City Council, but no satisfactory solution was reached. On April 14 the labourers, mostly foreign speaking, quit work demanding 25c an hour and the dismissal of a foreman. The carpenters have also quit work.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Labour was fairly well employed during April, but as in March, there was a good supply. Several business buildings, including the twelve storey street railway building and the ten storey Lindsay building will be ready for occupation shortly. Reports show a heavy freight movement from Winnipeg. Bank clearings for April were \$118,927,397, an increase of \$3,086,311 over the same period of 1912 and an increase of \$36,778,987 over the corresponding month of 1911. Customs returns for April show that \$900,292.29 have been collected at Winnipeg. Since January 1, 1,003 building permits have been issued with money value estimated at \$4,681,650.

After being out on strike the first two weeks of the month, 150 tailors and fifty tailoresses, received an increase in pay of ten per cent. The master painters of the city refused to increase the wages of over 700 working painters from forty cents to forty-five cents per hour. A strike occurred on April 1 participated in by 750 members of the local union of painters and decorators. Towards the end of the month the strike came to an end by the men accepting forty-two and a half cents per hour. Thirty-three members of the local union of tile layers and helpers went out on strike for an increase of wages from fifty-five to sixty-two and a half cents per hour, and shorter hours, and their helpers to receive thirty-five cents per hour, instead of the prevailing rate of thirty cents. All these strikers were engaged by American firms doing contract work in the city, at a satisfactory rate of pay.

A Co-operative Society, formed in Winnipeg some time ago, is now in a flourishing condition financially and numerically. A store will be opened shortly, for the sale of groceries and farm produce. The society is organized on old country lines, and working men and women are taking great interest in the venture.

A municipal manufacturing centre on the old exhibition grounds is a proposition that comes from the trade expansion committee of the Industrial Bureau.

The citizens will be asked to vote on the Greater Winnipeg water scheme. The scheme is to provide for an adequate water supply under proper system, for Winnipeg, St. Boniface and nearby municipalities, each paying a proportion of cost. Voting takes place on May 1 and on the same day, two money by-laws will be submitted to the vote of the property owners. One by-law is for the expenditure of \$1,250,000 for a subway at Salter street. The other calls for expending \$450,000 for a subway at Princess street. Both subways would be under the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks.

The annual report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has just been issued and points out that the average yield of grain in 1912 was 20.7 bushels per acre, as against 18.29 in 1911. The importance of systematic crop rotation is mentioned, as well as the fact that alfalfa can be grown in any part of the Province. The opportunities and advantages for mixed farming are not lost sight of by Professor S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, who is largely responsible for the compilation of the report.

The present visit in Great Britain, for the purpose of encouraging emigration to Manitoba, by the Hon. G. Lawrence, is already having a good effect. A good class of agricultural immigrants are arriving in Winnipeg daily, and at the earliest opportunity are despatched to farmers throughout the province.

Sanitary inspectors of Western Canada, assembled in convention, decided to form an organization to be known as the Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Western Canada. The convention was held in Winnipeg early in the month, and the following are the first officers of the association: President, E. W. J. Hague, Winnipeg; Vice-President for Manitoba, P. H. Yustin, Winnipeg; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Officer, Winnipeg;

Vice-Presidents for other provinces will be selected later. The main object of the association is to encourage more public study of hygiene.

Complaint has been made by representatives of the Trades and Labour Council to the City Board of Control that, contractors who are doing certain work for the city have not been adhering to the fair wage schedule, drawn up by the provincial fair wage officer, and adopted by the city council. The matter has been amicably settled.

The new University of Manitoba will be erected in St. Vital, where the new and magnificent agricultural college has been erected and is fast approaching full completion.

Manufacturers and warehousemen report a brisk business month.

St. Boniface. — Building operations were fairly active. The city of Winnipeg has consented to pay a portion of the cost of a new bridge, that will more adequately connect the cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface.

Brandon.

During April the supply of labour generally exceeded the demand for it; this was most apparent in the building trades. The demand for farm labour, however, was not fully met in spite of the fact that higher wages have been offered than in other years. Prominent farmers in the district, have applied to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg for relief in this respect.

Tenders are being invited for the erection of a large fireproof building to be occupied by the Gordon McKay Company as a wholesale depot. Tenders are also advertised for, for new buildings for the fair board.

A large program of improvements have been mapped out by the City Council, including pavements, sidewalks, sewer and water extensions.

A public market was opened. It is hoped by those promoting it that by bringing the City Consumer and the farmers together, the cost of living can be reduced.

Butter and eggs decreased in price during the month, while increases were reported in the prices of beef, mutton and veal.

The state of the labour market was quiet.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

The demand for labour throughout the month was not in keeping with the advanced spring season. These conditions, however, may be attributed to the continued influx of immigrants, who being largely mechanics necessarily reduce the demands made on labour. As compared with the previous month, no favourable change was apparent in the labour market, although good business was done and commercial activity evidenced by the following:

Building permits for the first quarter of 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
January	\$ 23,180	\$ 81,400
February	66,450	181,200
March.. . . .	339,850	440,845

The month's returns for Regina Clearing House shows a fair commercial activity, also a substantial increase:—

March, 1912.	March, 1913.
\$8,767,403	\$9,622,570

Due largely to the late opening up of the season this year, the returns from customs house receipts for March, for the port of Regina, show a slight decrease over last year, as is seen by the following figures:—

March, 1912	\$123,549.81
March, 1913.....	113,253.37

The beginning of the month saw a resumption of street railway extensions and a great number of men will be employed throughout the season. Excavation was also commenced on the million dollar Sherwood departmental store, and to enable its occupation by October 1 work is being carried on day and night. This building will be up-to-date in every

respect. A branch bank, express office, post office, telegraph office and theatre ticket department will be included.

Wholesale and retail trade remained satisfactory.

Motormen and conductors of the Regina Municipal Street Railway were given an increase in wages, taking effect on April 1, 1913, to remain in force for one year. The schedules, both old and new, are as follows:—

Old Schedule, based on a ten hour day.

For first 6 months . . . . .	.25c per hour.
For second 6 months . . . . .	.28c per hour.
For second year . . . . .	.30c per hour.
For third year . . . . .	.32c per hour.

Scale of Wages submitted by the men.

For first 6 months . . . . .	.30c per hour.
For second 6 months . . . . .	.33c per hour.
For second year . . . . .	.35c per hour.
For third year and thereafter . . . . .	.40c per hour.

Scale of Wages accepted by the men.

For first 6 months..	.27½c per hr. for 9½ hr. day.
For second 6 months.	.30c " " "
For second year . . .	.35c " " "
For third year . . . .	.37½ " " "

Under the new scale the men will be paid on a 9½ hour basis for a 9 hour day, and men of all grades will receive an increase in pay averaging seven per cent.

The laying of tiles for cement flooring by unskilled labourers was the cause of a strike of about thirty-five bricklayers on Thursday, April 10. It was the opinion of the bricklayers that that class of work was beyond the jurisdiction of the labourers, but according to an existing agreement between the bricklayers union and the Builders' Exchange the dispute was referred to the arbitration board, and on this assumption the men returned to work the next morning, pending a decision.

Seeding throughout the district was general by April 15, and although started a little later this year than last, with a continuance of fine weather, progress will be more rapid than during the broken weather of last spring.

The crop prospects at present are ideal, and from reports received there

is a good increase in acreage this year over last, which will possibly reach fifteen per cent.

Taking into consideration the amount of summerfallow which has been ready this spring for the farmers, it is expected that the figures will be 20,000 acres more than last year.

The strong winds that have prevailed during the past few weeks were instrumental in drying out the land, which accounts for the rapid progress made by the farmers.

Although towards the end of the month several frosts were experienced, it is generally agreed no ill effect will result, but a few are of the opinion it will push the seed the wrong way. There is ample moisture and an excellent crop is anticipated.

Saskatoon.

There was little change in the number of men employed in the building trades from the number employed last month. The present month compared unfavourably with April of last year. Work in the building line seems slow in commencing; there was, however, some demand for unskilled labour on civic improvements such as cement sidewalks, etc. The carpenters are unusually quiet for the time of the year. The work in this line at present seems confined mostly to alterations and repairs.

The electrical workers, it is understood, have reached an agreement with the city. There are a number of classifications of labour involved but the change may be said to form an approximate \$4.50 for nine hours to \$5.00 for eight and a half hours.

There was a short walk out of some of the linemen of the city, but on the appointment of a joint board, the difficulty was settled.

There was a large amount of surface water in some localities, which impeded seeding operations to some extent. Seeding, however, is well under way on land that will admit of being worked. There is more labour available in the vicinity of the larger centres than usual. There

is not likely to be any inconvenience during the seeding season through lack of help.

Prince Albert.

The supply of labour available has exceeded the demand during the past month owing to large numbers of workmen from neighbouring places seeing the published proposed building programme for the year. Owing, however, to the somewhat lateness of the season, combined with the prevailing lightness of the money market, the season has not opened as briskly as was anticipated, and there have been a larger number of unemployed than usual.

Seeding was general throughout the district. The winter fishing is now over and as soon as the roads get into condition large quantities will be brought down to the new cold storage plant. The lumber mills have now opened and will run night and day throughout the season. The city ratepayers have by by-law granted another sixty acre site to the Company for extensions of their works Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical which will soon be in working order, now that the machinery has arrived.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

The available supply of labour was in excess of the demand, particularly is this true of the building trades—more particularly carpenters. Work, however, was fairly active for this early season of the year.

There was quite a large influx of carpenters and plumbers from some of the larger centres and several large buildings which it was understood would be started in the early spring have not been commenced as yet and this coupled with the plumbers strike has had an adverse effect on labour.

Compared with April of last year general conditions are just as good with prospects bright for a busy season.

The Plumbers Union which went out on strike for a closed shop, a forty-four hour week and seventy cents per hour on April 1, after remaining out for the greater part of the month, have returned to work without accomplishing their ends—they go back with an open shop, for sixty cents an hour, the employers to regulate the number of hours.

The following commodities advanced in price since last month: Salmon from $18\frac{1}{2}c$ to 20c, and Halibut from $12\frac{1}{2}c$ to 15c per lb., and flour from 90c to 95c per lb. sack; while fresh eggs took a drop from 60c a dozen to 40c.; rolled oats also dropped from $67\frac{3}{8}c$ per lb. to 4 3-12c per lb. Potatoes also dropped from \$1.50 for sack of one bushel and a half to \$1.35.

The local industries, such as clay products, foundries, machine shops, flour mills, pottery works were all running full time.

The city are employing a great number of men on the water works system and sewerage.

Seeding is practically done in this district, and weather conditions could not have been better for the seeding season.

Calgary.

The condition of labour was as good as anticipated. The building trades were slack and while a large amount of buildings are being constructed, yet the supply of men exceeds the demand. Carpenters and bricklayers are feeling the situation keenly, many men being idle in these trades. The same applies to a lesser degree in the case of all building trades.

Weather conditions were favourable. Farming operations have been carried on with vigour and with a continuation of present conditions seeding will be completed at an early date.

Edmonton.

Increasing activity prevailed in the labour market with the advance of spring. While conditions were more

favourable than the previous month opportunities for employment were not as good as in the same month last year.

Building operations are increasing in volume with good prospects for a busy season ahead. Work has been started on several large contracts and a great many building permits are being taken out.

During the month the city officials have sold \$11,000,000 worth of debentures, and much activity is forecasted in connection with civic undertakings. The returns for the month of March as compared with the same month last year are as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Bank Clearings.....	\$17,550,365	\$16,360,216
Customs Returns.....	117,771	156,098
Building Permits.....	899,972	746,675
Post Office (Stamps only) ..	12,441	16,217
Street Railway—		
Passengers carried.....	710,033	1,191,322
Revenue.....	\$ 29,113	\$ 48,018
Homestead Entries.....	492	325

Building permits for first three months 1912, \$1,212,572; 1913, \$1,238,975.

The painters were granted an increase in wages from 50 to $56\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour during the month.

Ideal farming weather prevailed during the last two weeks, and farmers were busy seeding. The supply of farm help is greater than the demand.

No logs have been sent down the river, consequently the mills are still idle.

The usual activity prevails in the mines throughout the district.

Active preparations are being made to resume grading operations.

Lethbridge.

Labour was better employed than during last month. The supply of farm help was equal to the demand, but many men found work who had been idle during the winter months. There was a great demand for railroad workers and the local supply was insufficient. There was no demand for help in building construction, and work at the coal mines has fallen off greatly. The principal demand is in farming and railroad work.

Commercial business has been dull and bank clearings have been below last year's record.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of work. The wages for railroad work is below the average and local men fail to respond to the demand. The supply is coming from eastern points.

There was no unrest in labour circles.

The farmers were busy, the weather being favourable for seeding, which is well advanced. Farm help was plentiful. Coal mining was slack. Railroad construction was very active. One thousand men from the east have been lately placed in this district and the supply is not yet equal to the demand. A great amount of work is expected to be done in this district during the summer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster.

The general opening up of new work anticipated for April did not materialize, and consequently employment was very little in advance of the month of March, and considerably behind April of last year. Many residents have made application for employment on sewer construction and paving work now being done by various contractors for the city, but it is found very difficult to supplant the Italian labour generally employed by these contractors. The City Council have announced their intention of placing this work in future, in the hands of the Board of Works to be done by day labour, which will be an undoubted boon to many local workers who, in slack seasons such as this, gives every indication of being found a difficulty in securing work. Considerable building is going on, however, and also street and sewer work, as well as some railway construction work. The Fraser mills, the largest on the coast, have been closed down for repairs, with consequent unemployment for a number of men, some of whom have been shifted

to construction work on the extensive additions now being made to the plant.

Work on the ranches has been resumed, but this makes little demand for outside labour. Some fishing is being done with rather poor results. Canneries are making extensive preparation for the sockeye run as this is the big salmon year, every fourth year being supposed to bring an exceptionally heavy run. Lumbering is going on about as usual, but owing to the heavy snow of January and February logs are not plentiful and high in price.

The factories are all running full time with one or two exceptions. One cigar factory is closed at present.

Railway construction is going on, but the extension of new lines is not so marked as at this time last year.

The electrical workers report that they anticipate a season of retrenchment on the part of some of the companies, with little new work in prospect.

Vancouver.

The prevailing note in practically all lines of industry was one of quietness. The financial stringency which has marked the past few months showed no signs of relaxing, and inquiries made among contractors and business men generally were almost invariably met with complaint as to the condition of the money market.

This was reflected in the labour market by a corresponding slackness of employment, although one or two of the building trades reported a slight improvement which is more the result of the better weather than any other cause.

Large numbers of immigrants are coming in to the city at an average rate of 100 per day, and the opinion is expressed that, in view of the present conditions, it is desirable that some provision should be made to prevent such a rapid influx at such times,—especially as a large percentage of the newcomers are mechanics and urban workers of various kinds.

During March two hundred and forty building permits were issued, of a total value of \$1,077,465, which is lower than the corresponding month of 1912, when 340 permits were issued for buildings valued at \$1,434,290. The total value of permits issued during January, February and March is \$4,072,713, as against \$3,335,407 for the corresponding period last year.

Bank clearings for March were \$47,535,145, and the figures for March, 1912, \$49,902,878. The falling off this year nearly all took place during the last week of the month.

The fiscal year of the general post office, ended March 31, shows a total revenue for the year of \$530,106. Last year's total was \$429,525, thus showing an increase for the year of \$100,581.

Customs receipts for the federal year closing March 31 show an increase of \$2,053,621.20 over last year. The receipts month by month for the past two years are as follows:—

	1911-12	1912-13
April	\$ 571,141.47	\$ 817,957.65
May	523,972.99	715,028.81
June	583,580.99	731,301.11
July	519,152.24	810,184.43
August	703,295.39	835,144.13
September	599,854.00	751,607.18
October	632,244.86	922,703.95
November	627,913.76	806,032.02
December	566,223.25	710,000.00
January	517,737.39	713,737.39
February	730,689.38	825,129.37
March	652,639.14	730,000.00
	\$ 7,225,204.84	\$ 9,278,826.04

The city fire department reports a fire loss for March of \$44,876.

The inland revenue returns for the Vancouver district for the fiscal year ending March 31 exceed the returns for the year ending March 31, 1912, by \$94,219.99. The total for the fiscal year just closed was \$727,503.13, and for the year ending with March, 1912, \$633,283.14.

In South Vancouver the total value of building permits for March was \$310,995. For the year ending April 13 the increase in assessments was \$2,696,603.98 over last year for South

Vancouver, whilst the municipal returns for that suburb show 38,960 people living there as compared with 32,900 last year.

A Board of Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was granted to the local civic employees to inquire into their allegations of discrimination against their union by certain city officials. The sittings are still being held.

The halibut fishermen's strike which has been on for some months, is now settled. The various companies operating vessels from this port have conceded one cent and a quarter per pound for all fish caught, and recognition of the fishermen's union. The latter item was chiefly responsible for the strike not being settled before.

The local carpenters' unions have been notified by the Master Builders' Association that in view of the unusual slackness all through the building trades, they are not prepared to consider the increase in wages asked for by the carpenters.

Industrial accidents have been very scarce this month.

Victoria.

There was a noticeable improvement in nearly all classes of labour during April as compared with the previous month. In the building trades more work was in progress than at any time during the past few months, which relieved the overcrowded condition of some of these trades. Owing to the delay in commencing civic works there were a considerable number of labourers unemployed.

Work on the breakwater for Victoria harbour made satisfactory progress, about 200 men being employed, which number will be largely increased when the plant and machinery to carry on the work is installed. At a recent meeting of the Trades and Labour Council, reference was made that advertisements have appeared in Old Country and Eastern Canadian and American papers calling for men to work on the breakwater.

In view of the fact that there is no shortage of competent labour here, the Council look upon these advertisements as an attempt to further overcrowd the labour market, and will resist any movement of this kind.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has commenced work on the construction of a seventy-five thousand dollar round-house and machine shop on the old Indian reserve.

Contracts have been let for the erection of two new school buildings in Oak Bay and Esquimault respectively. Each building will cost about \$75,000.

The Retail Employees Association are making a united effort towards obtaining a Saturday half holiday. A largely attended meeting was recently held at which Sir Richard McBride, and many other prominent citizens endorsed the idea. The City Solicitor has stated that the City Council has power to pass a by-law closing all retail stores on Saturday afternoons and the Council will be accordingly asked to pass a measure of this kind.

The fleet of whaling vessels which wintered at this port have left for the fishing grounds. Owing to rough weather, only small catches have been made so far.

The value of building permits for March amounted to \$643,075, against \$861,770 for the same month last year. The number of permits issued in March was 126, compared with 151 in the same period last year. In Oak Bay the value of permits issued totalled \$138,900, and for March last year \$95,850. The bank clearings for March amounted to \$15,335,494, and for the same month last year, \$13,246,577. The total amount collected by the inland revenue office for

the year ending March 31, 1913, amounted to \$269,512 compared with \$257,209 for the previous year. Customs returns for the year ending March 31, 1913, amounted to \$2,609,272, as against \$1,977,683 for year 1912.

The total assessed value of land and buildings in Oak Bay for 1913 amounts to \$10,736,200, compared with \$5,769,008, for 1912.

The strike of painters and paper-hangers which commenced on March 1, remained unsettled at the end of April. Three of the largest shops refused to grant the increase asked by the men. All the men who came out on strike have obtained employment with other firms.

Nanaimo.

Conditions of the labour market showed an improvement over last month, especially in the building trades. There were, however, a great number of idle men in the district owing to the dispute of employees of one of the coal companies, conditions of which were unchanged since last month.

The sawmills were active and there was a large local demand for lumber. Passenger traffic is increasing as well as freight transportation.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month and little change in the cost of living. A slight decrease was noted.

The farmers were busy with seeding and their usual spring work, the season being backward. Little was done by fishermen in the district. The sawmills were working full time to meet the demand for lumber and the logging camps were also in full swing. The coal mines in the district not affected by the dispute were working to their full capacity.

**CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT DURING APRIL AMONG WOMEN
WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—
REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS
TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.**

Note.—On April 26, Mrs. Rose Carson, correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* at Vancouver, B.C., was compelled through illness to tender her resignation.

Montreal.

April has been a month of great activity in Montreal. The sudden advent of spring has brought a bustle in trade. Women workers are busy everywhere, and there is no lack of employment. The demand for competent domestic help is continuous. In every line of garment making there has been great activity; also in laundry work.

The reports of the Victorian Order of Nurses show that its members have had many calls made upon them.

The project of a new nursing association, the "Gardes-Malades de Ville-Marie," has been outlined. As the name implies, its work will be among the French-Canadian sick.

According to last month's indication, there are various organizations among our women workers of different classes, at whose meetings interesting questions are regularly discussed. At the last general meeting of "l'Association des Femmes d'Affaires," the advisability of establishing commercial courses for women was discussed. Women lacking a thorough knowledge of business methods often find themselves unequal to cope with the difficulties connected with commercial undertakings. Access to higher commercial studies could not but be beneficial to young girls wishing to specialize in any particular branch. "L'Association des Employées de Manufactures" has branches beyond the city limits and in each of its centres much is done to encourage the study of domestic science among the members. During the past week an exhibit was held in both the Hochelaga branch and that of Saint-Eusebe, where prizes were awarded the best productions in the

culinary art. This association gives financial aid to its members in time of illness. "Les Ecoles Ménagères Provinciales," under efficient direction, make lessons in domestic science accessible in Montreal. The school itself held its closing exercises on the 17th inst. During the summer vacation, from July 8th, for a period of three weeks, a special course in domestic science will be given free to women teachers of the Province of Quebec.

Toronto.

Domestic service.—With the opening of spring, agencies are bringing out more frequently parties of young women for domestic service in Toronto and in the Province. The Salvation Army reports forty-five young women brought out in April, sixteen of whom found situations in Toronto. Miss Carmichael has had thirty girls placed; Miss Rodgers eighteen, classified as follows:—cook-general, twelve; generals, two; children's nurse, one; tablemaid, one; housekeepers, two. The Women's Domestic Guild has placed about fifty domestics in Toronto, and the Ladies' Employment Bureau on Wellesley street, 130. The Women's Welcome Hostel report 138 brought out by their own agents, and twenty-seven brought out by Mrs. Scott, who are housed at the Hostel till positions are found for them. Of the numbers so brought out, seven were housekeepers; twenty, cooks; fourteen, housemaids; twelve, tablemaids; three, nursemaids; nine, cook-generals; fifty-two, general servants. All the agents report a great scarcity of servants. A party of twelve brought out by Miss McKellen, Supt. of the Women's Emi-

gration Dept., W. W. Bell & Co., Bath, Eng., arrived at the Hostel on April 28th. Here they found a warm welcome and much sympathetic interest. Undoubtedly weary after their long journey, which was rendered still more difficult by their two days' delay in Montreal, the Hostel with its cheery rooms and kindly reception could not fail to be a comfort. After registration they were given an early tea and the opportunity of a hot bath,—an attractive conclusion to a necessarily weary and trying journey.

Day Nurseries.—That there is an increasing number of women in Toronto who are entirely supporting their families by going out as charwomen, or who are contributing to their support, is evidenced by the increasing number of day nurseries in the city. At present there are five: (1) The Creche, 374 Victoria street, organized 1892. The number of children cared for in 1892 2,800; in 1902, 5,420; in 1912, 25,350. The general object of creche work is to provide a home during the day for children whose mothers are obliged to go out to work, to assist in securing such work, to encourage habits of thrift among parents and children, to enable Christian and charitably disposed women to come in touch with the home life of mothers and children using the creche, and to take such action as may from time to time seem best to brighten their homes. The mothers pay 10 cents a day for one child, and 5 cts. for each additional child in the same family. The children go to the nearest school. In one or two creches, by the courtesy of the School Board, a kindergarten is provided.

(2) The East End Day Nursery, 28 River street, with building and grounds well adapted for the work, was founded also in 1892. The number of children cared for in 1893 was 1,258. In 1902 there were 8,058 cared for, and in 1912 22,743. In 1912 495 different women were given work and 14,392 days' work recorded. The earnings by the women amounted to \$18,566.

(3) The Danforth Day Nursery (branch of the East End Day Nursery) was opened Sept. 12th, 1912, with three children. To the end of the year children's attendance was 942; days' work provided, 471; and approximate earnings, \$568.75.

(4) Queen Street E. Day Nursery, 1575 Queen street E., organized in 1909. The number of children cared for in 1909 was 3,434; in 1912, 5,634. The amount of money earned by the women in 1912: \$6,400.

(5) The West End Creche, 521 Adelaide street W., organized in 1909. The number of children cared for in 1909 was 5,539; in 1912, 10,870.

Within the last few months the work of the creches has been rendered more efficient by conference meetings of representatives from all the Boards. These meetings are held monthly, and while in details of management and finance each creche is independent, the conferences tend to uniformity of methods and to perfection of system. These in charge of the creches bear testimony to the fine type of women, in many cases recent arrivals who are applying for work.

School conditions.—During the month three items of interest may be noted with respect to the Public schools:

(1) The motion of Dr. Noble that school playgrounds be open to children and their guardians all day throughout the year, and that provision be made to supervise boys and girls in their play.

(2) A recommendation was introduced by Trustee Fairbairn to allow the nurses of the schools to open a class on Saturday for teaching girls the care and feeding of infants. The course of studies arranged includes washing and feeding of infants, proper food requirements, the cleaning of bottles, and all that pertains to the care of little ones.

(3) The School Boards of York County allege that young children are being detained from school and sent to labour in the manufacturing plants of Toronto

In all schools lying on the outskirts of Toronto the teachers report a decrease in the attendance. In several cases investigated, they have found that children instead of being sent to school have secured light employment in various factories, while others were working in city stores as messengers and delivery boys. The matter was brought before the School Board, and it was decided to make a thorough investigation, and to prosecute all parents whose children continue working instead of attending school.

Organizations of Women Workers. — Notwithstanding the number of working women and girls in Toronto, there is up to the present very little organization. This may be attributable to several causes: ignorance as to the advantages to be derived; a general feeling of satisfaction with conditions as they are; and an absence in general on the part of women workers of looking to their occupation as a life work. This feeling of lack of permanency incidentally produces a drifting of women from one occupation to another, with its resultant superficial work. The following organizations in Toronto have women members:—

	Female Membership.
Cigarmakers International, No. 27	40
United Garment Workers of America	110
Int. Musical Protective Association	30
Journeyman Tailors' Union of America	40
Journeyman Tailors' Int. Union of America..	8
Commercial Telegraphers' Union	10
Telegraphy, covering C.P.R.	4
Furworkers' Union, No. 14, 187	2
Garment Cutters' Union, ladies	90
United Garment Workers of America, No. 202.	75
Total	409

Women's Compensation Act. — Sir James Whitney announced to the Legislature that there would be no workmen's compensation legislation this year.

Factories and Shops Act.—The various amendments to the Factories and Shops Act, noted last month as being before the Provincial House, have been rejected.

Winnipeg.

General Condition of Female Labour:—The demand for women in all spheres of work undertaken by them has been steady during April. There has been an increased demand towards the end of the month, possibly accounted for by the fine weather.

Employment in factories has remained rather constant. There has been some demand for additional help, but this has not been pronounced except in the case of operators in some of the women's ready-to-wear establishments. Fifty operators were wanted by the Guarantee Ladies' Wear.

The Local Council of Women have expressed the opinion that a woman factory inspector should be secured for Winnipeg.

There are reported by the Industrial Bureau 361 factories in Winnipeg. Some of the factories employ from seventy-five to 100 women.

The demand for housekeepers has not been excessive. The wages are good, running all the way from \$25 to \$45 in the city and from \$20 to \$35 in the country. Cooks are wanted, as are also housemaids and nursemaids, but the great demand in domestic help is for the general servant and the cook-general.

Factory help has not been conspicuously in demand, some factories reporting that they are not specially busy at this season of the year, and not taking on new hands. Book-binders have sought assistants during April. Confectionery and biscuit factories are not engaging new help this month. Dress-makers and milliners, telephone operators, waitresses and retail clerks have all been sought after. Stenographers and bookkeepers have been increasingly in demand during the month, and much more in demand than during March. Teachers are wanted, and nurses have been brought in both from the United States and from the Old Country.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The tailors' strike commencing April 1st affected about fifty women. The strike was wholly for increase of wages; the master tailors offered an eight per cent. increase, which was not considered sufficient. The strike lasted for three weeks, closing on April 22nd. The result is a ten per cent. increase in wages.

The Hislop Employment Agency reports sending ten women out of the city to domestic work. They send out upwards of one hundred weekly as charwomen. They supply chiefly cooks,

cook-generals, generals, housekeepers, waitresses and kitchen girls.

The Y.W.C.A. head office placed some four thousand women last year. They have more British girls than other employment agencies, generally speaking.

The Associated Charities and the Day Nursery also send out numerous charwomen.

Grace Church during the year has helped some three hundred girls find work monthly as stenographers and bookkeepers.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—REVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS FOR SIX YEAR PERIOD AND FOR YEAR 1912-13.

THE Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada became law on March 22, 1907, and had therefore been in operation for six years at the end of the month of March last. Tables are presented in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, showing the proceedings which have taken place under the Act during the year ending March 31, 1913, which, with the tables published in the last Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, comprise a statement of all proceedings thereunder since 1907.

In all, 145 applications have been received in this six year period for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, as a result of which 127 Boards were established. In the eighteen cases remaining, the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst steps for the establishment of Boards were pending. The total number of employees affected by these 145 disputes was 186,650, or an average of 1,287 in each dispute. There were altogether eighteen cases in the six years in which strikes were not either averted or ended through the instrumentality of the Act. Eleven of these eighteen strikes occurred in the mining industry, one in the operation of rail-

ways, five in railway offices, shops and yards, and one in the operation of a street railway. In 127 cases the matters in dispute were either settled by mutual agreement or the threatened interruption of work was otherwise averted.

Twenty-two applications under the Act were dealt with during the year ending March 31, 1913, resulting in the establishment of eighteen boards. In the four remaining cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst steps for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were pending. One of the twenty-two applications above mentioned was received prior to April 1, 1912, the procedure continuing for a month after that date. Correspondence was also exchanged between the Department and persons concerned in various disputes in which, however, the circumstances did not call for any form of procedure under the Act.

The disputes referred under the Industrial Dispute's Investigation Act during the past year involved very many different questions, including wages, hours, discriminations, suspensions, dismissals, the revision of existing agreements, union recognition, the check-off system of collecting union dues, rental of houses, breaches of agreement, and dis-

placement of Canadian train crews by Americans.

The twenty-two disputes dealt with under the Act during the past year were distributed among the different industries affected as follows: coal mining, one; metal mining, three; railways,* nine; street railways, five; shipping, one; telephones, one; municipal service, one; street car manufacturing, one. The number of employees concerned in the twenty-two applications received under the Act during the year was 51,596, being an average of 2,345 for each dispute.

In connection with each of the twenty-two disputes above mentioned, sworn statements were furnished to the Minister of Labour to prove that, failing an adjustment of the differences or a reference of the same under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a strike or lockout, as the case may be, would be declared.

There were four cases during the year in which strikes were not either averted or ended through the instrumentality of the Act, to which reference is made elsewhere in the present article. Two of these strikes occurred in metalliferous mines and two in the railway industry. Neither of these latter had, however, to do with the operation of railway trains.

All of the disputes referred to last year, with one exception, occurred in mines and industries of the public utilities class, to which the law primarily applies. One dispute was referred under the Act by joint agreement of the parties concerned, as provided for in section 63 of the Statute. This case related to a dispute between the Ottawa Car Company of Ottawa and its machinists, blacksmiths, and helpers to the number of sixty-five, and was caused by the unwillingness of the Company to grant to these trades a nine hour day with the wages then being paid for ten hour service. The Board was successful

in concluding a signed agreement between the parties, effective for one year, and thereafter until terminated on sixty days' notice by either party.

Question of Constitutionality of Statute.

In November, 1912, a judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Lafontaine, of the Superior Court, Montreal, dismissing an application of the Montreal Street Railway Company for a prohibition order against the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established by the Minister of Labour in July, 1911, to enquire into a dispute between this Company and certain of its employees. The Company's application, which also called into question the constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, was contested by counsel for the Dominion Government. Judgment was given, dismissing the application for a prohibition order and upholding the constitutionality of the statute. Later in the same month, notice was given of appeal by the Montreal Street Railway Company from the foregoing judgment to the Court of Review. The hearing of this appeal before the Court of Review was held on April 3, 1913, judgment being reserved.

Dispute in Coal Mining Industry.

The only coal mining dispute of the year referred under the Act was that affecting the mines of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company at Inverness, C.B. This difficulty grew out of the employees' demand for a five per cent. reduction in the rental of certain houses owned by the Company, and improved conditions therein, a fifteen per cent. increase in wages, and the unwillingness of certain employees to countenance the deduction by the Company from their wages of lodge dues in the Provincial Workmen's Association. Through the Board's efforts an agreement was reached between the Company and its employees and the threatened strike thereby averted.

*The classes of labour concerned in the disputes are: conductors, telegraphers, accountants, railway clerks, stenographers, draughtsmen, rod men, engineers, firemen, brakemen, machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, and porters.

Railway Disputes.

A dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its railway telegraphers, growing out of the latter's demand for a wage increase of fifteen per cent., involved directly 1,800 employees scattered over the Company's entire system, and was understood to indirectly affect 8,000 other employees besides. The Board award favoured a ten per cent. increase, which the Company was willing to concede, but which the employees would not accept as a satisfactory adjustment. It being quite evident that a strike was imminent, the Minister of Labour placed himself in communication with the Company's officers and the employees' general committee, and also visited Montreal for the purpose of personally inquiring into the dispute and lending his good offices to secure a peaceful settlement. An agreement was finally reached by negotiation, which was understood to provide for an increase of about twelve per cent. over previously existing rates of wages and the reduction of one hour in the employees' working day.

In the spring of 1912 arrangements were made between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Midland Railway Company of Manitoba for a lease to the latter of running rights over the Canadian Northern Railway line between Winnipeg and Emerson. The object of this arrangement was to permit of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, joint owners of the Midland, operating their own through trains between Winnipeg and St. Paul, Minn. Objection was made by the Canadian Northern Railway train service employees operating between Winnipeg and Emerson that this agreement would result in their being displaced by American train crews, and application was made to the Minister of Labour in the matter under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation being accordingly established. As a result of ensuing negotiations between the Department of Labour and

the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, an order was issued by the latter, notifying the Canadian Northern and Midland Companies that as the running rights agreement referred to had not been submitted to the Board for approval under Section 364 of the Railway Act, the same was accordingly in contravention of the Railway Act, and, further, that an order would issue imposing a penalty if the conditions of operation which existed prior to the agreement were not immediately restored, pending submission of the agreement to the Board for its approval. Whilst the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was in session in Winnipeg, a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty was reached by negotiation between the parties directly concerned.

Street Railway Disputes.

Disputes were successfully disposed of under the Act last year which involved the operation of the street railway systems in the following cities, viz., Ottawa, Halifax, Quebec, Hull, Fort William and Port Arthur, the matters at issue in some instances being of a particularly difficult nature, having to do with wages, hours, and other conditions of employment, dismissals, and Union recognition. Through the Boards' efforts settlements were concluded in each case and the threatened strikes thereby averted.

In the case of the Ottawa Electric Railway the agreement provided for increases of the employees' wages and for the right of the employees to meet the Company either individually or by Committee for the discussion of any grievances or disputes that might arise.

In the case of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company an agreement was made providing for an increased scale of wages and assuring all employees an opportunity of presenting any complaints or grievances which might subsequently arise to the proper officials of the Company with the further privilege of appeal, if necessary, to the Company's Board of Directors.

In the case of the Quebec Railway Light, Heat & Power Company the signed agreement provided for various increases in wages, the reinstatement of two dismissed employees, and further declared that though the Company did not recognize the employees' Union they had no objection to their belonging thereto.

In the case of the Hull Electric Railway Company an agreement was made for an increased scale of wages, the Board also recommending that the award should remain in force for two and a half years, and that all future disputes should be referred to arbitration.

The street railway systems of Port Arthur and Fort William are owned jointly by these municipalities. The dispute referred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act related to certain dismissals and alleged breach of agreement on the part of the management. The Board's report was accepted by the Board of Management, which also expressed its thanks for the service rendered by the Board in the investigation of this dispute.

Two Longstanding Disputes Arranged.

Through the good offices of the Minister of Labour a conference was arranged in Montreal in December, 1912, which resulted in a settlement of the protracted strike of machinists and boilermakers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway lines in Western Canada. This strike was declared on October 10, 1911, and was supported by the International organizations connected with these trades. It grew out of the employees' demand for a schedule of agreement, the establishment of minimum rates of wages, and a nine hour day in the Company's shops. The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which the differences were referred was generally favourable to the employees, but was not accepted by the Company. Various communications were exchanged between the Minister of Labour and

the parties concerned, in which the Minister expressed his desire for a settlement of the matters at issue. The agreement of December 13 provided for the strikers' reinstatement, for the right of presenting employees' grievances by committee, and for the establishment of specified rates of wages, with provision for a further meeting between the parties in May or June of the present year to arrange the terms of a more complete agreement and the settlement of any disputed points by award under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which the parties were not able to settle between themselves.

Another protracted dispute affecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its Maintenance-of-Way employees was settled in July, 1912, through the assistance of the Minister of Labour. This trouble grew out of the Company's unwillingness to accept the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation regarding the wages and rules to govern the employment of its Maintenance-of-Way employees. The Board Report in this case was dated December 22, 1910. The schedule of agreement which was signed between the Company and its employees in July, 1912, was substantially in accord with the Board's recommendations.

Where Strikes were not averted.

The four cases dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the past year in which strikes were not averted were as follows:

1. A dispute between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., and its coal handlers to the number of ninety. The matters in dispute related to an alleged breach of agreement by the Company and to the employees' demand for increased wages and recognition of their union. The majority report of the Board was in favour of the Company. The minority report of the employees favoured the men. The majority report was not accepted by the employees. A num-

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

**Table Showing Proceedings Under the Act from March 22, 1907, to
March 31, 1913.**

Industries Affected.	No. of disputes referred under Act.	No. of strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:		
(1) Mines:		
(a) Coal.....	40	6
(b) Metal.....	11	5
Total, Mines.....	51	11
(2) Transportation and Communication:		
(a) Railways.....	61	6
(b) Street Railways.....	13	1
(c) Shipping.....	7	0
(d) Commercial Telegraphers.....	2	0
(e) Telephone Workers.....	2	0
Total, Transportation and Communication	85	7
(3) Civic Employees	4	0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	140	18
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities	5	0
Total, all classes	145	18

At the close of the fiscal year results were still pending in connection with three applications, viz.

(1) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company

(2) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver; and

(3) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the Alberta Division of that Railway. Appeal proceedings were also under way in Montreal in connection with a Board established to deal with the dispute between the Montreal Street Railway Company and its employees.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Table Showing Proceedings Under the Act from March 31, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

Industries Affected.	No. of disputes referred under Act.	No. of strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:		
(1) Mines:		
(a) Coal.....	1	0
(b) Metal.....	3	2
Total, Mines.....	4	2
(2) Transportation and Communication:		
(a) Railways.....	9	2
(b) Street Railways.....	5	0
(c) Shipping.....	1	0
(e) Telephone Workers.....	1	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	16	2
(3) Civic Employees.....	1	0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	21	4
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities.....	1	0
Total, all classes.....	22	4

The proceedings under the Act during this year include one case in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, viz.: a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers and freight clerks at Winnipeg, Man.

At the close of the fiscal year results were still pending in connection with three applications, viz.: (1) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; (2) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver; and (3) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the Alberta Division of that Railway.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1912-1913.

Statements of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from March 31, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
1912 June 4...	Inverness Railway & Employees' Coal Company and coal miners in its employ.....		Inverness, N. S.	500	Concerning wages conditions of employment, and retention of dues for the Provincial Workmen's Association.....	Finlay MacDonald (c) 4; Major W. Ernest Thompson (e) 1; James Cameron Watson (m) 1.....	Aug 21.....	Oct. 9.....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned.

2. METAL MINES.

July 3...	Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and employees, members of Britannia Miners' Union....		Britannia Mines, B. C.....	300	Concerning wages, conditions of employment, and recognition of union.....	Jas. A. Harvey, K. C. (c) 4; W. Ernest Burns (e) 1; George Heatherston (m) 1.....	Aug. 6.....	Sept. 16.....	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Burns. The employees concerned accepted the award of the majority of the Board but the Company declined to do so. Mining operations were continued until February 18, when the alleged dismissal by the Company of one of the union officials brought the existing dissatisfaction to a head and a strike was declared which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year.
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*July 20.	McEnaney Mines, limited, and employees of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, Western Federation of Miners.	Porcupine, Ont.	40 dir. 1,000 indr.	Concerning reduction in wages.	proposed reduction in wages.	Peter McDonald, (c)4; H. E. T. Haultain (e) 1; Wm. C. Thompson (x) 1.	Nov. 7. Oct. 21.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Thompson. The majority report was not acceptable to the employees concerned and on November 15 a strike was declared, which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year. Operations had, however, been resumed in a number of the mines concerned.
*July 26.	McIntyre - Porcupine Mines, Limited, Jupiter Mines, Limited, Vinod Porcupine Mines, Limited, and Plenaurum Mines, Limited and employees members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, Western Federation of Miners.	Porcupine, Ont.	225 dir. 1,000 indr.	Concerning reduction in wages.	proposed reduction in wages.			
†Nov. 30.	Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Company and employees members of Kimberley Miners' Union No 100, W.F.M.	Kimberley, B.C.	140	Concerning wages.				
†Dec. 3.	Standard Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited, Van Rai Mines, Limited, Silverton Mines Union, and employees members of Silverton Miners' Union No 95, W.F.M.	Silverton, B.C.	325 dir. 50 indr.	Concerning wages.				
†Dec. 3.	Queens Mines, Inc. and employees, members of Ymir Miners' Union No 85, W.F.M.	Sheep Creek, B.C.	45 dir. 200 indr.	Concerning wages.		W. S. Bullock Webs ter (c)3. Chas. R. Hamilton (e)1. J. N. Bennett (x)1	Dec. 21. Feb. 4. Jan. 27.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Bennett. The majority report of the Board found against the demands of the employees. No cessation of work occurred.

*The two applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—Continued.

Proceedings 1912-1913.

Statements of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investiga and of Proceedings thereunder from March 31, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

METAL MINES.—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
1912									
†Dec. 9.	Lucky Jim Zinc Mine, Limited, Rambler Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond Eureka Mines and Idaho-Alamos Mines and employees, members of Sandon Miners' Union No 81, W.F. M.	Employees...	West Kootnay, B. C.	210 dir. 90 indir.	Concerning wages [†]				
†Dec. 10.	Blue Bell Mine; No 1 Mine, Highland Mine, Hope Mine, Silver Horde Mine, Molly Gibson Mine, Eureka Mine, Poor-man Mine, and employees, members of Nelson Miners' Union No 96 W.F. M.	Employees...	Nelson, B.C.	300	Concerning wages				

†The five applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. RAILWAYS.

1912 Mar. 11.	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers & clerks, members of Winnipeg Division No. 177 Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers & Railway Clerks....	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.	220 dir. 230 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination by Company against members of the union and dismissals....	Hon. Mr. Justice H.A. Robson (C)4 Chas. P. Fullerton (E)2 Thos. J. Murray, (M)1	April 3.	May 3.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that the Company had re-employed all the employees who wished to return to work.
April 29.	Canadian Northern Railway Company and Train Service Organizations	Employees....	C.N.R. lines.	2,000	Concerning the proposed displacement of train crews of the Canadian Northern Railway by the Midland Railway Company which had acquired running rights over the Canadian Northern line from Winnipeg to Emerson	R. Max Dennistoun (E)1 L. L. Pelhier (M)1 . . . . .	.....	.....	Pending the final constitution of the Board a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at by the parties concerned.
May 8.	Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, and coal handlers, most of whom were members of Coal Handlers' Local No 319.	Employees....	Port Arthur, Ont. 90 . . . . .	.....	Concerning alleged breach of agreement by Company, also concerning wages, recognition of union, and demand for yearly conference between Company and employees	His Honour Judge John McKay (C)4 George F. Horri- gan (E)1 Frederick Urry (M)	May 22.	July 19. July 22.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Urry. The majority report of the Board was in favour of the Company. The employees refused to accept same and declared a strike on July 29 which continued until August 5, when an agreement was reached which provided for certain increases in pay and the re-employment of certain former employees.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATIONS ACT, 1907.—Continued.

Proceedings 1912-1913.

Statements of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from March 31, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—Continued.

1. RAILWAYS.—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board : (e) Chairman: (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
June 28.	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and employees in station and telegraph service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers	Employees.	C.P.R. system.	1,800 dir... 8,000 indir.	Concerning wages and amendment of conditions of service.	Peter McDonald, (c)4..... J. E. Duval (e)1.. J. G. O'Donoghue (m)1.....	July 22.....	Sept. 4..... Sept. 6.....	Report of board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue. The majority report was accepted by the Company but was not accepted by the employees concerned. As a result of further conferences between the parties an agreement was reached, effective, regarding wages from August 1, 1912, and hours overtime rates & other changes from October 1, 1912. The threatened strike was thereby averted.
Nov. 21.	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers, freight clerks, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees.	Ottawa Division of the C. P. R., of Port Arthur & Fort William.	1,300 dir... 15,000 indir.	Concerning alleged unfair dismissals and refusal of Company J. E. Duval (e)1.. to negotiate with J. A. McDonald (m)1..... employees respecting schedule of rules and rates of pay.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (c)4 J. E. Duval (e)1.. J. A. McDonald (m)1.....	Nov. 28.....	Dec. 11.....	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Duval. Prior to the date of the application the employees had gone on strike and remained out from November 1 until February 3, when the Department was informed that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned and the employees had accordingly resumed work.

Dec. 9...	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and locomotive engineers members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Employees...	I. C. R. lines...	8 dir. 350 indr.	Concerning employees' demand for reinstatement of certain employees and for payment for time lost to these and to others who had been suspended.			Proceedings under Act were stayed pending further negotiations between the Government Railways Managing Board and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which had not been finally concluded at the end of the fiscal year.
1913 Jan. 31...	Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways and certain employees, members of the International Association of Machinists International Association of Blacksmiths and Helpers Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America International Association of Boiler-makers and International Association of Boiler makers' Helpers.	Employees...	I. C. and P. E. I. Railway lines.	1,500.	Concerning employees' demand for revision of schedules and for an eight hour day.			Proceedings under Act were stayed pending negotiations between the Minister of Railways and Canals and a committee of the employees concerned, which resulted in a settlement of the matters in dispute.
Mar 11.	Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain employees, members of the Order of Railway Conductors.	Employees...	C.N.R. lines.	450 dir. 2,200 indr.	Concerning employees' demands for various changes in existing schedule, including wages, hours and working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Haggart (c)3. Wm. Cross (e)1. J. Harvey Hall (m)	Mar. 29	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 31.	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.	Employees...	Alberta Division of C.P.R.	2,659 dir. 7,000 indr.	Concerning alleged breach of agreement by Company.			Proceedings unfinished.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—Continued.

Proceedings 1912-1913.]

Statements of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from March 31, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—Continued.

2. STREET RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
1912 May 9...	Ottawa Electric Railway Company and employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of Ame.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	425.....	Concerning refusal of Company to accept terms proposed by the employees providing for increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. M. McDougall (c)4..... Travers Lewis, K.C. (e)1..... P. M. Draper (m)1	May 18....	June 13....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendation for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.
July 18...	Halifax Electric Tramway Company and employees, members of Division No. 503, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Halifax, N.S.....	125 dir..... 50 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment as set forth in schedule submitted.	His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace (c)3 George S. Campbell (e)1..... John T. Joy, (m)1	Aug. 1....	Aug. 22....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board embodying the terms of an agreement which had been arrived at by the parties concerned.
Aug. 29...	Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company & street railway employees, members of Fraternité Nationale No. 1, Employés de Tramway	Employees...	Quebec, Que.....	231 dir..... 30 indir.	Concerning wages, recognition of union C. E. Dorian (c)3 and reinstatement of J. L. Perron (e)1, certain employees. J. P. N. Simard (m)1	Hon. Mr. Justice C. E. Dorian (c)3 J. L. Perron (e)1 J. P. N. Simard (m)1	Sept. 25....	Dec. 12....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying an agreement signed by both parties concerned.

Sept. 18.	Hull Electric Railway Company and employees, members of Division No. 591 Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America.	Hull, Que.....	68 dir..... 74 indir.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Peter McDonald (c)4..... George D. Kelly (E)1..... George C. Wright (M)1.....	Oct. 1.....	Nov. 2.....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute which were accepted by both parties concerned.
Sept. 25.	Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and employees in street railway service.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.....	72 dir..... Most of the industrial workers in the two cities, indir.	Concerning alleged breach of agreement and alleged unsatisfactory investigation of charges.	George H. Rapsey (c)3..... Wm. P. Cooke (E)1 Frederick Urry (M)1	Oct. 7.....	Dec. 16.....	The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. Urry, however, dissenting in one particular. At a meeting of the Joint Board of Management a resolution was adopted accepting the findings of the Board.

3. SHIPPING.

1912 Sept 11...	Certain Steamship Company doing business at the Port of Halifax, viz: Pickford and Black, Furness Whithy Company, T. A. S. De Wolfe and Son, Canada Atlantic and Plant S. S. Co., Cunard Company Royal Steamship Company and Employees, members of Halifax Longshoremen's Association.	Employees...	Halifax, N. S.....	500.....	Concerning wages....	His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace(c)3 George A. McKenzie (E)1..... Arthur M. Hoare (M)1.....	Sept 21.....	Oct. 15.....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an agreement had been arrived at by both parties concerned, effective from October 15, 1912, to December 31, 1913
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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION, ACT, 1907.—Continued.

Proceedings 1912-1913.

Statements of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from March 31, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—Continued.

4. TELEPHONES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
1912 Mar. 17.	British Telephone Company and employees, members of Local Union No. 213 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employer....	Lines of British Columbia Telephone Company	320.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.....				Through the good offices of the Department conferences were arranged between the officials of the Company and a committee of the men who had ceased work on March 14. These conferences resulted in a settlement of the main points at issue. The men returned to work on March 24.

III. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

	Employees...	Vancouver, B. C.	1,200 dir... 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages of waterworks men, also alleged discrimination against union men.	H. O. Alexander (e)1..... George E. McCros- san (m)1.....				At the close of the fiscal year the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.
Mar. 14.	Corporation of the City of Vancouver and certain employees, scavengers, water-works employees, and maintenance and construction men, members of Civic Employees' Union and Local of International Union of Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers								

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1913 Jan. 9.....	Ottawa Car Company Limited, and machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists and Lodge No. 446, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and helpers.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	69.....	Concerning wages and hours.....	Hamnett P. Hill (C)3..... George F. Henderson (E)1..... James Cameron Watters (M)1.....	Jan. 11.....	Jan. 17.....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute, effective for one year from January 17, 1913
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ber of the workmen involved in this dispute went on strike on July 29, and on the same evening a riot occurred near the coal docks, in which the Chief of Police of Port Arthur and several others were seriously injured. On request of the municipal authorities the militia were called out on the following day, but were withdrawn on the 31st. On August 5 an agreement was reached, providing for certain increases in pay and the reinstatement of former employees, by which the strike was terminated.

2. A dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company of Britannia Beach, Howe Sound, B. C., and its employees to the number of 300. The matters in dispute related to the employees' demand for recognition of their Union and for improved conditions of employment. The majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this case was generally favourable to the employees' demands. The same was accompanied by a minority report of the Company's nominee, which held that the provisions of the Act did not apply in this case. The majority report was accepted by the employees, but was not accepted by the Company. Mining operations were continued until February 18, 1913, when the alleged dismissal by the Company of one of the union officials brought the existing dissatisfaction to a head and a strike was declared, which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year.

3. A dispute between the McEnaney, McIntyre, Jupiter, Vipond and Plenaurum Mines Companies of South Porcupine, Ontario, and their employees to the number of 465. The dispute related to a proposed reduction in wages. The majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were not, however, acceptable to the employees concerned. A strike was declared on November 15, which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year. Operations had,

however, been resumed in a number of the mines concerned.

4. A dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers, freight clerks, checkers, and various other employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The cause of dispute was the refusal of the Company to deal with the employees' organization or to consider an application for certain rules and rates of pay submitted through the Brotherhood and later by a committee of employees, also the dismissal of certain employees for refusing to withdraw from the Brotherhood. This matter was first brought to the attention of the Minister of Labour in July, 1912. Action under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was, however, delayed to permit of direct negotiation between the parties concerned. The employees' application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was renewed in October, 1912, when it was held that the application did not disclose circumstances and conditions in which the provisions of the Act should be invoked. For this reason no Board was granted. A strike was declared of the employees concerned in this dispute on November 1, 1912. Shortly after this strike occurred, the application was again renewed for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and a Board was established on November 29, 1912, to deal with the matters in dispute on the Ottawa division, at Fort William, Port Arthur, and points east of Port Arthur where special evidence was required on any special phase of the dispute. The majority report of the Board favoured the employees. The Company's nominee on the Board held that the Government should not have granted any Board under the circumstances. The Board findings were accepted by the employees, but were not accepted by the Company, the strike continuing until February 3, when an agreement was reached and the employees resumed work.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING APRIL, 1913.

THE report was received on April 25 of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its conductors, also the minority report of Mr. Wm. Cross, the Company's nominee.

Applications Received.

An application was received on March 31 from the locomotive enginemen employed on the Alberta division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The application gave the number of persons directly affected as 2,659, and declared that 7,000 others were affected indirectly. The dispute grew out of the alleged failure on the part of the Company to promote men in their turn and to place them on the list of engineers in the order of their seniority in engine service for the Company, in accordance with the provisions of an existing agreement. A Board was established in this matter by the Minister on April 9, Messrs. J. H. Wellington, of Moose Jaw, Sask., and D. Campbell, of Toronto, Ont., being appointed members on the nomination of the employing Company and employees respectively. The Board was completed on April 15 by the appointment of Professor Adam Shortt, of Ottawa, as Chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board.

An application was received on April 5 from the National Union of Shoemakers of Quebec, on behalf of certain employees of Messrs. J. H. Larochelle, W. A. March & Co., J. Ritchie & Company and O. Goulet, manufacturing shoemakers of Quebec, the number of employees concerned being given as twenty-five directly and 500 indirectly. The matters at issue related to the wages paid for certain classes of work in these factories. A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on April 11, Messrs. Felix Marois and Gaudiose Hebert being appointed members on behalf of the employers and employees respectively. The Board was completed on April 28 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice H. C. Pelletier as Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the other members of the Board.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

Reference was made in the April number of the *Labour Gazette* to the establishment of a Board to deal with matters in dispute between the City of Vancouver and certain of its employees. This Board was completed on April 5 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice D. Murphy, of Vancouver, as Chairman on the joint recommendation of Messrs. George S. McCrossan and H. O. Alexander, the other two members of the Board.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS CONDUCTORS.

THE Minister of Labour received on April 25 a report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain differences between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its conductors, also minority report of Mr. Wm. Cross, the Com-

pany's nominee on the Board. The number of men directly concerned in this dispute was given as 450 directly and 2,200 others indirectly. The dispute grew out of a demand of the conductors for various changes in the existing schedule of rules and wages, including

an increase in pay and a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day. The Board was composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice A. Haggart, of Winnipeg, Chairman, and Messrs. Wm. Cross, of Winnipeg, and J. Harvey Hall, of Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the Company and of the employees respectively. The report, which is signed by the Chairman and Mr. Hall, recommends the adoption on July 1, 1913, of a new schedule providing for the payment to passenger conductors of an average wage of \$165 per month, conductors on mixed and way freight trains to receive 4.80 cents per mile and conductors on through freight and working trains 4.25 cents per mile. These rates involve increases over the schedule at present in force. The Board also recommend that eight hours work per day "should be considered sufficient except in extreme cases." Mr. Hall, while sending the Board's report, submitted a supplementary statement in which he claimed that the new schedule should be made effective from January 6 last, and also gave it as his opinion that the mileage rates proposed were in some cases inadequate. Mr. Wm. Cross, in his minority report, declared himself unable to concur in the majority findings.

Negotiations between the Company and the employees concerned were resumed after the Board's report had been placed in their hands respectively, and from statements appearing in the press, though these have not yet been officially confirmed, an agreement appears to have been reached on the points remaining in dispute.

Report of Board.

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter are as follows:

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, and of a dispute or difference be-

tween the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Mr. Harvey Hall, representing the Order of Railway Conductors, Mr. William Cross, representing the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and Mr. Justice Alexander Haggart, Chairman, constituting the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, beg to report as follows:

On the thirty-first of March A.D., 1913, on being advised that Mr. Justice Alexander Haggart had been appointed the third member and chairman of the Board, the Board met at the Chambers of the Chairman at the Court House in Winnipeg, took the statutory oath of office and arranged for a meeting the following day.

That the said Board thereupon assumed the burdens of office and held meetings every day, some days two and three sessions until the date of this report.

The Board endeavoured to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and did carefully enquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof, and suggestions were made to induce the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement.

No settlement of the dispute having been arrived at, either prior to, or during the course of the Reference, the Board endeavoured to ascertain all the facts and circumstances, perused all the documents and data submitted to it, and listened to the reasons and arguments advanced by all parties to the dispute.

The conductors were dissatisfied with the schedule at present existing and containing the terms and conditions of their employment and the rates of pay, and submitted a proposed schedule as a substitute for the existing one.

The conductors on the Reference were represented by Mr. H. E. Barker, and Mr. A. E. Bennett, and a committee of eight conductors, and the Railway Company was represented by Mr. J. R. Cameron, Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Northern Railway Company,

and Mr. A. E. Warren, Assistant to the General Manager of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

The Board desires to express their appreciation of the pleasant relations that exist between the officers of the Company and the conductors, and of the courteous and pleasant manner in which the meetings were conducted between the Company and the Conductors.

The case for both parties to the dispute was ably argued by the representatives, and enclosed herewith is a brief in writing handed to the Board by the respective parties.

The conductors submitted a proposed schedule pertaining to the rates, rules and regulations in connection with their employment as a substitute for the existing schedule.

Every clause of the schedule was fully considered and discussed in all its bearings.

As a result of such consideration, the Board submits as a substitute for the present existing schedule, Exhibit A attached to this report, which the Board proposes should contain the terms, conditions, rules, and rates of pay incorporated in the contract of hiring between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its conductors.

Mr. Cross produces a minority report signed by himself, which he requests the Chairman to forward to the Minister with this report, and Mr. Harvey Hall, desires to forward his personal views and observations with reference to certain clauses in this Report.

It is submitted that the proposed schedule should come into force on the first day of July, 1913.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this day of April, A.D., 1913.

(Sgd.) ALEX. HAGGART,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. HARVEY HALL,
Member of the Board.

Rules and Rates of Pay to be effective on and after first July, 1913.

SECTION I.

Rates and Rules for Passenger Trains.

Article I.

Clause (a)—For average monthly mileage of five thousand (5,000) miles or less, conductors will be paid one hundred and sixty-five (\$165.00) dollars per month.

Clause (b)—All mileage made in excess of five thousand (5,000) miles will be paid for on *pro rata* basis.

Clause (c)—Passenger train conductors delayed over one hour at initial terminal after time set for departure of train, will be allowed detention time *pro rata* in addition to pay for trip. Detention time will be allowed at arrival terminal if held for service.

Article II.

Clause (a)—When a passenger train averages less than fifteen (15) miles per hour, overtime will be allowed *pro rata* on a basis of fifteen (15) miles per hour.

Clause (b)—Freight or mixed train conductors relieving passenger conductors on their assigned runs will be paid for not less than the *pro rata* of the monthly minimum mileage.

Clause (c)—Passenger conductors will not be used off their assigned runs if freight conductors are available. If used, they will be paid on the same basis as freight conductors. This not to apply to official specials.

Clause (d)—Passenger conductors on leave of absence will be relieved by the senior available conductor. In the event of a junior conductor catching a run he will hold it until relieved by the senior conductor desiring the run. All on the same freight promotion district. All relieving will be done at point at which passenger conductor laid off.

Clause (e)—Passenger train conductors will have at least one train baggageman and one trainman. Passenger trains of eight (8) cars or more will have two trainmen and one train baggageman if there is a local baggage car on the train.

SECTION II.

Rates and Rules for Mixed Trains.

Article I.

Clause (a)—Conductors will be paid 4.80 cents per mile.

Clause (b)—Conductors assigned to runs, a portion of which are passenger and the balance mixed or freight or both, will be paid mileage rate for each class of train, but not less than the minimum passenger train rate.

Article II.

Clause (a)—Conductors assigned to mixed runs will be paid for not less than twenty-eight hundred miles, (2,800) per month. When assigned crews do not make this mileage, overtime and time occupied while making up and putting away their own train may be included as mileage up to and equivalent of twenty-eight hundred (2,800) miles.

Clause (b)—Mixed train conductors may run around chain gang conductors to make up mileage on their own branch lines.

SECTION III.

Rates and Rules for Way Freight Trains.

Article I.

Clause (a)—Conductors will be paid 4.80 cents per mile.

Clause (b)—Way freight conductors will have at least two trainmen.

SECTION IV.

Rates and Rules for Way Freight Trains.

Article I.

Clause (a)—Conductors will be paid 4.25 cents per mile.

Clause (b)—Light running engine and caboose will be paid for at through freight rates.

Clause (c)—Snow plow and flanger trains will be paid for at through freight rates. Under no circumstances will conductors be required to ride on snow plow or flanger. When sending out a snow plow or flanger, a caboose or other suitable car will be provided for accommodation of train crew, and full crew will be used; and accommodation when practicable other than the caboose will be provided for labourers.

Article II.

Clause (a)—Conductors in charge of freight trains (through or way) regularly set up will be paid for not less than twenty-seven hundred (2,700) miles, in all classes of service for any one month. Conductors running only part of a month will be credited *pro rata* for each working day regularly set up. This not to be construed to mean that twenty seven hundred (2,700) miles is the maximum mileage that conductors may be permitted to make.

Clause (b)—Chain gang conductors, regularly set up, will be run first in first out of terminal points on their respective sections. All such conductors ready for duty so run around will be paid one hundred (100) miles for each run around, retaining their original standings on train board.

Clause (c)—Through freight conductors will have at least two trainmen.

Clause (d)—When it is necessary to reduce the number of conductors set up it will be done in the order of seniority, commencing with the junior man.

SECTION V.

Rates and Rules for Work Trains, Construction, Helper, Pusher, and Pile Driver Service.

Article I.

Clause (a)—Conductors will be paid 4.25 cents per mile.

Clause (b)—One hundred (100) miles or less, nine (9) hours or less to constitute a day's work. Overtime *pro rata*.

Clause (c)—Work train conductors will have at least two trainmen.

Clause (d)—Conductors having charge of pit or gang of men other than their regular trainmen will be paid twenty dollars (\$20.00) a month in addition to regular work train pay.

Article II.

Clause (a)—When work trains run forty (40) miles or more in one direction to or from work, actual mileage and overtime (if any) at through freight rates will be allowed. Time so occupied not to be included in time paid for at work train rates. In case conductors make more actual miles than hours in any one day they will be paid on mileage basis.

Clause (b)—Conductors assigned to work train service and held in that service will be paid on the basis of eleven (11) miles per hour computed from the time they come on duty until laid up, and will be paid for not less than one hundred (100) miles or nine (9) consecutive hours at work train rates for every working day so held, not including overtime lapping over from previous day.

Clause (c)—Conductors on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage to and from wrecks, work train rates while working at same, and will be paid for not less than one day's pay for such service.

Article III.

Clause (a)—Conductors assigned to work train service will not be considered absent from duty from the time work is through Saturday night until usual starting hour Monday morning, unless notified in writing before they are laid up on Saturday night that they will be required. If so notified and not used, they will be paid for five (5) hours at work train rates. Conductors will be allowed to go home for Sunday if the train service will permit, and it will not interfere with the work train service.

Clause (b)—Unless senior conductors desire otherwise, junior conductors will, if they are competent, be assigned to work trains. When conductors are required to go out on work trains they will be given sufficient time before leaving home to prepare for such service. Work trains will be bulletined over each freight promotion district.

SECTION VI.

Rates and Rules for Conductors.

(To apply to all classes of trains, unless otherwise specified.)

Article I.

Clause (a)—When a conductor is called out, full crew will be used. This not to apply when accompanying a light engine.

Clause (b)—When any train, other than passenger, averages less than eleven (11) miles per hour, overtime will be paid at schedule rates on a basis of eleven (11) miles per hour. Time to be computed from time of departure of train (except as provided for in Section VI, Article I, Clause (c) until arrival at destination. In computing overtime all mileage paid for, including doubling, will be allowed in the mileage, and unless otherwise provided for herein, the time will not include time otherwise paid for.

Clause (c)—No overtime for lay-over at home terminals. After the expiration of eighteen (18) hours, conductors on unassigned runs held away from home terminal will be paid minimum passenger rates for each hour up to nine hours, and after that at the same rate for the last nine hours of each succeeding twenty-four (24) hours so held. The eighteen (18) hours as above mentioned must be in excess of any time occupied in taking rest that was booked. This clause not to be operative if due to blockade nor will it include Sundays.

Clause (d)—Conductors tied up between terminal points and relieved of duty by cancellation of train or other unavoidable cause, will be allowed for actual mileage made or per clause (e) of this Article, and thereafter one hundred (100) miles for each successive twenty-four (24) hours, on a basis of hour for hour up to nine (9) hours, and so on to the end of each twenty-four (24) hours. Then actual mileage or as per clause (g) of this Article to terminal. Time so tied up to apply to all trains at through freight rates.

Clause (e)—Conductors deadheading or travelling passenger will be paid at the same rates as the corresponding man running the train on which they travel. The first conductor out will deadhead and will stand first out of these conductors at the other terminal. Conductors will not be required to abandon cabooses except to run passenger or official trains when it is the intention to return them dead-head on passenger, when the caboose would be an encumbrance, in which case superintendent will advise conductor's number, date of and departure of train they will be returned on, before they are obliged to give up caboose.

Clause (f)—Conductors required to load or unload way freight or switch en route will be paid for overtime at way freight rates for time so occupied, but not in excess of way freight rates for full trip, such time to be deducted in computing overtime. Conductors will be paid way freight rates over the full trip, if they load or unload way freight, or switch, at three (3) or more points, or a combination of three (3) of both. This is not to be construed to apply to through trains setting out or picking up cars belonging to their trains, unless a switch has to be made to spot cars which are set out; that is, cars set out of a train will be placed for loading or unloading, and this will not constitute switching unless the placing of same will necessitate the removal of car or cars from the track, to which cars set out are destined, when picking up, any cars which are placed for loading must be respotted. The handling of water cars for other than train purposes will be by way freight trains, if by through freight trains way freight rates will be paid, provided water is distributed at three (3) or more points.

Clause (g)—One hundred (100) miles or less, nine (9) hours or less to constitute a day's work.

Clause (h)—Conductors held for train service after arrival of train at terminal will be paid for such time at detention rates, irrespective of time or mileage made on trip. This, however, not to apply when they can head or back into a track and get engine away without delay.

Clause (i)—Passenger, mixed and freight conductors switching at terminal and turn around points, will be paid at through freight rates in addition to mileage or hours made on trip. Conductors will be required to get a switching ticket covering this service, and the agent shall give such ticket upon the request of the conductor; but he may in

writing note upon that ticket any dispute as to the time claimed, and such dispute shall be adjusted by the proper officer.

Clause (j)—On short runs for round trip of seventy-five (75) miles or less, actual hours or one hundred (100) miles will be allowed. On round trips of over seventy-five (75) miles, going and returning portions of trip to be split, giving overtime made in either direction. Detention at turn-around point to be included in time of going trip. This only to apply to unassigned crews.

Clause (k)—When conductors come on duty for a train which is annulled, they will be allowed for time held on duty at through freight rates, with a minimum of three (3) hours, and still stand first out.

Clause (l)—Conductors called out to fit up a caboose will be paid for time so occupied, with a minimum of three (3) hours, at through freight rates.

Clause (m)—No double to be made for less than ten (10) miles. This to apply to assisting other trains.

Clause (n)—Conductors will not be paid for performing work train service en route, unless time so occupied exceeds one (1) hour, in which case they will be paid at work train rates for the whole time so occupied, and such time not to be included in counting overtime.

Clause (o)—Conductors handling mixed or freight trains will be on duty at initial terminal thirty (30) minutes before the time set for departure of train, for which thirty (30) minutes will be paid, and detention at initial terminal exceeding forty-five (45) minutes will be paid for at through freight rates, irrespective of miles or hours made on trip. Detention at terminals paid after time set for departure of train is not to include switching, nor will detention be figured so that detention time will include any time otherwise paid for.

Clause (p)—Conductors acting as pilots will be paid the same pay as conductors handling trains.

Clause (q)—Conductors held off on Company's business will be paid schedule rates for mileage lost and will be reimbursed reasonable expense while away from home.

Clause (r)—Conductors will be advised in writing and trip tickets returned for correction if mileage or time claimed is disputed.

Article II.

Clause (a)—The promotion of conductors, other than passenger conductors, will be under each promotion district. The promotion of conductors to passenger train service will be open for application over the territory, Port Arthur to the Western Boundary of Alberta. The promotion of conductors will be from through freight to way freight, way freight to mixed, and from mixed to passenger. Merit, fitness and ability being satisfactory, seniority will govern.

Clause (b)—Vacancies on passenger runs and new runs created, if permanent, will be advertised over the passenger promotion territory, for fifteen (15) days, and will be given to the senior suitable conductor applying. Conductors getting runs under bulletin will be required to take them within thirty (30) days from close of bulletin, except in cases of sickness or leave of absence. Provided, the conductor does not take run within required time, it will be given to the next eldest man who made ap-

plication on original bulletin, who will be given thirty (30) days to get on to the run. It will be necessary for conductors on leave of absence to keep themselves informed regarding bulletins under this clause.

Clause (c)—A conductor refusing a run in the line of promotion will thereafter rank junior to the conductor accepting the run on that run only. In the event of a reduction of staff, the junior man will, in all cases, be reduced, although he may previously have obtained a run by bulletin. Under this clause no conductor in freight service can supplant a conductor in passenger service.

Clause (d)—Any line added to a promotion district will be manned by conductors from promotion district to which such lines are attached, except that in manning branch lines which connect up two (2) freight promotion districts, they will be manned equally from the two (2) promotion districts so connected, in which case the conductors transferred will rank according to their seniority with the conductors on the district to which they are transferred, but no conductor will be reduced in rank unless the number of conductors employed in that district is reduced.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

First District.

Port Arthur to Winnipeg, North Lake and Ridgeville subdivisions.

Second District.

Emerson, Miami, Wakopa, Carman, Oak Point, Grosse Isle, and Birds Hill subdivisions.

Third District.

Winnipeg to Dauphin, Brandon, St. Rose, Carberry, Riding Mountain, Neepawa, Rapid City, Rossburn and Oakland subdivisions.

Fourth District.

Hartney, Kipling, Regina, Bienfait, Carlyle, Radville, Moose Jaw, Bengough, and Wawanesa subdivisions.

WESTERN DIVISION.

First District.

Dauphin to Humbolt, Dauphin to Prince Albert, Winnipegosis, Thunder Hill, and Hudson Bay subdivisions.

Second District.

Regina to Prince Albert, Kindersley, Shellbrook, Crooked Lake and Delisle subdivisions.

Third District.

Humbolt to Edmonton, Carlton, Sturgeon River, Cut Knife, Battle River, Athabasca and Stony Plains subdivisions.

By arrangement between General Superintendent and General Committee, this clause can be changed without the revision of this schedule, and for promotion purposes the second and third districts in the Central Division may be considered as one district.

Clause (f)—Except as provided in clause (d) of this Article, a conductor will not be transferred from one promotion district to another, except in cases of shortage of conductors on that district when the junior man will be sent, and must go unless senior men wish to go. Conductors will be so notified of such transfer at their home terminals.

Clause (g)—The right to run extending over more than one promotion district will be divided between the men on such districts as nearly as possible on a mileage basis.

Clause (h)—Conductors held to do spare running will be run first in first out, except when it is known that a car will be vacant for ten (10) days or more, when it will be given to the oldest conductor on spare list. Where no conductors' spare board is kept, the oldest available spare conductor will be entitled to the car, if it is to be vacant for less than ten (10) days, if for more the oldest spare conductor will be given the car at the first opportunity.

Clause (i)—Whenever it becomes necessary to increase the force of conductors on any division, one conductor, when practicable, will be hired to two (2) brakemen promoted. When hiring conductors under this rule, conductors in the service as brakemen will be given preference. No conductor will be hired who has not had at least two years' experience as conductor on a steam surface railway.

Note.—In the event of any dispute as to the construction or application of this clause, such dispute shall be referred for settlement to the Chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the General Superintendent, or someone to be appointed by him, whose decision or the decision of the majority shall be final.

Clause (j)—Superintendent or Trainmaster on each district will, on request, furnish the Chairman of the local committee, each month, with the names and dates of all conductors promoted and hired during the month who will add them to the list which will be kept in a conspicuous place at each terminal. Anyone wishing to protest his rating or absence of rating will be required to do so within thirty (30) days from the time names are posted, otherwise his protest will not be considered.

Clause (k)—Freight conductors will be assigned to regular freight sections, and will be kept on those sections, except that in stress of business they may be required to go to another section, in which case they will be changed off with the first crew of that section met that does not require rest.

Article III.

Clause (a)—Conductors will not be required to handle way freight at night, or on Sunday, except that conductors on trains handling perishable freight, such as fresh meat, butter, eggs, beer or other liquids that are perishable, will load or unload such perishable freight at night or on Sunday, but will not be required to load or unload other freight at stations where they may handle perishable freight during prohibited hours. All trains leaving terminal points between the hours of three (3) o'clock and ten (10) o'clock, will not be considered night trains, and such trains will work as way freight through to destination of runs, irrespective of the hour of reaching the destination. The exception mentioned in connection with the handling of perishable freight is not to be taken advantage of by the Company when possible to avoid it.

Clause (b)—Conductors will not be compelled to handle cars in trains, the draft gear of which is defective, and requires to be chained, further than to take cars of paying freight that may become disabled en route to the destination of the car or first terminal. Under no circumstances will conductors be required to handle cars behind caboose, other than official cars or flangers.

Article IV.

Clause (a)—Conductors who have been on duty twelve (12) hours or more, will not be called again for immediate duty if they want rest, the conductor to be judge of his own condition, but eight (8) hours to be considered sufficient except in extreme cases. The required rest must be booked on arrival, and will be given complete before being called. When a conductor books rest, his caboose will not be sent out until rest is up.

Clause (b)—Conductors who have been on duty sixteen (16) hours will be entitled to eight (8) hours' rest; same to be arranged by dispatcher as soon as it can be arranged without delaying other trains with which he had arranged a meet before being advised of rest required.

Clause (c)—It is understood that trains will not be marshalled with caboose attached.

Clause (d)—At terminals where carmen are employed they will couple hose and test air. Conductors will have assistance rendered carmen when same would avoid delay to train.

Article V.

Clause (a)—It is not the desire or intention to establish the practice of double heading engines on freight trains.

Clause (b)—Double headers may be run in cases of storms, accidents, to avoid running engines light, moving engines to and from shops or from one division to another, or to consolidate with another train on which the engine has been partly disabled, and in all such cases the tonnage shall not exceed the tonnage of the largest engine attached over the division. The maximum number of cars handled exclusive of caboose will be thirty-five (35). Way freights will not be double headed.

Clause (c)—Helping engines may be used to assist trains over the following grades, and at such points as may be arranged from time to time between the General Superintendent and the General Committee, without the revising of this schedule.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

First District.

Stanley Junctions to Kakabeka Falls.
Mokoman to Rowan.
Shabague to Mabella.
Sprague to South Junction.

Second District.

Miami to Altamont.
Learys to Cardinal.
Somerset to top of Hill (Carman and Miami Secs.)

Third District.

Wawanesa to Top of Hill both ways.
Ninette to Top of Hill both ways.

WESTERN DIVISION.

First District.

Roblin to Makaroff.
Prince Albert to Davis.
Kamsack to Veregin.
Buchanan to Rama.

Second District.

Lumsden to Regina.
Lumsden to Disley.
Saskatoon to Top of Hill both ways.
Prince Albert to Clouston.

Third District.

Borden to Langham.
Islay to Kitscoty.
Drumheller to Top of Hill both ways.

ARTICLE VI.

Clause (a)—Freight conductors living within two (2) miles of yard office, and passenger conductors living within two (2) miles of passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty thirty (30) minutes and be ready for service before the leaving time of trains. Caller will be furnished with a book in which will be registered time train leaves and in which conductors will sign their proper names. Passenger and mixed train conductors on trains timed to leave passenger station between the hours of eight (8) o'clock and twenty-two (22) o'clock will not be called.

Clause (b)—Conductors assigned to regular runs will not be required to stop in caboose at terminal points, and unless they are advised that they will be required before their regular run, will not be considered absent from duty if required and not on hand. Conductors so advised will be given their turn out with unassigned conductors. Conductors will leave their proper addresses at terminals, and should they be absent from their regular residence they will leave word where they can be found, if required.

Clause (c)—Conductors assigned to regular trains will not be required to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned, except in cases of wrecks when no other conductors are available, or when called to relieve on a superior train.

Clause (d)—Mixed train conductors on leave of absence for less than thirty (30) days will be relieved by the senior suitable freight conductor working out of the same terminal, and on the same promotion district, if for thirty (30) days or more they will be relieved by the senior suitable freight conductor on the promotion district. Assigned freight conductors will be relieved by senior freight conductors. Freight conductors will be relieved by senior spare conductors.

Article VII.

One trainman on each train must be competent and have at least six (6) months' experience as such, and the same or another trainman must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a trainman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip, unless his incompetency be disproved. Conductors finding trainmen incompetent must make complaint in writing.

Article VIII.

Clause (a)—All accidents shall be investigated, and conductors may be held off not exceeding three (3) days for this purpose. Evidence of all parties concerned shall be taken, and no conductor shall be disciplined until his case has been investigated, and if not satisfied with decision rendered he will be given an opportunity to review the evidence, and may appeal to the Superintendent and then to the General Superintendent, and may have the assistance of a fellow employee when so doing. Notice of such appeal to be served on officer giving discipline within five (5) days of decision. When found blameless, he will be paid for time lost. When a charge is laid against an employee, said employee may have the privilege, if desired, of meeting party or parties making the charge face to face in the presence of an officer of the Company.

Note.—It is understood that investigations will be held as quickly as possible, and that the layover time will be used as far as practicable.

Clause (b)—When a conductor is discharged or resigns, he will, as soon as possible, be paid and given a certificate, on request, stating time of service and in what capacities employed.

Article IX.

Clause (a)—Canadian Northern conductors compelled to work on construction lines will be governed by rules and rates of pay governing the conditions of conductors on the Canadian Northern Railway.

Clause (b)—A conductor who, with proper consent, temporarily works for the Construction Department, and is turned in by that department, will have the right to place his case before the proper officials of the Operating Department, who will immediately institute enquiries, and if evidence obtained shows that dismissal is not warranted he will be returned to service.

Article X.

Clause (a)—Conductors entitled to regular work in road service will lose their seniority standing after thirty (30) days' service in any other class of work, except by special arrangement with the approval of the General Superintendent, and in cases where employees accept positions with the Order of Railway Conductors.

Clause (b)—Conductors who are discharged and not re-employed within six (6) months, will be regarded as new men, except that a conductor who has been discharged more than six (6) months may be reinstated when such action is sanctioned by the General Superintendent and the General Committee of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Clause (c)—Conductors who are laid off on account of reduction of crews will, upon requesting same, be given a letter stating time leave of absence is granted for, and reason.

Clause (d)—Members of the General Committee will be relieved when required for committee work. Sufficient notice must be given Superintendent so that service will not suffer.

Article XI.

Freight or mixed train conductors handling five (5) or more heated cars, or seven (7) or more coaches, or three (3) and five (5) combined between

the months of November and March inclusive, will be allotted a man to attend to the heaters.

Article XII.

Assignments will not be made except by bulletin or time table. This not to apply to work trains.

Article XIII.

When a conductor reports for duty and his caboose is being held away from home terminal, he will be allowed to deadhead out on his own time to take his car, and the conductor so relieved will deadhead to his home terminal on his own time.

Article XIV.

The terminals on the line will be as follows:—Port Arthur, Atikokan, Rainy River, Winnipeg, Emerson, Dauphin, Kamsack, Humbolt, North Battleford, Vermillion, Edmonton, Brandon, Kipling, Regina, Belmont, Virden, Neepawa, Swan River, Hudson's Bay Jct., Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Kindersley, Athabasca Landing, Le Pas, Carlyle, Radville, Russell, and such other points as are properly bulletined from time to time as being terminals, whether temporary or permanent.

Article XV.

Any question of interpretation of this schedule which may arise will be adjusted by the General Chairman with the General Superintendents, and then, if necessary, with the Assistant General Manager.

Article XVI.

The Articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and its conductors, and no portion thereof shall be changed or abrogated without the approval of the General Superintendent and the General Committee of the Order of Railway Conductors, and then not until thirty (30) days' notice in writing has been served by the party desiring the change on the other party thereto.

Statement of Mr. Hall.

The statement of Mr. J. Harvey Hall, above referred to, is as follows:—

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Honourable Sir,—

While I have signed the attached report re the Canadian Northern Railway and its conductors, there are a number of clauses that I cannot accept as fair.

I regret very much that I am unable to agree with either the Chairman or Mr. Cross in regard to several of the clauses contained in this report.

First. I think that the Rules and Rates should have been made effective from the sixth day of January last, owing to the serious expense that the men have been put to by the delay.

Second. Clause (a) of Section Four, Article I. The rate proposed by the Board is, in my opinion, inadequate and does not meet the situation.

Third. Clause (a) of Section Five, Article I. I think that the recommendation of the Chairman does not meet the situation in regard to compensation in this section.

Fourth. Clause (i) of Section Six, Article I. The majority of the Board recommend that the conductors should do the switching at junction points without remuneration, other than that received in detention while making trips. This I do not agree with, owing to the fact that at those points there is liable to be a great deal of work in this respect of which the men are really receiving no compensation.

Fifth. Clause (j) of Section Six, Article I. On short round trips, the Board refuse to concede to the conductor what is being paid to other employees on the train. While he is held responsible for the business of the Company, I think that proper compensation should have been allowed him, or comparative if necessary, with other members of his crew.

Sixth. Clause (o) of Section Six, Article I. In regard to terminal detention; while the Board has conceded that the old conditions should be modified in respect to this, still they require the conductor of the train who is held entirely responsible for its operation and the time in getting it ready to leave a terminal, they have not conceded to him the same conditions as other men on the train, therefore I think in regard to consistency, that the conductor should be paid for the full time required to get his train in movement from a terminal point, the same as is paid to the engineer and fireman.

Those being the essential clauses in this schedule in regard to compensation,

I must therefore decline to agree with the other members of the Board.

The balance, however, I have pleasure in agreeing with the Chairman of the Board in respect to them.

(Sgd.) J. HARVEY HALL.

Minority Report.

The minority report of Mr. Wm. Cross is as follows:—

For the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Winnipeg, April 22, 1913.

Re Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and the difference between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the Order of Railway Conductors.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Railways,
Ottawa.

In response to your appointment of March 19th last, I have attended the session of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter from its inception on the 31st ultimo until the 22nd instant, when the Board dissolved. The report of the Chairman will convey to you the result of its sittings.

From this I am compelled to submit to you a minority report, seeing that no adjustment has been made, so that there may be no misconceptions about the stand that the Canadian Northern Railway Company has had to take in the matter.

The new schedule of demands set up by the conductors was based as follows:—

First. An increase in pay varying from 7.6% to 21.2% for the several classes of work which had to be performed.

Second. A limitation of the mileage to be performed in passenger service for a month's salary.

Third. Shortening the hours from nine to eight, nine being the standard of a day's work in other classes of service.

Fourth. Changing articles in the existing schedule so that extra hours by detention time could be put in, thus rendering abortive the standard freight train's work of 100 miles or nine hours for a day's work.

The reasons set up for the above demands were the increased cost of living and the fact that other system, such as the Canadian Pacific Railway with its double track, could do the work, passenger and freight, in so many less hours.

Against these demands the Canadian Northern Railway Company has shown that the rates of pay given to this class of labour in its employ is fair and equitable, and that those rates are based upon a guarantee minimum salary which compares favourably with the salaries of professional men in this country, and which is much higher than other classes of labour in the community which requires equal skill, and has quite as much responsibility.

These minimum rates show per month for passenger conductors \$148.50, based upon a monthly mileage of 5,000 miles, with extra mileage *pro rata*.

For way freight they are \$124.20 per month, based upon 100 miles or nine hours' work, with overtime—either mileage or hours—*pro rata*, based on a mileage rate of 4.60 cents per mile.

For mixed trains they are \$116.76 per month with overtime based on a mileage rate of 4.17 cents per mile.

For through freight the minimum is \$112.59 per month, with overtime at 4.17 cents per mile.

The work trains are governed by through-freight regulations, barring the minimum.

The above minimum rates do not exhibit the higher wages that are made, but the pay rolls do, and thus it is seen that the average monthly pay of conductors from September 1, 1912, to

February 28, 1913, upon the Central Division of the Canadian Northern Railway Company was, for passenger service, \$158.84. The contention set up that this average was obtained under an extreme stress of delays is not substantiated by the detention records, as the extreme cases of delays to the west-bound passenger train from Winnipeg show as follows:—

	Total time lost	Average per section	Average per trip
	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.
December, 1912	100.31	33.27	1.05
January, 1913.	108.38	36.13	1.10
February, 1913	61.30	20.30	.44
March, 1913. . .	57.25	19.08	.37
			Mins.
Average delay per trip for four months. . . .			.54

As these months cover the worst rail-roading periods in the year, the delays of operating show at the very worst for the year, and as the citations to warrant the demand was against the train which had to face a rising elevation upon its journey, the most trying train was selected. The delay of fifty-four mins. per trip over two sections is therefore the worst evidence that could be set up to warrant the increased monthly rating for passenger service. This upon a train the running time of which is 32 hrs. 50 mins. and for which \$27.00 is paid. The mileage schedule upon which passenger mileage, for rating purposes, is based, is 15 miles per hour. This is the standard west of Fort William, and also in the United States northwest of Chicago. The running time of this train (826.9 miles) is 32 hours 50 minutes, which with the average delay per trip to Edmonton total 34 hours 43 mins, and shows a saving allowance of time in favour of conductors of over twenty hours, surely an ample allowance of time for all the work of registering and reporting which forms part of their duties. The lost time shown herein was largely caused by accidents and blockades, for which the schedule provides a detention allowance, paid *pro rata*, and

therefore leaves no cause for a grievance upon that account. The evidence of the operation of the passenger train service upon the Canadian Pacific Railway

which runs upon the single track under similar circumstances to the Canadian Northern Railway is instanced by a comparison as below:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Section.		Mileage	Trains.		Time of train.		Miles per hour.	
From	To		No.	No.	West bound	East bound	West bound	East bound
					hrs. mins.	hrs. mins.		
Moosejaw	Medicine Hat	258.2	13	14	10.10	9.00	25.4	28.6
Medicine Hat	Calgary	180.1	"	"	6.65	5.10	29.6	34.8
Medicine Hat	Kootenay Ldg.	591.7	513	514	17.15	17.00	22.3	22.3
Totals		830.0			33.30	31.10	24.7	26.1
Mean average					32 hours 22 minutes		25.4 miles	

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Section.		Mileage	Trains.		Time of train.		Miles per hour.	
From	To		No.	No.	West bound	East bound	West bound	East bound
					hrs. mins.	hrs. mins.		
Winnipeg	Kamsack	278.7	1	2	10.35	11.10	26	25
Kamsack	Battleford	294.0	"	"	11.35	11.40	25.8	26
Battleford	Edmonton	254.2	"	"	10.35	10.05	25	25.3
Totals		826.9			32.45	32.55	25.2	25.2
Mean average					32 hours 35 minutes		25.3 miles	

These trains are similar in respect to the duties to be performed, and therefore show a fair comparison. Even allowing some of double track on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the comparison is not to the detriment of the Canadian Northern Railway, as it will be noted that the time taken for the run, and the speed to be made, is nearly uniform.

The comparisons of the monthly wages paid to regular freight conductors during the same period of time upon the Central Division show as follows:—

District No. 1	\$169.33
District No. 2 and 3	164.23
District No. 4	159.56
	<hr/>
	\$493.12
	<hr/>
Average	\$164.37

This monthly average exceeds the minimum of the way freight rates by \$40.17, and of the thorough freight rates by \$51.78, and shows that the wages of these two classes of men average for the whole year as follows:—

Way freight conductors	\$144.28
Through freight conductors	138.48

It must surely convince all unprejudiced persons that these earnings ought to be considered satisfactory to the men getting them. It has been shown in the Company's statement objecting to the demands that since the first conductors' schedule was set up in 1896 that the rates have been advanced over 40 per cent. That schedule granted an advance approximately of 10 per cent., so that from then until now the rates for this class of labour has advanced over 50 per cent. While it is indisputable that the cost of living has increased in the same period, yet it cannot be proved that it has increased to this extent, and what is far more important, so far as this investigation is concerned, it cannot be shown that any other portion of the community except the railway operating employees have obtained such increases. With this fact so plain, and the business part of the community demanding relief in the cost of transporta-

tion, surely this class of men, and all other railway employees who have been so fortunate in getting such increases, will be wise enough to look within themselves and consider whether the time has not come when they should give a greater consideration to the claims of that portion of the community which has not had such advances, and be satisfied with what has been so generously conceded in the past. No chain is stronger than its weakest link, so they will be wise not to break the chain.

The rates paid the building trades have been cited as a fair comparison upon which the demands of the conductors should be granted. The comparison herewith will show how advantageously the conductors are remunerated, especially when full consideration is given to the fact that the minimum rates are guaranteed and must be paid, no matter how difficult this may be to the Company at times to effect it.

COMPARISON OF EARNINGS OF THE CONDUCTORS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE WINNIPEG BUILDING TRADES.

Conductors	Rate per hour	Rate per mile	Earnings			Week-ly Sched-ule	Hours of work			Average
							MPH 20	MPH 25	MPH 30	
	cts.	cts.	Week-ly	Month-ly	Yearly					
Passenger.....	92	2.97	34.27	148.50	1782.00	54	42	35	30	40
Mixed.....	50.6	4.60	29.72	128.80	1545.60	63				
Way freight.....	50.6	4.60	28.46	124.20	1490.40	54				
Through freight.....	45.8	4.17	25.98	112.59	1351.08	63				
Averages	52.5	.....	29.61	128.52	1542.27	58.5				

Building Trades							Value of time by weather and trade conditions	Amount of decrease	Balance for year
	cts.								
Bricklayers and Masons ...	70	30.80	133.46	1601.60	44		33.3%	533.86	1067.74
Plasterers.....	65	31.20	135.20	1622.40	48		"	540.80	1381.60
Marble Workers	62½	30.00	120.00	1440.00	48		"	480.00	960.00
Stone cutters.	65	31.20	135.20	1622.40	48		"	540.80	1081.60
Plumbers.....	55	26.40	114.40	1372.80	48		10%	137.28	1235.52
Carpenters.....	55	27.50	119.58	1435.00	50		33.3%	476.66	953.34
Averages	62.5	29.51	126.34	1514.87	47.7			451.57	1063.30

In the above the union rates are shown, but the true state of affairs in connection with these trades is that there is so much free labour employed that it would be hard to get at the minimum, and thus the above comparison shows the minimum for the conductors and the maximum for the building trades. No advantage that the building trades may have upon overtime rates can compensate and make equal the great difference of earnings as shown above.

Considerable time was taken to effect a change in the short run clause as set up in clause (j) Article I, Section 6, the effect of which would have been to violate clause (g) in the same Article and Section. Nothing that I know of

exposes the trade unionist to condemnation more than these insidious attempts to violate the set principles of an agreement when made. Nothing in all this dispute shows this more clearly, and as in this demand it shows:—

First. A demand based upon shortening the hours to 8 upon which 100 miles shall be computed, while at the same time it also sets up that certain conditions prevent 100 miles being run in 9 hours; certainly a very contradictory demand.

Second. A demand is made to violate an established trade principle that demands for changes of rates and conditions are only justifiable when the dis-

trict rates and conditions show that the Company or trade does not comply with the standard rates or conditions.

Third. A demand to compel a single track system to operate up to the perfection of a double track system.

Fourth. A demand that passenger mileage shall be limited while the emolument shall be increased.

To the above I say in regard to the first of these demands that when the first schedule was set up for the locomotive engineers and firemen on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the short run clause was written by Sir William Van Horne, at that time the General Manager, and it read as follows:—

“Engineers ordered out on occasional short runs of less than 100 miles shall be paid for 100 miles, but may be held for service to the extent of 10 consecutive hours.”

This has been amended to 9 hours in Canada, but not upon any of the railways in the Northwest in the United States,—hence the Canadian Northern Railway is in competition with those railways, and pays detention money upon a day of nine hours against a day of ten.

The second demand violates a well established trade union principle, and hence it is a disturbing factor which will, sooner or later, recoil upon its originators.

The third only requires exposing to show how extortionate men will at times become, as it is an impossibility it will level itself.

The fourth demand is also against the established trade principle I have cited, and it is that which has caused me to write this minority report.

As time goes on, the Canadian Northern Railway will improve, and in nothing in connection with its system will the improvement apply quicker to the benefit of its employees than to the very class of men who are now in dispute with it. The track will in every way be improved until it will compare with the best in the country, and double tracking will naturally come. The road at present not being a completed system suffers greatly in competition with other systems, and its business therefore is limited.

I hope the men concerned will see the wisdom of reconciling the clause for passenger train work to what is shown to be the standard upon the roads running parallel with it.

As the matter now stands, those amendments which I was prepared to agree to in order to make unanimity, and also to prevent as far as I was able any disturbance in the operation of the Canadian Northern Railway, and which were offered provisionally upon the condition that the passenger rating and mileage could be arranged acceptably, now fall down, but for all that I hope the officers of the Company and the men will still consider this matter, and come to an agreement which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

(Sgd.) WM. CROSS,

Member of the Board.

REPORT BY SIR GEORGE ASKWITH, K.C.B., K.C., TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ON THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OF CANADA, 1907.

DURING the autumn of 1912, a visit was paid to Canada by Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Sir George Askwith is chairman of the Industrial Council of the United Kingdom, and his mission was under-

taken at the desire of His Majesty's government. In the course of his enquiry Sir George Askwith travelled throughout the country and interviewed several hundred employers, workmen, trade union officials, public men and government officials. Following his return to England a report embodying

his findings was issued. The following are excerpts from this report:

REPORT.

"Before examining the 'Lemieux' Act it may be well to consider the conditions under which it was introduced, and the position relative to trade disputes which had been developed by legislation in Canada prior to 1907.

"In 1900 'The Conciliation Act' had been passed, a purely voluntary conciliation measure framed largely on the lines of the 1896 Conciliation Act of this country, but providing for the establishment of a Department of Labour. (For text of this Act see App. B, p. 27.) In 1902 the new Department, under the direction of Sir Wm. Mulock as Minister and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King as Deputy Minister, was active in prosecuting enquiries into methods whereby industrial disputes might be avoided. These enquiries ultimately concentrated upon the conditions existing between Railway Companies and their employees, largely owing to a dispute which took place upon the Canadian Pacific Railway during 1902. The result was that an Act was passed in 1903 entitled 'An Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes,' cited as 'The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903.' (For text of this Act see App. C, p. 28.)

"The main feature of this Act, which was confined to industrial disputes on railways, was the power given to the Government, where a difference was threatened which was likely to occasion a strike or lock-out and thereby endanger the lives of passengers or persons employed, or interrupt the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers, and freight, or where a strike or lock-out actually existed, to refer such difference to a Committee of Conciliation, and, failing a settlement by this Committee, subsequently to a Board of Arbitrators. The powers of the Conciliation Committee are limited to the lending of friendly offices with a view

to adjusting the difference. The Board of Arbitrators, on the other hand, have power to compel the production of documents, the attendance of witnesses, and the taking of evidence under oath, and to recommend terms of settlement. The recommendation is not in the nature of an award, enforceable in Courts, but rather an adjudication designed to carry with it the sanction of public opinion. Although the Board is entitled 'the Board of Arbitrators,' they have no power of decisive arbitration.

"The Acts of 1900 and 1903, which were consolidated in 1906, were so far successful that no strike of moment occurred on any railway in the Dominion between the passing of the Act of 1903 and 1907, when the more comprehensive measure (the 'Lemieux' Act) became law, and the same position has continued to be maintained.

"An explanation of this success, so far as railway trade unionism in Canada is concerned, is not difficult to find. I was struck by the remarkable difference in attitude displayed by railway union officials generally as compared with that of some trade union leaders in other trades. The former appeared to recognize that the holding up of the railway system by a strike was a procedure only justifiable as a last resort, and that it was due to the public that every possible step should be taken to arrive at a settlement before recourse was had to a strike as a means of adjusting differences. The result of this attitude has been that the Canadian railway unions, of which there are several, covering the various grades, have frankly accepted the spirit of the 1903 and 1907 Acts, and apply as a natural course for Boards of Investigation and Conciliation when difficulties which threaten to become acute arise. This acceptance of the theory that the public have a right to be informed impartially of the merits of questions which gravely threaten their well-being and of the spirit of the Acts has so far been adopted by those concerned with the Canadian railway system as to place the country in almost as safe a

position against a serious stoppage as it is possible to reach.

"The contrary policy sometimes advocated is that of bringing pressure to bear upon employers by causing the public a maximum of inconvenience and loss. I think there can be no doubt that, apart altogether from the ethics of the question, the principles of good citizenship, and the rights of the public, the actual results of the former policy to both workmen and employers have been advantageous. . . .

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

"In 1907 a further step was taken in the direction of Government action in disputes by the passing of the 'Lemieux' Act. (For text of this Act see App. A, p. 18.) Before describing this Act it is necessary to preface that during my enquiry I found it constantly necessary to keep clearly in my mind the scope and purpose of the Act, as there seemed to be a frequent tendency to read into and expect from the Act features which, as far as I could gather, were never intended by those responsible for its becoming law, and are not in fact included in it.

"The simple purpose of the Act is to ensure the recognition of the interests of the public, as a third party, in trade disputes, and the insistence that that third party, through the Government, shall have a voice in regard to a dispute affecting their interests, and, according to the Act, before a stoppage of work takes place. In practice the recognition extends to cases arising before or after a stoppage of work. While this principle of the recognition of the public interest in trade disputes is emphasized in the Act, the actual interference with the parties in the settlement of their differences is sought to be reduced to a minimum by the Act being confined—

"1. To industries whose uninterrupted continuance is of high importance to the well-being of the nation

(Mining, Railways, Shipping, and other public utilities); and

"2. To a brief suspension of the right to stop, as distinct from a complete prohibition of stoppage. . . .

"This Act, it will be seen, constituted another step in the direction of Government action in dealing with trade disputes. The development, as has already been indicated, had been—

"1. The Conciliation Act of 1900.

"2. The Act of 1903, establishing the right of Government investigation in differences affecting railways, and, failing settlement by conciliation, the recommendations to the parties of terms upon which a settlement might be reasonably based.

"Neither of these Acts purported to interfere in any way with the right to strike or lock-out.

"3. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. . . .

Difference from Compulsory Arbitration.

"It will be seen that the Act differs essentially from compulsory arbitration. It only endeavours to postpone a stoppage of work in certain industries for a brief period and for a specific purpose. It does not destroy the right of employers or workpeople to terminate contracts. It does not attempt to regulate details of administration of business by employers or interfere with organisation of associations of employers or of trade unions. It legalizes the community's right to intervene in a trade dispute by enacting that a stoppage either by strike or lock-out shall not take place until the community, through a Government Department, has investigated the difference with the object of ascertaining if a recommendation cannot be made to the parties which both can accept as a settlement of the difference. It presupposes that industrial differences are adjustable, and that the best method of securing adjustment

is by discussion and negotiation. It stipulates that before a stoppage takes place the possibilities of settlement by discussion and negotiation shall have been exhausted, but, and here it differs from compulsory arbitration, it does not prohibit a stoppage either by lock-out or strike if it is found that no recommendation can be made which is acceptable to both sides. If no way out of the difficulty can be found acceptable to both parties, there is no arbitrary insistence upon a continuance of either employment or labour, but both sides are left to take such action as they may think fit. As a result, it does not force unsuitable regulations on industries by compulsory and legal insistence, but leaves an opportunity for modification by the parties. It permits elasticity and revision, and, if it does not effect a settlement, indicates a basis on which one can be made.

Work under the Act as Reported by the Department of Labour of Canada.

"It may be useful to indicate the figures published by the Department of Labour of Canada in relation to the number of disputes dealt with by the Act. Full particulars are given in the annual publications of the Department, but they may be generally summed up in the following statistical tables showing:—

"1. The proceedings under the Act from the date of its enactment, the 22nd March, 1907, to September, 1912.

"2. Proceedings under the Act by calendar years, 1907 to 1911.

"The following table summarizes the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from the date of its enactment, the 22nd March, 1907, to the 2nd September, 1912:—

	Disputes referred for adjustment under Act.	Strikes not averted or ended.
Mines and smelters—		
Coal mines	40	6
Metalliferous mines	10	3
Transportation and communication—		
Railways	53	5
Street railways	10	1
Longshoremen	3	..
Freight handlers	2	..
Teamsters	1	..
Sailors	1	..
Ship-liners	1	..
Deck hands	1	..
Commercial telegraphers	2	..
Telephone workers	1	..
Civic employees—		
Labourers	1	..
Electrical workers	2	..
Industries other than mines and public utilities	4	..
	132	15

"The total number of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Act during the period is 118.

"Of the 132 cases in which application was made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation—

"20 cases were settled before hearing.

"107 were reported upon by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

"5 were before Boards which were still in session. . . .

"As showing the attitude of the miners towards the Act on its introduction, it may be mentioned that when, during the sitting of their Conference at Cal-

gary late in March, 1907, they first heard of the intention to pass such an Act, they immediately concluded that its purpose was to prevent them taking quick action against their employers, and so assist the employers by delays in such a way as to enable them to prepare for any stoppage that might take place. So much were they imbued with this feeling that a proposal was made to cease work at once as a protest against the passing of the Act. It was urged, however, that they should wait until they knew what the provisions of the Act were, as up to the day of the Act becoming law they claimed to have had only meagre knowledge. Although this course was followed, the resentment against what was conceived to be an attempt to prevent them from striking was sufficiently strong to bring about a stoppage without regard to the Act. This attitude of the coal miners of Western Canada is instructive, as it has been more or less sustained since that time.

"In considering the attitude of labour towards the Act, it should be remembered, therefore, that the Act had a hostile reception from some of those most immediately affected, not so much because of any demerits it might possess, but because it was believed to have been introduced with a view to frustrate their efforts in the effective use of the strike weapon.

"I believe this conception to have been erroneous, but my present point is simply to show that the Act was prejudiced in the early stages of its work, which prejudice has retarded the full benefits that might have resulted from its becoming law.

"The reception given to the Act by the United Mines Workers of Western Canada was, then, frankly hostile, and labour generally was, to say the least, suspicious. Even the railway trade unions, whose members are amongst the best organized workmen in Canada, and who were then working under the Act of 1903, were opposed to the new Act being applied to them, so much so that

when it was proposed to include railways in the Bill (railways not having been included when the measure was first introduced) strong representations were made by the railway unions against the proposal, a joint deputation from these organizations waiting upon the Minister who had charge of the measure, the plea being that the railway labour Disputes Act of 1903 was all that was necessary so far as railways were concerned. Notwithstanding this representation, railways were included, the only concession made being that they were given a choice, so far as procedure was concerned, of the machinery of either Act. In effect, however, they came under the new measure, the machinery of which is more simple and does not involve the appointment of two Courts, conciliators and arbitrators.

"The Act was launched, therefore, in face of the strong opposition of unions covering two of the largest sections of labour dealt with by the Act—the Western coal miners and the railwaymen—an opposition supported, for a variety of reasons, by many trade union officials in trades outside the Act.

Present Attitude of Labour in Canada

"As regards the Western coal miners, this attitude of opposition has been maintained, and has been more or less supported by many leading trade unionists. With respect to the railway unions, however, a reversal of their former attitude has resulted from their experience under the Act, and no more warm supporters of the Act are now to be found in the Dominion than leaders of railway unions.

"It was admitted to me by opponents of the Act that it had been beneficial to weak trade unions, but that where unions were strong it was a disadvantage; this, however, could not be the case; the telegraphists, for example, were probably in as strong a position as it was possible for a body of workmen to be, yet they and the other strong railway unions endorse the Act.

"The points of opposition to the Act, as gleaned from conversations and interviews which I had throughout Canada, and also as raised at the Congress at Guelph, may be summed up as mainly consisting of the following:—

"1. That the Act hindered the workers from taking advantage of the best moment for securing better conditions.

"2. Refusal of employers to accept recommendations of the Boards.

"3. Unnecessary delays by the Boards in arriving at a conclusion.

"4. Exploitation by employers of the period during which strikes are not legally permitted.

"5. The right of the parties themselves to settle their own differences.

"6. Refusal to grant Boards.

"7. The alleged partisan character of some of the Boards.

"8. Certain judicial decisions in connection with the Act.

"9. The absence of a method of interpretation of decisions of the Boards.

"These objections sum up generally the more salient criticisms of the Act from the labour point of view.

"The first of these objections raises the whole question of the main principle of the Act. A section of trade union opinion favours freedom to cease work at a moment's notice. It is contended that the owners of all other commodities can sell or withhold them without any restrictions whatever, and, it is asked, why should workmen, who have only their labour to sell, be prevented from disposing of it or withholding it at the moment most favourable to them? These advocates instance wheat, coal, iron, or any other article, and say it is not proposed to compel the owners of these commodities to give thirty days' notice and await the result of an investigation before they can withdraw their wheat or coal or iron from the market, so why should it be so with labour?

"Without attempting to discuss the question of cornering the necessities of life, and how such a development could best be met, I think the answer to this

criticism is obvious. If wheat, or coal, or iron, or any other commodity were to be held up in such a way as to endanger society, and active steps taken to hinder all importation from any other source, no doubt society would take steps to protect itself, and it was the danger which society was in of being held up by a cessation of labour which apparently induced the Canadian Government to pass the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

"Carried to its logical conclusion, the claim to cease work at a moment's notice, if acted upon, would make business impossible, and in a civilized community business must be made possible; it is therefore not unreasonable for a community to say both to employers and workmen: If you desire to engage in this or that business under the protection of our laws you can only do so under certain conditions, one of which is that before bringing about a cessation of work which may seriously jeopardize the public well-being, certain notice must be given. This principle has indeed long been recognized both by the Government in dealing with labour (see 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 86, s. 4) and in every-day business contracts.

"A great deal might be said from the workman's own point of view in criticism of this policy of sudden stoppage, but I need not touch upon that, beyond pointing out that the policy of every well-established trade union, both in this country and America is in the direction not of the sudden attack, but of obtaining discussion, and exhaustive discussion, before a stoppage is resorted to. The Canadian Act is an extension of this principle of exhaustive discussion. In effect it stipulates that not only shall the principals themselves exhaust their own efforts at securing agreement, but the community must also have full knowledge of the matter, with a view to seeing if a tribunal free from the prejudices of both parties cannot suggest some way out of the difficulty. With a view to obtaining this result the Act gives a right to obligatory discussion, and enforces the

production of witnesses and books for the purpose of proving whether contentions are right or wrong.

"The second of the objections — namely, the refusal of employers to accept recommendations from the Boards — is, of course, expressly permitted by the Act, just as the workmen are also permitted to refuse recommendations; otherwise it would be a compulsory arbitration measure.

"The third criticism—that of the delays occasionally arising before a conclusion was reached—was, I felt, a real difficulty, not so much because of the actual loss sustained by the one side or the other, but on account of the irritation which always accompanies trade movements if they are delayed by apparently unnecessary obstacles. In a country like Canada, covering an area of thousands of miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, delays cannot well be avoided. The Act stipulates that thirty days' notice must be given, and further that no stoppage can take place pending the Board making a recommendation. Thirty days' notice certainly appears a long time, but the difficulties experienced in securing a Board by a responsible Department sitting at Ottawa, Ontario, on a difference which may have occurred at the extreme corner of British Columbia are very great, not only because of the enormous distance, but also because of the time necessary to obtain accurate knowledge, and to secure that the best men available should act as Chairmen of the Boards. No doubt with experience this matter of delays will be gradually remedied, as it is obviously to everyone's advantage that the recommendations of Boards should not be unduly postponed. At the same time I am not sure that any very great actual loss is sustained by either the one side or the other; the recommendations can be made to date back to the time when the application for a Board was first made, and frequently, judging from my own experience in this country as well as from what I learned in Canada, time proves a great healer. In any case this objection is capable of

remedy, and, although often irritating enough, is not vital.

"The fourth objection raises a point which, as far as I could gather, is made by both sides. Inasmuch as large numbers of employers and workmen are involved it was to be expected that certain of them might take advantage of the period during which the investigation was being made to strengthen their position in view of the possibility of no settlement being reached; this, however, is, I believe, the exception, and is probably not altogether inseparable from negotiations of any kind. It cuts both ways, and with the growing acceptance of the spirit of the Act will, as a factor in the relative position, gradually, I believe, disappear. This difficulty had been anticipated, as the Act expressly forbids under penalties any exploitation of this character.

"The next objection — that of the right of the parties themselves to settle their own differences—is one which, if the differences did not seriously affect others, might be maintained; but in highly civilized countries like Canada, where the interests of every section of the community are closely interlocked with those of other sections, and where the lack of smooth working of one section may seriously affect the welfare if not the lives of large numbers of people in other sections, it is idle to suppose that when a section cannot agree the others are obliged calmly to stand by until, by the process of exhaustion, one or other side—and that not necessarily the right side—gives way. I know that some employers and workmen advocate the policy of non-interference very strongly, and the Canadian Act so far accepts their view as to stipulate that 'to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lock-out or strike will be declared,' though before the strike actually occurs interference must take place. Ample opportunity is, however, given the parties to settle their own differences, and it is only when a strike or lock-out is considered to be the sole alternative that the Act becomes operative. Apart from this aspect it is by

no means certain that the parties to a dispute are always best qualified to bring about a settlement. Occasionally feeling between the principals runs so high that calm consideration of the matter in dispute is impossible, and the services of a third party are a necessity. This must be evident to everyone with any knowledge of disputes, whether industrial, commercial, or indeed of any kind.

“Another point of objection was the alleged refusal to grant Boards by those responsible for the administration of the Act, and the possible legal position of the parties in the event of such refusal. No doubt good debating points could be made out of this and other minor difficulties. The Act stipulates that no cessation of work shall take place unless certain conditions have been fulfilled. The fulfilment of some of these conditions, such as the appointment of a Board, does not rest with the party making the application, and the question arises whether, in the event of a Board not being appointed, the party is free from the restrictions of the Act. In actual practice where such a case arises there is little danger of a stoppage taking place, but if it was to take place and a technical infringement of the Act committed, the consequences from the legal point of view would not, it may be assumed, be very serious.

“From my investigations I concluded that the tendency in regard to the appointment of Boards had been, if anything, rather on the side of granting Boards too freely.

“Another objection was the alleged partisan character of some of the Boards; this objection it was impossible to investigate, but probably the best answer is that a large number of the recommendations were unanimous, the findings being endorsed by the Chairman, the employers’ and the workmen’s representatives alike. The complaints as to partisanship were mutual, coming both from the employers’ and the workmen’s side, and it may be taken,

therefore, that the Boards as a whole have pursued a fairly independent course. Under the Act it is open to each side to appoint an avowed partisan as their representative on the Board, and the contrary procedure has not always been followed.

“Probably the most serious objection was in relation to certain decisions given in the law Courts, which made it illegal to assist in any way men engaged in an illegal strike. . . .

“With regard to the last point—the absence of methods of interpretation of decisions of the Boards—this is a matter which has been omitted from the Act, the Boards ceasing to exist after their decision has been given.

“Generally the objections to the Act appeared to me to be either such as would disappear as the Act became better understood, or could be remedied by some amendment of the Act without altering its main principles.

“In contradistinction to these criticisms, I found a strong and healthy body of approval from many trade union officials who have had large experience of the Act. The railway unions have already been mentioned, and no less enthusiastic were the miners of Nova Scotia, who were organized in the Provincial Workers’ Association. The miners of this part of the country have unfortunately been engaged in a long inter-necine struggle resulting from a conflict between two trade unions—the Provincial Workers’ Association and the United Mine Workers of America—which cater for the same class of workers, a condition of affairs which does not help towards the peaceful settlement of differences between employers and their workmen.

“The supporters of the Act appeared determined to hold to it, and pointed out that, as the opponents placed no value upon public opinion, the Act was no real hindrance to their methods of securing better conditions, while it was of great value to those who supported

it. One official, in the debate at the Guelph Congress, asserted that his union was responsible for ten Boards having been established and, while dissatisfied with some of the results, had on the whole bound the Act of great benefit.

The Attitude of Employers and General Public in Canada.

"With the exception of one employer, who was averse to any interference, and which might arise between himself and his employees, I found the many employers whom I interviewed generally favourable to the Act, certainly to its principle and policy. Many expressed themselves as being willing to accept any tribunal which promised a fair and impartial consideration of industrial differences, and pronounced the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as being the best that had been devised. Others stated that the Act did not go far enough, but agreed with it so far as it did go.

"There can be no doubt that for some time after the Act was passed some employers objected to the action of the Government. The objection may have been due to various reasons, but I think mainly to the distrust frequently felt to any interference by Government action in industrial matters. This distrust has, so far as I could judge, almost entirely disappeared, and some of the strongest opponents of the Act, particularly among the railway employers, have been convinced of its value. I was afforded good opportunities for ascertaining the views of many railway officials, and found that they and employers generally had a high opinion of the moral weight of the findings of the Conciliation Boards and generally of the usefulness of the Act.

"The public men with whom I discussed the Act were practically, without exception, favourable to it, and thought that it might be extended with

advantage to other trades. They particularly emphasized the advantages of the conciliatory work effected under the Act, and the value of the mutual understanding which had been in many instances obtained by means of it. . . .

Suitability of the Act to this Country and Conclusions.

"It will have been gathered from the preceding explanation of the working of the Act that where it was frankly accepted as a means of preventing disputes it has worked extremely well, but where, for reasons, some apparent and others which can only be guessed at, its introduction has been resented, it has not succeeded to the same extent. In such latter cases where, by the imposition of penalties, efforts have been made to enforce the Act the results have not been satisfactory. . . .

"I consider that the forwarding of the spirit and intent of conciliation is the more valuable portion of the Canadian Act, and that an Act on these lines, even if the restrictive features which aim at delaying stoppage until after enquiry were omitted, would be suitable and practicable in this country. Such an Act need not necessarily be applied in all cases, but neither need it be confined to services of public utility. It could be generally available in cases where the public were likely to be seriously affected. Without the restrictive features it would give the right not only to conciliate but fully to investigate the matters in dispute, with similar powers in regard to witnesses, production of documents and inspection, as are vested in a court of record in civil cases, with a view, if conciliation fails, to recommendations being made as to what are believed to be fair terms.

"Such an Act, while not ensuring complete absence of strikes and lock-outs, would be valuable, in my opinion, alike to the country and to employers and employed."

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1912.

THE present article contains a review of the building operations in the principal industrial centres of the Dominion in the year 1912, and is similar in scope and form to reviews published in the *Labour Gazette* in previous years, with reference to building operations during 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911. The information is based on statistical returns supplied by official correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by city clerks, engineers, building inspectors, and other municipal officers, to whom the Department is indebted for their courtesy in furnishing the desired particulars.

The statistics have reference chiefly to municipalities having a population of 5,000 and upwards, and are classified, wherever possible, according as to whether the work was in connection with new buildings, or with repairs, alterations, or additions to old ones. The number of permits is given in the case of municipalities where building permits are issued, and in the case of others estimates are given of the actual cost of building construction, based on as accurate information as could be obtained.

General Result.

The Department obtained information with reference to 132 localities, or 29 more than in 1911. The total value of building operations for these localities amounted to \$229,941,446. The greatest amount of building in any one municipality was done in Toronto, Ont., where the expenditure amounted to \$27,401,761. Montreal came next with an expenditure of \$25,883,690, followed by Winnipeg with an expenditure of \$20,563,750, Calgary with \$20,394,220, Vancouver with \$19,388,322, and Edmonton with an expenditure of \$14,446,819.

The following statement shows the

localities in Canada other than those above mentioned where an expenditure of \$500,000 or over was made:—

Localities.	Expenditure.
Victoria, B.C.	\$8,208,155
Regina, Sask.	8,045,233
Saskatoon, Sask.	7,640,530
Hamilton, Ont.	5,491,800
Moosejaw, Sask.	5,275,797
Ft. William, Ont.	4,211,285
S. Vancouver, B.C.	2,609,000
Port Arthur, Ont.	2,494,179
Prince Albert, Sask.	2,042,450
New Westminster, B.C.	1,634,508
Steeleton, Ont.	1,411,165
Lethbridge, Alta.	1,358,250
St. Boniface, Man.	1,252,412
Brantford, Ont.	1,167,105
Oak Bay, B.C.	1,138,051
London, Ont.	1,136,118
Windsor, Ont.	1,107,383
Brandon, Man.	1,024,529
Weyburn, Sask.	1,000,000
N. Battleford	850,995
Swift Current, Sask.	791,014
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	754,745
Berlin, Ont.	729,728
Kamloops, B.C.	559,203
Sudbury, Ont.	557,363
N. Vancouver, B.C.	543,605
Galt, Ont.	506,130

Comparative returns relating to the value of building operations in 1911 and 1912 were obtained in the case of ninety-seven localities. In these localities the total value of buildings erected in 1912 was \$219,691,337, and in 1911, \$180,194,301, an increase in the past year of 21.9 per cent.

The number of localities for which the returns received show an increase over the operations during 1911 was sixty-one. These are:—Sydney, Dartmouth, Halifax, Westville, and Amherst, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Chicoutimi, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Westmount, Verdun, and Shawinigan Falls, Que.; Ottawa, Kingston, Peterborough, Toronto, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Welland, Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, Berlin,

Stratford, London, Chatham, Windsor, Goderich, Owen Sound, Cobalt, Haileybury, Sudbury, Oshawa, Orillia, Port Arthur, and Ft. William, Ont.; Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Dauphin, Man.; Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford and Weyburn, Sask.; Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Red Deer, Alta.; Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, Point Grey, Vernon and Prince Rupert, B. C.

Thirty localities for which returns were received showed a decrease as compared with the operations during 1911. These are:—Glance Bay, Stellarton and New Glasgow, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; St. John, Fredericton, and Campbellton, N.B.; Three Rivers, Outrement, Longueuil, Fraserville, Valleyfield, Thetford Mines and Buckingham, Que.; Rockland, Brockville, Belleville, Guelph, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Carleton Place, Pietou, Collingwood, Paris, Dundas, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Kamloops, and N. Vancouver, B.C.

The following table shows the amount in the 132 localities expended in each province in building operations during 1912:—

Nova Scotia (8 localities)	\$ 2,258,036
Prince Edward Island (1 locality)	40,000
New Brunswick (4 localities)	961,815
Quebec (20 localities)	37,180,147
Ontario (48 localities)	59,205,346
Manitoba (5 localities)	22,976,116
Saskatchewan (28 localities)	29,180,515
Alberta (6 localities)	39,701,421
British Columbia (12 localities)	38,438,050
Total	\$229,954,446

The accompanying large table shows the amount expended during 1912 in building operations in each locality, arranged according to Provinces, with comparative figures for the year 1911. Where a system of issuing building permits exists, the returns relate to the building permits, elsewhere the reference is to the estimated number and value of buildings erected and repaired.

Nature and Extent of Building by Localities.

The following is a statement showing the nature and extent of building operations in 1912 in the more important centres of population.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.—Two hundred and sixty-nine permits were issued for a total value of \$656,111. 226 of these were for new buildings valued at \$641,233, and 43 for alterations and repairs of an estimated value of \$14,878. Sixteen permits for a value of \$189,000 were issued for business buildings; 204 for dwellings, for a value of \$331,858; six were for public buildings, schools, etc., for a value of \$120,275.

Glance Bay.—Twenty-five permits for a value of \$48,250 were issued for new buildings; \$17,500 represented the value of permits taken out for alterations to buildings. The Dominion Coal Company expended altogether \$25,000 on extensions and additions to their plant.

Darmouth.—Thirty permits representing a value of \$116,000 were taken out; fourteen at a value of \$108,400 for new buildings and sixteen for a value of \$8,000 for repairs.

Halifax.—Four hundred and twenty-five permits representing a value of \$578,100 were taken out, of which 95 valued at \$351,700 were for new buildings and 330 valued at \$226,400 were for repairs.

Stellarton.—There are no permits granted for building purposes here but an approximation of the operations in the building line is to the effect that 64 new buildings representing a value of \$132,000 were erected.

Westville.—An estimate of the building operations carried on during 1912 gives a total value of buildings erected and repaired as \$17,925.

New Glasgow.—Estimated building operations during 1912, gives 143 new buildings erected of a total value of \$265,250.

Amherst.—According to the building inspector's report for last year, 633 permits were issued during 1912 of a total value of \$426,500, of which \$416,500 were for new buildings and \$10,000 for repairs.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.—An estimate by the City Surveyor gives the total value of building operations during 1912 as \$40,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John.—One hundred and seventy-two building permits were issued value at \$568,450, of which 92 valued at \$435,450 were for new buildings, and 80 valued at \$133,000 were for repairs.

Fredericton.—There is no system of issuing building permits here, but an estimate gives the year's operations as 25 new buildings valued at \$153,150, including two factories.

Moncton.—Eighty-eight permits valued at \$112,065 were granted during 1912, of which 72, valued at \$102,920, were for new buildings, and 16 valued at \$9,145 were for repairs.

Campbellton.—Thirty-eight permits valued at \$128,150 were granted during 1912. Thirty-seven valued at \$127,800 were for new buildings and one valued at \$350 were for repairs.

QUEBEC

Chicoutimi.—Eighty-five permits representing a value of \$426,800 were granted during 1912. Included in these were permits for an hotel and seminary.

Quebec.—Two hundred and thirty-two permits valued at \$987,709 were granted during 1912. Of these 79 valued at \$880,025 were for new buildings and 63 valued at \$107,684 were for repairs.

Three Rivers.—The total value of building operations in 1912 was \$410,000, of which \$389,000 (77 permits) were for new buildings and \$21,800 were for repairs.

Sherbrooke.—The total value of building operations during 1912 was \$1,110,000, of which \$960,000 were for new buildings, and \$140,000 were for repairs. This is made up as follows:—

Dwellings	\$445,000
Factories	235,000
Business block	100,000
School	50,000
Armoury	30,000
Church	40,000
Monastery	60,000
Total	\$960,000

Maisonnette.—Three hundred and sixty-one permits valued at \$2,579,740 were issued during 1912, of which 278 representing a value of \$2,438,200 were for new buildings and 83 valued at \$141,540 were for repairs.

Montreal.—Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one permits valued at \$19,408,690 were issued during 1912. Two thousand eight hundred and forty-five permits representing a value of \$17,652,309 were for new buildings and 946 valued at \$1,756,381 were for repairs. In addition to the above \$1,500,000 was spent in the erection of municipal buildings; \$250,000 in the erection of buildings in Longue Pointe and Cote des Neiges Wards; \$2,225,000 by the Harbour Commission, and \$2,500,000 in other building operations. Thus the total value of building operations in Montreal during 1912 was \$25,883,690.

Westmount.—One hundred and fifty-eight permits valued at \$1,845,283 were taken out during 1912. Of these 147 valued at \$1,819,358 were for new buildings, while 11 representing a value of \$25,925 were for repairs. The majority of the buildings being detached and semi-detached with an average value of \$8,330.

Lachine.—Two hundred and thirteen permits representing a value of \$676,040 were issued during 1912. One hundred and fifty-nine valued at \$630,690 were for new buildings and fifty-four valued at \$45,350 were for repairs, and alterations.

Outremont.—Two hundred and fifty-two permits valued at \$1,259,100 were

issued during 1912, of which 225 representing a value of \$1,234,500 were for new buildings and 27 valued at \$24,600 were for repairs. The prospects for 1913, according to the building inspector, will far exceed any previous year.

Verdun. — Two hundred and thirty-one permits valued at \$872,085 were issued for the erection of new buildings during 1912.

Granby. — An approximation of the building operations during 1912 shows there to have been structures to the value of \$266,000 erected, and \$5,000 spent on repairs, made up as follows:—

Stores	\$ 16,000
Factories	150,000
Dwellings	10,000
College	90,000
Repairs	5,000
Total	\$271,000

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.—According to the annual report of the building inspector 627 permits representing a value of \$3,621,850 were issued during 1912. These are classified as follows:—

Solid brick, stone and concrete.....	\$1,965,675
Brick veneer	1,475,500
Iron clad	101,000
Wood or frame.....	79,675
Total	\$3,621,850

Kingston.—Five hundred and thirty-nine permits representing a value of \$637,764 were issued during 1912. One hundred and seventy-four permits valued at \$598,075 were for new buildings, while 365 permits valued at \$38,689 were for repairs.

Peterborough. — Two hundred and thirty permits valued at \$465,905 were issued for the erection of new buildings during 1912.

Toronto.—Ten thousand two hundred and seventeen permits representing a value of \$27,401,761 were issued for the erection and repairs of buildings during 1912. Of these, 9,035 permits valued at \$26,730,606 were for new structures, while 1,152 valued at \$662,035 were for

alterations and additions. The following is a classification which was kindly furnished by the City Architect and Superintendent of Buildings:—

Permits.	Value.
4,382. Brick dwellings	\$11,864,925 00
183. Brick dwellings	151,075 00
779. Roughest dwellings	1,173,700 00
243. Roughest dwellings	220,915 00
324. Roughest dwellings	71,110 00
271. Frame dwellings	230,645 00
315. Frame dwellings	42,530 00
383. Stores	1,301,325 00
297. Stores	197,200 00
86. Factories	2,225,145 00
20. Factories	79,550 00
66. Warehouses	2,117,575 00
10. Warehouses	43,900 00
809. Verandahs	118,869 00
775. Garages	460,315 00
483. Sheds	88,238 00
441. Stables	267,596 00
80. Apartment houses	2,205,500 00
1. Foundry	6,00 00
1. Mill	500 00
21. Fire secapes	8,265 00
3. Hotels	85,700 00
11. Tanks	8,015 00
10. Theatres	91,000 00
1. Club house	6,000 00
33. Offices	629,220 00
2. Kilns	5,500 00
14. Schools	1,120,000 00
6. Halls	1,547,000 00
2. Boiler rooms	2,400 00
8. Dairys	7,075 00
2. Fire places	300 00
1. Storeroom	700 00
7. Churches	458,100 00
1. Vault	5,000 00
7. Banks	71,500 00
1. Exhibition building	134,000 00
126. Sings	8,573 00
4. Hospitals	199,000 00
3. Police Stations	96,000 00
3. Fire halls	9,300 00
1. Bath house	34,000 00
1. Lavatory	8,500 00
10,217. Total	\$27,401,761 00

St. Catharines. — There were three hundred and ninety-eight permits valued at \$811,335 issued for the erection of new structures. There is no record kept for repairs to buildings.

Niagara Falls. — One hundred and fifty-seven permits valued at \$535,425 were issued for the erection of buildings during 1912. Large expenditures on factories and dwellings were made in the industrial and residential areas outside the city limits. Some of these included the following:—

Canadian Niagara Power Company, power house, \$750,000.

Electrical Development Company, power house, reported by newspapers, \$200,000. Company will authorize no statement. Expenditure probably larger.

American Cyanamid Company, electro-chemical fertilizer factory extension, \$450,000.

Canadian Ramapo Company, railway switch, frog, etc., plant (extension), \$20,000.

Dwellings, not less than \$50,000.

Welland. — There were one hundred and seventy-eight permits valued at \$469,744 were issued during 1912. Of these 103, valued at \$409,179 were for new structures and 75 valued at \$60,565 were for repairs. The prospects for 1913, according to the Building Inspector are exceptionally good.

Hamilton. — There were two thousand three hundred and ninety-one permits representing a value of \$5,491,800 issued during 1912. Of these 2,134 valued at \$5,124,000 were for new buildings and 257 valued at \$367,800 were for repairs. Fifty-nine permits valued at \$826,100 were issued for factory buildings.

Guelph. — There were 221 permits valued at \$453,499 issued during 1912, of which 163 valued at \$352,510 were for new structures and 58 valued at \$35,989 were for repairs. In addition, \$65,000 was spent on the erection of factories outside the city limits.

Galt. — There were two hundred and forty-two permits having a value of \$506,130 issued during 1912, of which 197 valued at \$490,340 were for new structures while 45 valued at \$15,790 were for repairs.

Preston. — There were one hundred and forty-four building permits having a value of \$337,160 issued during 1912. Of these 125 valued at \$220,285 were for dwellings, 8 valued at \$82,200 were for factories, while 11 valued at \$33,200 were for stores.

Berlin. — Two hundred and thirty-six permits valued at \$729,728 were issued

during 1912. Four new factories and additions to three other factories comprised some of the building operations.

Woodstock. — Twenty-nine permits having a value of \$94,450 were issued during 1912.

Stratford. — One hundred and ninety-five permits having a value of \$367,233 were issued during the year. These included banks, factory buildings and a better class of residences. Prospects for 1913 are very good.

London. — During 1912, one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine building permits were issued representing a value of \$1,136,118. Of these 312 having a value of \$966,505 were for new structures and 867 valued at \$169,613 were for additions and alterations.

St. Thomas. — There were fifty-nine building permits valued at \$177,945 issued during 1912.

Chatham. — During 1912, one hundred and sixty-two building permits valued at \$210,560 were issued. Of these, 133 valued at \$185,420 were for new structures, while twenty-nine valued at \$16,140 were for repairs.

Windsor. — The largest building record of this city was made in 1912, when 436 building permits valued at \$1,107,383 were issued. Three hundred permits valued at \$1,067,833 were for new structures, while 37 valued at \$39,550 were for repairs.

Owen Sound. — During 1912, one hundred and fifty-four permits valued at \$296,017 were issued. One hundred and thirty-six permits valued at \$279,989 were issued for the erection of new buildings, while twenty-eight permits valued at \$16,028 were for repairs.

North Bay. — During 1912, one hundred and sixty-four permits valued at \$462,675 were issued for new structures.

Sudbury. — One hundred and seventy-two permits valued at \$557,363 were issued during 1912. Of this amount only two permits valued at \$800 were for repairs.

Sault Ste. Marie. — During 1912, two hundred and sixty-nine permits valued

at \$754,745 were issued, of which one hundred and eighty-two valued at \$706,125 were for new structures and eighty-seven valued at \$48,620 were for additions and alterations.

Steeleton. — The building operations during 1912 were extensive, there being 206 permits valued at \$246,162 issued. In addition, the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway have erected a roundhouse and machine shops to the value of \$415,000, while the Algoma Steel Company have added to their plant to the value of \$750,000.

Port Arthur. — During 1912 two hundred and forty-three permits valued at \$2,494,179 were issued for new structures.

Fort William. — There were 449 permits, valued at \$4,211,285 issued during 1912 for new structures. Prospects for 1913 are very good.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg. — During 1912 five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight permits valued at \$20,595,750 were issued. Four thousand three hundred and nineteen permits valued at \$19,418,890 were for new structures, while one thousand and nine permits valued at \$1,144,860 were for alterations, etc. The classification of buildings for which permits were taken out is as follows:—

No.	Class of Building.	Cost.
692	Frame dwellings	\$ 873,450 00
2005	Frame dwellings on stone basements	544,400 00
84	Brick dwellings	811,000 00
54	Brick-veneer dwellings	533,250 00
158	Shops and stores	702,750 00
70	Tenements, hotels and office bks.	4,727,700 00
24	Churches, Schools and Institutes	1,183,300 00
97	Garages, warehouses, store-houses, mills, factories, etc. .	2,046,300 00
21	Theatres and public buildings. .	1,512,000 00
1125	Private garages, stables, sheds, etc.	516,740 00
1009	Additions, alterations and repairs	1,144,860 00
5339		\$20,595,750 00
11	Permits cancelled	32,000 00
5323		\$20,563,750 00

St. Boniface. — Three hundred and fifty-seven permits valued at \$1,252,412 were taken out during 1912 for new structures.

Brandon. — One hundred and fifty-seven permits valued at \$1,024,529 were issued during 1912. Of these 139 permits valued at \$990,184 were for new structures while 18 permits valued at \$34,345 were for alterations and repairs.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina. — During 1912, one thousand two hundred and twenty-one permits valued at \$8,045,233 were issued during 1912. Of this amount, 1,143 permits valued at \$7,864,893 were for new structures, while 78 permits valued at \$180,340 were for alterations. Of the amount shown as expended on new structures \$675,000 was used in repair and reconstruction of buildings damaged by the cyclone of June 30. A rough classification is as follows:—

Dwellings	\$3,750,000
Business blocks, store and offices	2,587,233
Warehouses	1,708,000

Total \$8,045,233

Moose Jaw. — During 1912 seven hundred and ten permits valued at \$5,275,797 were issued. The following classification showing the number of permits only were submitted by the Building Inspector:—

Residences	577
Apartment houses	3
Office and store blocks	15
Factories, warehouses, etc.	17
Churches	2
Schools	3
Theatres	4
Public buildings	3
Alterations, additions, etc.	37
Stable, barns, etc.	46
Department stores	3

Total 710

The prospects for 1913 are for an even better year in the building line.

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1912.

LOCALITY	New Buildings		Alterations and Repairs		TOTALS			
					Number		Value.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	1911	1912	1911	1912
NOVA SCOTIA.—								
Sydney.....	226	641,233	43	14,878	.....	269	495,642	656,111
Glace Bay.....	25	48,250	4	17,500	.....	29	92,500	65,750
Darmouth.....	14	108,400	16	8,000	.....	30	18,000	116,400
Halifax.....	95	351,700	330	226,400	.....	425	509,645	578,100
Stellarton.....	64	132,000	.....	.....	.....	64	1,000,000	132,000
Westville.....	7	17,300	5	625	.....	12	15,000	17,925
New Glasgow.....	143	250,250	.....	15,000	.....	.....	527,000	265,250
Amherst.....	157	416,500	476	10,000	.....	633	275,755	426,500
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown.....	.....	37,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	96,300	40,000
NEW BRUNSWICK.—								
St. John.....	92	435,450	80	133,000	.....	172	572,700	568,450
Fredericton.....	34	153,150	.....	.....	.....	34	164,350	153,150
Moncton.....	72	102,920	16	9,145	.....	88	82,955	112,065
Campbellton.....	37	127,800	1	350	.....	38	594,900	128,150
QUEBEC.—								
Chicoutimi.....	85	426,800	.....	.....	.....	85	4,423	426,800
Quebec.....	79	880,025	153	107,684	.....	232	739,423	987,709
Three Rivers.....	77	389,000	.....	.....	.....	77	1,125,825	389,000
Lauson.....	14	24,500	9	7,700	.....	22	.....	32,300
St. Hyacinthe.....	17	169,000	20	13,000	.....	37	56,550	182,000
Sherbrooke.....	.....	960,000	.....	140,000	.....	.....	920,000	1,100,000
Maisonneuve.....	278	2,438,200	83	141,540	.....	361	2,289,120	2,579,740
Montreal.....	2,845	24,127,309	946	1,765,381	.....	3,791	14,579,952	25,883,690
Westmount.....	147	1,819,358	11	25,925	.....	158	1,334,071	1,845,283
Lachine.....	159	630,690	54	45,350	.....	213	.....	676,040
Outremount.....	225	1,234,500	27	24,600	.....	252	1,460,900	1,259,100
Verdun.....	231	872,085	.....	.....	.....	231	496,000	872,085
Shawinigan Falls.....	39	286,700	8	17,500	.....	47	87,600	304,200
Longueuil.....	20	25,000	.....	5,000	.....	20	75,000	30,000
Fraserville.....	.....	37,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,500	37,500
Valleyfield.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	25,000
Farnham.....	.....	175,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	190,000
Thetford Mines.....	.....	25,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	350,000	35,000
Granby.....	.....	271,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271,000
Buckingham.....	13	93,600	2	5,000	.....	15	51,300	33,800
ONTARIO.—								
Ottawa.....	627	3,621,850	.....	.....	.....	627	2,997,610	3,621,850
Brockville.....	38	64,530	51	15,735	.....	89	125,957	80,268
Kingston.....	174	598,075	365	38,689	.....	539	311,259	637,764
Belleville.....	30	90,700	9	5,800	.....	39	300,000	96,500
Peterborough.....	230	465,905	.....	.....	.....	230	345,372	465,905
Toronto.....	9,065	26,739,696	1,152	662,065	.....	10,217	24,374,539	27,401,761
St. Catharines.....	398	811,335	.....	.....	.....	398	265,435	811,335
Niagara Falls.....	154	1,979,000	3	6,400	.....	157	492,000	1,985,400
Welland.....	103	409,179	75	60,565	.....	178	342,808	469,744

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1912.

LOCALITY	New Buildings		Alterations and Repairs		TOTALS			
					Number		Value.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	1911	1912	1911	1912
ONTARIO.—Continued.								
Hamilton.....	2,124	\$1,124,000	257	367,800	2,391	4,255,730	5,491,800	
Brantford.....		1,167,105				613,858	1,167,105	
Guelph.....	163	417,510	58	35,989	221	513,690	453,499	
Berlin.....		722,853	14	6,875	236	391,293	729,728	
Woodstock.....	25	91,750	4	2,700	29	195,900	94,450	
Stratford.....	95	332,275	100	24,958	195	103,523	367,233	
London.....	312	966,505	867	169,613	1,179	1,036,880	1,136,118	
St. Thomas.....	59	177,945			59	207,415	177,945	
Chatham.....	133	185,420	29	16,140	162	195,147	210,560	
Windsor.....	399	1,067,833	37	39,550	436	740,595	1,107,383	
Goderich.....	23	68,900		18,000	23	49,300	86,900	
Owen Sound.....	136	279,989	28	16,028	154	254,321	296,017	
Hawkesbury.....		35,000					35,000	
Rockland.....	7	10,000			7	15,900	10,000	
Cornwall.....		20,000		3,000			23,000	
Smith's Falls.....	59	141,600			59	271,950	141,600	
Carleton Place.....	6	12,000		2,000	6	91,300	14,000	
Arnprior.....	7	31,100		3,000	7		34,100	
Renfrew.....	34	128,000	25	13,200	59		141,200	
North Bay.....	164	462,675			164		462,675	
Cobalt.....	13	27,950	10	3,710	23	10,000	41,660	
Haileybury.....	9	91,210	13	1,900	22	91,675	93,110	
Sudbury.....	170	556,563	2	800	172	200,000	557,363	
Gananoque.....		110,000		3,500			113,500	
Pictou.....	2	29,000			2	40,000	29,000	
Oshawa.....	170	255,000			170	120,000	255,000	
Orillia.....	115	208,500		20,000	115	41,430	228,500	
Midland.....		170,000		25,000			195,000	
Parry Sound.....	15	22,000			15		22,000	
Barrie.....	22	53,450	41	40,787	63		94,237	
Collingwood.....	12	15,075	2	450	14	102,810	15,525	
Galt.....	197	490,340	45	15,790	242	282,333	506,130	
Preston.....	144	335,685		1,475	144		337,160	
Paris.....	20	40,000			20	50,000	40,000	
Dundas.....	23	52,500	6	11,450	29	124,100	63,950	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	182	706,125	87	48,620	269	2,374,589	754,745	
*Steelton.....	206	1,411,162			206		1,411,165	
Port Arthur.....	243	2,494,179			243	597,705	2,494,179	
Ft. William.....	449	4,211,285			449	3,068,900	4,211,285	
MANITOBA.—								
Winnipeg.....	4,319	19,418,890	1,009	1,144,860	5,328	17,716,750	20,563,750	
St. Boniface.....	357	1,252,412			357	1,131,735	1,252,412	
Portage la Prairie.....								
Brandon.....	139	990,184	18	34,345	157	1,538,679	1,024,529	
Dauphin.....		135,425				58,255	135,425	
SASKATCHEWAN.—								
Regina.....	1,143	7,864,893	78	180,340	1,221	5,099,340	8,045,233	
Moosejaw.....	710	5,275,797			710	2,431,236	5,275,797	
Saskatoon.....	1,783	7,640,530			1,783	5,004,326	7,640,530	
Prince Albert.....	373	2,041,875	3	575	376	921,595	2,042,450	

*At Steelton \$246,162 Dwellings; \$1,165,000 Factories.

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1912.

LOCALITY	New Buildings		Alterations and Repairs		TOTALS			
					Number		Value.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	1911	1912	1911	1912
SASKATCHEWAN.—Con.								
Battleford.....	73	350,000				73		350,000
Bengough.....	25	75,000				25		75,000
Biggar.....	100	50,000				100		50,000
Bredenbury.....	38	50,000				38		50,000
Broadview.....	7	60,000				7	14,000	60,000
Canora.....		190,000					175,000	190,000
Cudworth.....	25	100,000				25		100,000
Humboldt.....		235,000						23,500
Herbert.....		95,000					25,000	95,000
Kerrobert.....		105,000						105,000
Kindersley.....		200,000					120,000	200,000
Maple Creek.....		88,400					125,000	88,400
Melfort.....	42	125,000			7	42	50,000	125,000
Morse.....	60	200,000			11	60		200,000
North Battleford....	265	850,145	3	850		268	240,080	850,995
Rosetown.....	99	220,000				99		220,000
Rosthern.....	25	100,000				25		100,000
Sovereign.....	25	70,000				25		70,000
Sutherland.....		200,000						200,000
Swift Current.....		791,014						791,014
Weyburn.....		1,000,000					464,500	1,000,000
Wilkie.....	85	293,800				85		293,800
Yorkton.....	172	678,146	26	57,810		198		735,956
Zelandia.....		50,000						50,000
ALBERTA.—								
Medicine Hat.....	638	2,892,967				638	704,302	2,892,967
Calgary.....	3,483	20,394,220				3,483	12,907,638	20,394,220
*Edmonton.....	3,310	13,635,640	344	811,179		3,654	4,513,460	14,446,819
Lethbridge.....	370	1,358,250			306	370	1,033,380	1,358,250
Red Deer.....	124	389,015				94	257,020	389,015
Macleod.....	94	220,150				124		220,150
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—								
Nelson.....		273,865					166,700	273,865
New Westminster....	502	1,528,278	181	106,230		683	1,126,355	1,634,508
Vancouver.....	2,952	19,229,009	269	159,313		3,221	17,652,485	19,388,322
Victoria.....	1,719	7,824,445	112	383,710		1,831	4,083,765	8,208,155
Nanaimo.....	219	321,422				219	159,461	321,422
Kamloops.....	156	537,215	36	21,988		192	595,704	559,203
North Vancouver....	460	543,605				460	775,836	543,605
South Vancouver....	2,600	2,600,000				2,600		2,600,000
Point Grey.....	470	2,993,500	30	11,015		500	1,778,650	3,004,515
Oak Bay.....	385	1,138,051				385		1,138,051
Prince Rupert.....	180	316,717				180	266,027	316,717
Vernon.....		446,142					202,982	446,142

* Strathcona building operations for 1911 added to Edmonton for comparison purposes.

Saskatoon.—During 1912, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three permits valued at \$7,640,530 were issued. Some of the most important of these are classified as follows:—

	Permits.
Reinforced concrete store and office blocks....	14
Structural steel buildings	2
Brick stone mill construction store and office blk.	16
Apartment blocks	28
Dwellings	1361

Prince Albert.—There were 376 permits valued at \$2,042,450 issued during 1912. Three permits valued at \$575 were for repairs.

North Battleford.—Two hundred and sixty-eight permits valued at \$850,995. Two hundred and sixty-five permits valued at \$850,145 were for new buildings, while three permits valued at \$850 were for repairs.

Yorkton.—During 1912, one hundred and ninety-eight permits valued at \$735,956 were issued, of which 172 permits valued at \$678,142 were for new structures, while 26 permits valued at \$57,810 were for alterations, etc.

Swift Current.—During 1912, building permits to the value of \$791,014 were issued for new structures, made up as follows:—

Dwellings	\$292,405
Theatres	79,000
Warehouses	76,600
Churches	75,900
Offices, banks and stores.....	266,125
Miscellaneous	984
Total	\$791,014

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat. — During 1912, six hundred and thirty-eight permits valued at \$2,892,967 were issued for the erection of new buildings.

Calgary.—Three thousand four hundred and eighty-three permits valued at \$20,394,220 were issued during 1912, a classification of which is as follows:—

No.	Total.
109 Business buildings	\$4,402,920 00
52 Warehouses and factories	3,271,200 00
243 Residences over \$4,000.....	1,899,200 00
2173 Residences \$1,000-4,000	4,744,900 00
44 Apartments, hotels	1,243,200 00
12 Schools	885,100 00
C. P. R. shops	2,247,787 00
12 Churches	253,200 00
4 Fire halls	107,520 00
3 Government buildings	276,000 00
4 Theatre buildings	384,000 00
9 Livery stables	104,360 00
4 Garages	67,200 00
1 Hospital	21,600 00
813 Small buildings, alterations and small extensions	452,620 00
Miscellaneous	33,345 00
3483	\$20,394,220 00

Edmonton.—During 1912, three thousand six hundred and fifty-four permits valued at \$14,446,819 were issued. Of these, \$3,310 permits valued at \$13,635,640 were for repairs while 344 permits valued at \$811,179 were for alterations, etc. The outlook for 1913, according to the Inspector of Buildings, is splendid.

Lethbridge. — Three hundred and seventy permits valued at \$1,358,250 were issued during 1912. These are classified as follows:—

	Permits.
Public buildings and commercial blocks.....	66
Dwellings	163
Warehouses	17
Miscellaneous	124
	370

Red Deer. — During 1912, one hundred and twenty-four permits valued at \$389,015 were issued for the erection of new structures.

Macleod.—Ninety-four permits valued at \$220,150 were issued for the erection of new structures during 1912.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kamloops. — During 1912, one hundred and ninety-two permits valued at \$559,203 were issued, of which 157 valued at \$537,215 were for new buildings while 36 valued at \$21,988 were for repairs.

New Westminster.—During 1912, six hundred and eighty-three permits valued at \$1,634,518 were issued, of which 502 permits valued at \$1,528,278 were for new buildings, while 181 permits valued at \$106,230 were for repairs. A classification submitted by the building inspector is as follows:—

Class of Buildings	Number of permits	Amount
Dwellings	349	\$645,105
Stores and apartment blocks.....	27	279,750
Hospitals	3	200,000
Schools	4	153,500
Warehouses and factories	25	131,838
Garages and stables	63	26,395
Public buildings	2	19,600
Hotel	1	16,000
Stores	12	53,250
Churches (additions to)	4	2,650
Repairs, alterations and additions..	181	106,230
	671	\$1,634,518
Permits collected for the use of streets	12	
	683	1,634,518

Vancouver.—During 1912, three thousand two hundred and twenty-one permits valued at \$19,388,322, were issued. Of these 2,952 valued at \$19,229,009 were for new structures, while 269 valued at \$159,313 were for repairs, etc.

North Vancouver.—During 1912, four hundred and sixty permits valued at \$543,605 were issued for the erection of new structures.

South Vancouver.—During 1912, two thousand six hundred permits, valued

at \$2,600,000, were issued for the erection of new buildings.

Point Grey.—During 1912, five hundred permits valued at \$3,004,515, of which only thirty permits valued at \$11,015, were taken out for repairs.

Victoria.—During 1912, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one permits valued at \$8,208,155 were issued. The following classification shows the extent of building, which represents an increase of 100 per cent. over 1911:—

Class of Buildings	Number of permits	Amount
Dwellings	1312	\$3,178,165
Brick buildings	48	827,240
Stores (frame)	29	46,200
Reinforced concrete buildings	7	977,500
Government buildings (Provincial) ..	1	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	285	1,723,510
Alterations and repairs, etc.....	149	455,540
Total	1831	\$8,208,155

Oak Bay.—During 1912, three hundred and eighty-five permits valued at \$1,138,051, were issued for new structures.

Nanaimo.—There were issued during 1912 two hundred and nineteen building permits, valued at \$321,432, for the erection of new structures.

Prince Rupert. — One hundred and eighty permits, valued at \$316,717, were issued during 1912 for the erection of new buildings.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, FIRST QUARTER 1913.

THE upward tendency of wages continued during the first quarter of 1913 and several important increases went into effect. There were also some reductions in working hours. The accompanying statistical table gives details reported to the Department respecting the various changes that went

into effect. In some cases, however, the full particulars of the change were not reported and it is impossible to give an exact record. The following small table shows the approximate number of employees affected by the changes which took place in the different trades:—

Trade or Industry.	No. of Employees.
Fishing.....	170
Lumbering.....	200
Mining.....	1,200
Building.....	1,231
Metal.....	2,261
Printing.....	215
Textile.....	6,000
Clothing.....	200
Leather.....	80
*Transport.....	286
**Civic Employees.....	2,270
Miscellaneous.....	962
Total.....	15,075

The following is a statement of the changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the first quarter of 1912, arranged by industries and trades:—

Fishing.—Only one change was reported to the Department as having gone into effect among fishermen. During November, 1912, a strike of halibut fishermen occurred in Vancouver and New Westminster for an increase of one-quarter cent per pound on all halibut caught, and the dispute lasted until March, 1913, when the employers granted their demands and also agreed to recognize the union. One hundred and seventy men were affected by the increased rate. The hours worked by this class of employees depend largely on weather conditions.

Lumbering.—During December, 1912, a strike of scowmen in the employ of lumber firms occurred at St. John, N.B. The dispute terminated on January 8, when the men were granted an increase of twenty-five cents per day. Two hundred workers were involved in this increase, the men receiving \$3.00 per day instead of \$2.75 as previously. In the case of foremen the wages were raised from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day.

Mining.—The only change reported to the Department involving workers in the mining industry occurred at Co-

balt where 1,200 men in the employ of about fifteen different companies had their hours reduced from ten to nine per day.

Building.—Upwards of 1,000 workers in the building trades were affected by changes which occurred during the first quarter of 1913. Of these changes the majority were increases in wages. One reduction of working hours was, however, recorded in the case of granite cutters in Quebec. The most important change was that of plasterers at Montreal who were given an increase at the beginning of the year.

The following is a brief statement of changes in wages and working hours of employees in the building trades which were reported to the Department as having occurred during the months of January, February and March, 1913. Bricklayers and masons to the number of twenty-five, at Orillia, were given an increase of five cents per hour, the change being brought about as a result of a demand made by the union. After negotiations lasting for two months an agreement* was arrived at between the plasterers of Montreal and their employers, the terms of which provided for an increase of two and a half cents per hour, taking effect in January. The previous rate of wages was forty-five cents per hour and the original demand of the men was for an additional increase of two and a half cents per hour to go into effect on June 1, and a still further increase of five cents per hour to take effect on September 1. Painters, decorators and paperhangers (232) in the employ of twenty-two different firms in Victoria were given an increase of fifty cents per day on March 1. The increase resulted from demands made by the men which were met by all employers in the city with the exception of two firms, in the case of which a strike occurred, lasting throughout March and April. An agreement was recently reached in Ottawa whereby plumbers received an in-

*The number of men affected by increases on the C.P.R. and I.C.R. systems was not reported to the Department.

**This does not include civic labourers at Montreal and Point Grey.

*A copy of this agreement was published in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

crease of \$1.50 per week, the change to take effect on January 1, 1913. There was also a reduction made in the working hours of this class, but the latter change will not go into effect until November. About 200 men were involved. A strike of plumbers occurred at St. Catherines on February 1, the cause of the dispute being a demand on the part of the men for an increase in wages of five cents per hour until June 1 and then an additional five cents per hour. On March 27 a compromise was effected by which the employers agreed to give an immediate increase of two and a half cents per hour, to take effect until June 1, then a further increase of two and a half cents per hour on June 1, 1914. By an agreement which was signed by three firms at Brownsburg, Quebec, on April 1, 1912; granite cutters in that locality had their working hours reduced by three per week, the change also involving a reduction in wages of \$1.20 weekly. By this change the men are receiving at the present time the same wages as they were getting before April 1, 1912, although working for three hours less per week. Structural iron workers at Calgary to the number of eighty received increases of \$3.00 per week on March 1. An agreement was signed between the International Union of Steam Operating Engineers of Fort William and vicinity and some of the contractors by which an increase was granted to about forty members of the organization. The prevailing rate of wages were previously forty, forty-five and fifty cents per hour, according to the work on which the men were employed. The increase which went into effect raised the hourly wage in the standard of work for which the forty-five and fifty cent rates were being paid. The forty cent standard remained unchanged.

Metal trades. — Several important changes went into effect involving workers in the metal trades. Upwards of 2,000 men were affected. During January, 1912, a strike occurred among moulders in the employ of various firms in Ottawa. The men demanded a nine

hour day instead of ten. The dispute continued until towards the end of the year, when the men resumed work on the understanding that the nine hour day would be granted on January 1, 1913. Machinists, pattern-makers and blacksmiths in the employ of the firms involved in this dispute were given a similar reduction at the same time. Thirty-two moulders were affected by this change, but the number of workers in the other trades was not reported to the Department. On January 2 forty-one machinists in the employ of the Ottawa Car Company struck work, demanding a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, with a ten per cent. increase in wages. Acting on the advice of one of the fair wage officers of the Department, the strikers returned to work on January 9, when a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appointed, and an agreement was subsequently reached as a result of the Board's findings, whereby the Company recognized the nine-hour day, paying the men at the rate of time and one-half for the tenth hour worked. One hundred employees of the International Marine Signal Company demanded a reduction of working hours during February, supporting their demand by the claim that the other shops in Ottawa had already established a nine hour day. After conferences between the representatives of the parties concerned, an agreement was reached providing for a reduction in working hours from ten to nine and a half per day, the change to go into effect on February 24. Eighteen hundred employees of the Canadian General Electric Company at Peterborough were given increases ranging from five to ten per cent. on March 1. One hundred and seventy electrical workers at Vancouver received increases of \$1.50 per week on March 1. Sheet metal workers (118) in Edmonton were given a reduction of working hours of four per week at the beginning of the year.

Printing.—Changes going into effect among members of the printing trades affected about 215 workers, the localities in which these changes took place

being St. John, Peterborough, Hamilton and Medicine Hat. In every case they were of the nature of an increase in wages. Seventy-five men in all at St. John had their wages increased by amounts ranging from \$2 to \$5 per week, an agreement having been made to continue for two years between the St. John Typographical Union and the employing printers. Machine operators and foremen were given increases ranging from \$2 to \$5, while compositors were advanced \$2 per week. At Peterborough forty-five printers and bookbinders were benefitted by an increase which was brought about by negotiations between the scale committee of the union and the employing printers, and which went into effect on February 1. By an agreement, the terms of which were published in the last issue of the *Labour Gazette*, monoline machine operators in this city were given an increase of \$1.00 per week, and typograph operators \$2.00 per week. Hand compositors and binders, also foremen, were given an increase of \$1.00 per week. The agreement provided for additional increases in February, 1914 and 1915. On the expiration of an agreement between the employing printers of Hamilton and employees in February a new agreement was signed providing for increases to go into effect on January 1. Twenty-five pressmen were given an increase of \$2.00 per week with further increases of fifty cents per week to go into effect in 1915, 1916 and 1917 respectively. Forty press-feeders were given an advance of \$2.00 per week, the agreement providing for a further advance of \$1.00 per week in 1915 and increases of fifty cents per week in 1916 and 1917 respectively. On January 1 the printers of Medicine Hat entered upon the third year of an agreement which provided for an increase of \$1.00 per week to go into effect at the beginning of each year of the agreement. By reason of this arrangement compositors, machine operators and foremen to the number of thirty, were given an increase of \$1.00 per week.

Textile trades.—During 1912 an amendment was made to the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act limiting the hours of labour in cotton factories and cotton mills to fifty-five per week for boys, girls and women. The amendment came into force on January 1, 1913, and as a result the working hours of operatives in the Dominion Textile Company's works were reduced from fifty-eight hours to fifty-five per week, the rate of wages remaining the same as previously. About 6,000 workers in all were affected by this change, those outside of the Province of Quebec including the factories at Halifax, Moncton and Kingston.

Clothing trades.—During March an increase was granted to cutters and trimmers to the number of 200 employed in the clothing shops at Hamilton, the increase amounting to \$1.00 per week, the previous rate being \$15.00 per week.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers to the number of eighty at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, were given an increase in wages on March 21. The previous rates which ranged from \$7.50 to \$24.00 per week were increased by sums of from fifty cents to \$2.00 per week, the increase being obtained as a result of the demand of individual workmen, the men being unorganized.

Railway employees.—It was reported that as a result of negotiations between a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company an agreement was reached by which engineers employed by the Company on the lines east of Cartier received a ten per cent. increase in wages and those between Fort William and Cartier a five cent increase per day. The number of men affected by this change was not reported to the Department. Negotiations were also conducted between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the management of the Intercolonial Railway, by which this class of employees on the Inter-

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1913.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wage per week.		Estimated hours of labour per week.		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head per week.		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Fishing.</i> — Halibut fisher- men.....	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.....	170	Mar. 31.	Inc. of $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound on all halibut caught.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	By negotiations following strike.
<i>Lumbering.</i> — Sawmen.....	St. John, N.B..	200	Jan. 8...	Increase of 25c per day.....	\$16.50 men... \$18.00 foremen	\$18.00 19.50	54	54	\$1.50	.....	.....	.....	Inc. granted after strike.
<i>Mining.</i> — Silver Miners	Cobalt, Ont...	1,200	Feb. 20..	Working hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day.....	.....	.....	60	54	.....	.....	.....	6	Voluntary conces- sion of Mine Managers' Asso- ciation.
<i>Building.</i> — Bricklayers & Masons....	Orillia, Ont....	25	Mar. 15.	Wages increased from 40c-45c per hour.....	\$21.60	\$24.30	54	54	\$2.70	.....	.....	.....	Demand of union.
Plasterers*	Montreal, Que.	600	Jan. 1...	Wages increased from 45c to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour.....	\$21.60	\$22.78	48	48	\$1.18	.....	.....	.....	Demand of union partly acceded to.
Painters, Deco- rators and Paperhangers	Victoria, B.C...	232	Mar. 1..	Wages increased from \$4.00- \$4.50 per day.....	\$22.00	\$24.75	44	44	\$2.75	.....	.....	.....	Demand of men.
Plumbers.....	Ottawa	200	Jan. 1..	Increase of \$1.50 per week...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	By agreement
Plumbers.....	St. Catharines,	40	Feb.....	Wages increased from 35c to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour.....	\$15.40	\$16.50	44	44	\$1.10	.....	.....	.....	Compromise fol- lowing strike
Granite Cut- ters.....	Brownburg, Q.	14	Jan 1..	Reduction of working hours by 3 per week.....	\$19.20	\$18.00	48	45	.....	\$1.20	.....	3	Request of men.
Structural Iron Work- ers.....	Calgary, Alta..	80	Mar 1...	Wages increased \$3.00 per week.....	\$27.00	\$30.00	54	54	\$3.00	.....	.....	.....	Demand of union
Stationary Engineers..	Fort William..	40	Mar. 1..	Wages increased \$3.00 per week.....	\$24-\$27	\$27-\$30	60	60	\$3.00	.....	.....	.....	By request of com- mittee appoint- ed to interview contractors.

*A copy of the agreement in this case published in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 893.

[illegible]

*For report of Board see *Labour Gazette* for February 1913.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1913.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head per week.		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Printing.— Machinists and operators... Foremen... Compositors...	St. John, N.B.	16	Mar. 1...	Wages increased by \$2.00—\$5.00 per week.....	\$18.00	\$20.00—\$23.00	48	48	\$2.00				By agreement for two years
	"	6	"	Wages increased by \$2.00—\$5.00 per week.....	\$15.00	\$20.00—\$23.00	48	48	\$2.00				
	"	53	"	Wages increased by \$2.00 per week.....	\$18.00	\$23.00	48	48	\$5.00				
	"		"	Wages increased by \$1.00—\$2.00 per week.....	\$14.00	\$16.00			\$2.00				
Printers and bookbinders...	Peterborough...	45	Feb 1...	Wages increased by \$1.00—\$2.00 per week.....	\$17.00	\$17.00	48	48	\$1.00				By negotiations between scale committee of Union and employing printers
				Machine operators, Monoline..	\$16.00	\$17.00	48	48	\$1.00				
				Typograph	\$15.00	\$17.00	48	48	\$2.00				
				Hand compositors, stone hands and binders.....	\$14.00	\$15.00	48	48	\$1.00				
Pressmen...	Hamilton.....	25	Jan 1...	Foremen.....	\$16.00	\$17.00	48	48	\$1.00				By new agreement for five years On Jan. 1 1915, 1916, 1917 further increases of 50c will be given under the terms of the agreement signed.
				Wages increased \$2.00 per wk	\$16.00	\$18.00	48	48	\$2.00				
Feeders..... Printers.....	Hamilton..... Medicine Hat, Alta.....	40 30	Jan 1... Jan 1...	Wages increased \$2.00 per wk	\$9.00	\$11.00	48	48	\$2.00				By new agreement By agreement signed during 1911 providing for \$1.00 per week increase for three years
				Wages increased as under									
				Compositors, increase \$1.00 per week.....	\$20.00—\$21.00	\$22.00	48	48	\$1.00				
				Machine operators and foremen.....	\$23.00—\$24.00	\$25.00	48	48	\$1.00				

<i>Textile Trades—</i>		6,000	Jan. 1...	Reduction of working hours by 3 per week.....			58	55	3	By legislative en- actment.
Cotton Mill Operatives,	Moncton, N.B., Halifax, N. S., Montmorency, Que.,									
Kingston, Ont.										
<i>Clothing Trades</i>										
Cutters and trimmers....	Hamilton, Ont.	200	Mar. 4..	Wages increased by \$1.00 per week.....	\$15.00	\$16.00		\$1.00		Voluntarily granted.
<i>Leather Trades</i>										
Tanners and Curriers....	St-Hyacinthe Q	80	Mar. 21.	Wages increased by 50c to \$2.00 per week.....	\$7.50 to \$24.00	\$9.00 to \$25.00	59	59		Demand of work- men individual- ly.
<i>Railway Em- ployees—</i>										
C. P. R. En- gineers....				Inc. of ten per cent on lines East of Cartier.....						Negotiations be- tween parties concerned
I. C. R. En- gineers and Firemen....			Jan 1..	Five cents a day increase between Fort William and Cartier.....						Negotiations be- tween parties.
Railroad Tele- graphers....	Hamilton.....	25	Jan. 1..	Increase in wages.....			72	60-66		Request of men.
(T. H. & B. Ry)....				Increase of ten per cent in wages and reduction of working hours.....	Sliding. Scale.....					
Employees of St. Thomas and Michigan Central Railway....		7 23 21	Feb. 1..	Increases as under:— Maintainers \$1.30 per week Battery men, \$1.25 per wk. Lampmen, \$1.25 per week.	\$18.75 \$15.00 \$12.50	\$20.05 \$16.25 \$13.75	60 60 60	60 60 60		Demand of work- men. " "
<i>Street Railway</i>										
Employees— Motormen & Port Arthur & Conductors Fort William..		85	Mar. 1..	Increases as under: 1st 6 mo. from 21-24c p. hr. 2nd 6 mo. from 24-26c p. hr 2nd year, from 26-28c p. hr 3rd year, from 28-30c p. hr 4th year, from 30-32c p. hr	\$11.97 \$13.68 \$14.82 \$15.96 \$15.96 \$17.10 \$18.24	\$13.68 \$14.82 \$15.96 \$17.10 \$18.24	57 57 57 57 57	57 57 57 57 57		Voluntary concession
<i>General Trans- port—</i>										
Marine Ware- house Checkers....	St. John, N. B.	125	Jan. 15..	Increase of seven and five cents per hour.....	\$13.20 \$10.80	\$16.20 \$15.00	60 60	60 60		Demand of men followed by short cessation of work.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1913.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate Number of Work-people affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wage per week'		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head per week.		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Civic Employees.....	Peterborough..	5	Jan. 1..	Increases as under	per year	per year			per year				Voluntarily granted by City at annual revision of list of employees and salaries.
				City Clerk \$300 per year.	\$2250	\$2550	.....	.....	\$300			
City Officials.	Niagara Falls..	11	Jan. 1..	Treasurer, \$100 per year	\$1250	\$1350	\$100				Voluntarily granted by City at annual revision of list of employees and salaries.
				Tax Collector, \$100 per yr.	\$1200	\$1300	.....	.....	\$100			
				Relief Officer, \$50.	\$250	\$300	.....	.....	\$50			
				Assessor, \$100.....	\$1400	\$1500	.....	.....	\$100			
				Increases of from \$40-\$400 per year.									
				Supt. Electric Department	\$1400	\$1800	.....	.....	\$400			
				Electric Plant Operators(3)	\$780	\$900	.....	.....	\$120			
				Secretary Electric Depart.	\$900	\$960	.....	.....	\$60			
				Electric Line Foreman..	\$975	\$1080	.....	.....	\$105			
				Electric Light Trimmer	\$800	\$840	.....	.....	\$40			
Employees in City Water-works Dept.	London.....	1	Feb. 21..	Cemetery Superintendent	\$800	\$900	\$100				Voluntary increase by Board
				Street Superintendent....	\$800	\$1020	.....	.....	\$220			
				Market Clerk.....	\$800	\$900	.....	.....	\$100			
				Sanitary Inspector.....	\$900	\$960	.....	.....	\$60			
				Increases of from \$60-\$350 per year.....									
				Auditor.....	\$1250	\$1600	.....	.....	\$350			
				".....	\$350	\$450	.....	.....	\$100			
				Engineer.....	\$1500	\$1620	.....	.....	\$120			
				".....	\$1000	\$1080	.....	.....	\$80			
				Clerk.....	\$1080	\$1200	.....	.....	\$120			
				".....	\$780	\$900	.....	.....	\$120			
				".....	\$720	\$780	.....	.....	\$60			
				".....	\$720	\$720	.....	.....	\$0			
				".....	\$600	\$600	.....	.....	\$0			
				".....	\$600	\$660	.....	.....	\$60			
				".....	\$480	\$540	.....	.....	\$60			
				".....	\$420	\$480	.....	.....	\$60			

Civic officials	Berlin	10 Jan 1...	Increases from of \$100-\$300 per annum	per year	per year	per year	Voluntarily granted by City Council
			City Clerk.....	\$1200	\$1500	.....	\$300
			Treasurer.....	\$1300	\$1500	.....	\$200
			Assessment Commissioner.....	\$1150	\$1250	.....	\$100
			Sanitary Inspector.....	\$700	\$850	.....	\$150
			Market Clerk.....	\$800	\$900	.....	\$100
			City Solicitor.....	\$600	\$900	.....	\$300
			Asst. City Clerk.....	\$650	\$750	.....	\$100
			Asst. City Clerk.....	\$550	\$650	.....	\$100
			Assessor.....	\$550	\$650	.....	\$100
			Assessor.....	\$650	\$750	.....	\$100
Civic Officials	Chatham	Jan 1...	Increases as under:—				Voluntarily granted by City Council
		1	City Treasurer \$100 p. yr.	\$1000	\$1100		
		1	Tax Collector \$50 per year	\$950	\$1000		
		1	Market Caretaker \$50 p yr	\$550	\$600		
		2	City Electric Linemen \$5.00 per month.				
Firemen	Montreal	575 Jan. 1...	Increases as under:—	per year	per year	Men are on duty 24 hrs per day less one hour for each meal	per year
			Captains, \$100 per year	\$1200	\$1300		\$100
			Lieutenants, \$100 per year	\$1000	\$1100		\$100
			Engineers \$50 per year	\$950	\$1000		"
			Asst.-Engineers, 50 per yr.	\$900	\$950		"
			1st Class Firemen, \$50 p yr	\$900	\$950		"
			2nd Class Firemen, \$50 p yr	\$800	\$850		"
			3rd Class Firemen, \$50 p yr	\$700	\$750		\$25
			Alarm men (11) \$25.....	\$775	\$800		\$100
			Alarm men (1), \$100....	\$1000	\$1100		\$50
			Alarm Men (2) \$50.....	\$1200	\$1250		
Firemen	Ottawa	Jan 1...	Increases of \$80 per year.				By decision of Board of Control.
		2	District Chiefs.....		\$1530		
		3	Captains.....		\$1130		
		5	Captains.....		\$1080		
		3	Captains.....		\$1030		
		3	Lieutenants.....		\$980		
		1	".....		\$930		
		1	".....		\$880		
		3	First Class Engineers.....		\$930		
		2	".....		\$880		
		1	Second Class Engineers.....		\$730		
		3	".....		\$600		
		1	Auto Expert.....		\$900		
		13	First Class Firemen.....		\$830		
		4	Second Class Firemen.....		\$780		
		17	Third Class Firemen.....		\$730		
		26	Fourth Class Firemen.....		\$600		
		1	Fire Alarm Superintendent.....		\$1280		
		1	Asst. Fire.....		\$840		
		1	Asst. Fire Alarm Supt.....		\$180		
		1	Carter.....		\$580		

anner in which
change was
brought about

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approxi- mate Num- ber of Work- people affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head per week.		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	In- crease	De- crease	In- crease	De- crease	
Firemen.....	Peterborough.....	1 1 3 4 3 1	Jan 1... 	Chief..... Asst. Chief..... 1st year men..... 2nd year men..... 3rd year men..... Driver.....	\$1250 \$700 \$50 \$600 \$650 \$475	\$1400 \$850 \$50 \$600 \$675 \$750 \$520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Demand of Em- ployees.
Firemen.....	Berlin.....	1 2 5 4 40	Jan 1... 	Chief..... Regulars..... Regulars..... Volunteers..... Increases as under:— 1st year men 25c per day 2nd year men, 15c per day 3rd year men, 15c per day 4th year men, 25c per day	\$1200 \$775 \$600 \$110 \$12.25 \$14.35 \$15.75 \$16.45 per mo. per mo. \$33.00 to \$60.50 to \$82.50 \$90.75	\$1250 \$850 \$825 \$700 \$135 \$14.00 \$15.40 \$16.80 \$18.20	.....					

Police.	Berlin.	Jan 1.	Increases as under:—						Voluntarily granted.
		1	Constable	\$950	\$950				\$100
		1	"	\$800	\$800				\$100
		1	"	\$750	\$750				\$150
		2	"	\$600	\$600				\$75
			Increase of 15c per day.	\$12.60	\$13.50				90c.
Civic Labour-ers.	Montreal.	Jan 1.		Hour.	Hour.				
"	Hamilton.	1000 to 2000	Increases granted according to ability of men	22c.	22c-25c				Granted by City Council on recommendation of District foreman.
"	Point Grey, BC	Feb 17.	Increase of 25c per day.	\$16.50	\$18.00				Voluntary concession
Miscellaneous—Barbers.	Toronto.	850 Mar. 5.	Reduction in working hours 50% of earnings over \$18.	\$12 and \$12.00	\$12.00	71	63		City by-law.
Barbers.	London.	85 Jan 10.	" " "	\$12.00	\$12.00	59	56		By-law passed by after petition to City Council
Stage employees	Em-Calgary.	27 Jan . . .	Increase in wages.	\$12-\$18	\$18-\$25				Demand of men

colonial Railway received increases in pay; firemen also were affected by a new schedule which went into effect during January, providing for an increase of wages. Railroad telegraphers (25) on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway were granted a reduction in working hours on January 1, some of the men having their working hours reduced from twelve to ten and others from twelve to eleven per day. Notice was recently given of an increase in the wages of fifty-one employees in the Signal Department of the Michigan Central Railway at St. Thomas. The change went into effect on February 1, and involved seven maintainers, twenty-three battery men and twenty-one lamp men. Particulars of the increases are given in the accompanying table. By the new arrangement overtime is to be allowed on the basis of one-half day for any call of less than six hours, and one day for any call over six hours.

Street railway employees.—At a meeting of the joint board of the Port Arthur and Fort William Street Railway, it was decided to give the employees an increase. An agreement was in existence until the end of the present year, but the commissioners took into consideration the high cost of living, and made a voluntary increase which means an additional cost to the railway of \$6,000 a year. Wages of men who were serving their first six months were increased from twenty-one to twenty-four cents per hour. A smaller increase (two cents per hour) was granted to the other employees. Under the new arrangement which took effect on March 1, men who had been in the employ of the Company for more than six months and less than one year received twenty-six cents per hour. Second, third and fourth year men received twenty-eight, thirty and thirty-two cents per hour respectively. Eighty-five men in all were affected by the arrangement.

General transport.—Marine warehouse checkers (125) at St. John, N.B., struck work on Jan. 14 and on the

following day were given an increase in wages of seven cents per hour; foremen received an increase of five cents per hour. It was arranged that any checker ordered to report for overtime duty after being at work all day or all night should be paid five hours' full time whether he worked it or not. Wages before the increases were eighteen cents for checkers and twenty-two for foremen.

Civic employees.—As is usual at the beginning of the year, a considerable number of changes went into effect among civic employees in various localities in Canada. More than 1,200 firemen and policemen were given increases, and civic labourers in three cities had their wages advanced. A statement in regard to changes going into effect among employees of various municipalities is as follows:—

Five officials in the Peterborough City Hall were given increases ranging from \$50.00 to \$300.00 per year. At the annual revision of the list of employees and salaries in Niagara Falls, increases ranging from sixty to four hundred dollars per year were granted to city officials. Fifteen employees in the city water works department at London were voluntarily given increases by the Board of Control during February, the increases ranging from \$60 to \$350. In Berlin ten civic officials were voluntarily granted increases by the City Council. Details concerning the increases mentioned in the last four localities are given in the accompanying statistical table. Three officials in the City Hall at Chatham were granted increases voluntarily by the City Council owing to increase in business. Two linemen in the electrical department applied for an increase of five dollars per month, and it was granted early in the year.

Increases were reported to have gone into effect among policemen in seven different localities in the country. By the decision of the Board of Control of Montreal, police captains and lieutenants in the city received an increase of

\$100 per year. Fourth class detectives were also given \$100 increases, and police sergeants an increase of \$75. A by-law of the City of Hull came into force on January 1, and provided for the payment of \$600 per year for nine constables, with a yearly increase of \$25 until a maximum of \$700 is reached. Before this time some of the constables were receiving \$500 and some \$550 yearly. There are nine constables in the force. Policemen at Peterborough were given increases, the chief receiving an advance of \$100 per year, one constable getting an increase of \$75 per year, and three benefitting to the extent of \$50. By an increase granted on demand and taking effect on January 1, the Welland police force, consisting of three men, were given increases. Four policemen in Guelph were similarly benefitted.

Firemen in seven cities, chiefly in Ontario, were given advances. In Montreal the Board of Control decided to grant increases of \$50 a year to engineers and firemen, and also an increase of \$100 a year to captains and lieutenants in the force. About 575 men were benefitted by these increases which went into effect at the beginning of the year. The lowest rate of wages paid in the Montreal fire brigade is now \$750 per year, the men being on duty twenty-four hours per day with one hour for meals. Increases of about \$80 per year were given to members of the fire brigade at Ottawa, numbering in all about ninety-two men. Thirteen members of the Peterborough fire department were given increases on January 1, such increases ranging from \$45 to \$150 per year. At Berlin the Chief of the fire brigade, seven regular men and

four volunteers were given increases, particulars of which are given in the accompanying table. A petition from the firemen in London resulted in forty members of this brigade being given increases. First and fourth year men were granted a twenty-five cent per day increase, and second and third year men fifteen cents per day. It will be remembered that members of this force were given an increase of ten cents per day at the beginning of 1912. Twenty firemen at Brandon were given an average increase of ten per cent. on March 1.

In Montreal civic labourers received an increase in wages dating from January 1. The exact number of men affected by this increase was not reported, but it is probable that there are upwards of 1,000, the number varying from time to time. Wages of day labourers were increased from \$2.10 to \$2.25 per day. In Hamilton from 1,000 to 1,200 labourers were granted increases, the rate to be fixed according to the recommendation of the district foreman, made after consideration of the ability of the individual men. A number of civic labourers also at Point Grey, B.C., were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day.

Miscellaneous.—Shorter hours for barbers were reported to have gone into effect in two localities during the period under review. By the passing of a by-law which comes into force on May 5, Toronto barbers to the number of 850 had their working hours reduced from seventy-one to sixty-three per week. The same class in London were granted a reduction of three hours per week on January 10. Stage employees (27) at Calgary were given increases during January.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—FURTHER REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS.*

DURING the sittings recently held in Vancouver by the Provincial Labour Commission of British Columbia, the views and desires of organized labour were set forth at considerable length by Mr. J. H. McVety, assisted by Mr. J. W. Wilkinson and other representatives of the B. C. Federation of Labour. Mr. McVety, besides acting as examiner for the other witnesses in order to bring out the points of their testimony, was himself on the stand for the greater part of three days.

The subjects taken up besides being numerous, were of varying degrees of importance. Several of them could hardly be said to come within the powers of the Commission. Among matters of this character was the claim that jurors, whose pay formerly \$2, was raised to \$3 at the last session of the legislature, should really receive \$5 per day. On a somewhat similar basis were the demand for the extension of the system of free school books and for changes in the method of compiling the voters' list. Then there was a suggestion for increasing the amount of income tax exemption, but this demand of organized labour has been largely forestalled by the announcement of the Provincial Minister of Finance that it will be met within a year or two. There was also a request for the appointment of inspectors of the scaffolding used in building construction; this point has already been conceded so far, at least, as relates to the city of Vancouver, whose charter was amended last January by the city council being given authority to make such appointments.

Mr. McVety then proceeded to deal with the question of Asiatic labour. His evidence on this point showed that Asiatics have taken possession of the

industrial field in British Columbia to an extent hardly realized even by the people of this province themselves. The canneries and the sawmills are manned by them almost entirely. Truck gardening has become the work exclusively of the Chinese. The Orientals in fact are found to a greater or less extent in almost every industry with the exception of that of railroad construction, from which they are as yet excluded by law. While this state of affairs is considered very undesirable by organized labour, there appears to be a general feeling that nothing can be done about it unless and until a rigid policy of Oriental exclusion is adopted. Meanwhile, an emphatic demand was entered that the children of Orientals should not be allowed to attend the same schools as whites. This demand was based frankly on the contention that Oriental children exert a bad moral influence to which the children of their white neighbours ought not to be subjected.

Dealing with matters connected with various employments, a request was made for certain changes in the system of steam boiler inspection; for more rigid mines inspection; for the amalgamation of the Factory Act with the Shops Regulation Act, together with the appointment of more inspectors to see that the latter is no longer allowed to remain unenforced; for the heating of the vestibules in street cars; for regulations regarding the spacing of electric wires with a view to rendering the occupation of the electrical worker less hazardous; for laws requiring cement to be packed in dust-proofs bags, and for the prevention of the stealing of carpenters' tools, which last named class of theft seems to have grown to large proportions in the Coast cities.

The stolen tools' difficulty Mr. Mc-

*The statement published herewith was supplied to the Department by the courtesy of Mr. F. R. McNamara, Secretary of the Commission.

Vety proposed to deal with by requiring that before such tools can be pawned or sold to a secondhand dealer, the owner or alleged owner must go to the nearest police station and make affidavit that the tools are his, and must be accompanied by a householder favourably known to the police who would be required to make a similar affidavit. The idea is, of course, that no thief could do this, and the secondhand dealer who loaned money on the tools or purchased them without such declarations would find himself in serious trouble. A second plan of dealing with the problem was proposed by another witness who suggested that as every carpenter is in the habit of stamping his name on the handles of his tools, all that was necessary would be to keep the tools in one place and the name stamp in another and to make it a provision of law that no such tools could be pawned or sold unless accompanied by the name stamp.

The complaint of the electrical workers is that their occupation has become so hazardous that it is impossible for them even to obtain accident or life insurance policies. They laid before the Commission a list of three of their members killed and seven injured in Vancouver and vicinity during the year 1912. The situation in their opinion is not alleviated by the fact that their occupation does not come under the present Workman's Compensation Act, and they are therefore practically unable to obtain any recompense for these industrial casualties. So far as concerns the danger to men working on wires in the streets, the electrical workers were not inclined greatly to blame the companies. It was admitted that the trouble has mostly been caused by the rapid growth of the industry rendering it almost impracticable to maintain adequate safeguards. They think, however, that the time has now come when this can be altered and they offer the present laws of Washington and California as models which British Columbia should imitate.

The handling of cement is a diffi-

culty of local character. This cement is brought from Vancouver Island to the Mainland in bags which emit clouds of dust at every handling. During unloading from the holds of ships, the dust is such that the workers are sometimes almost stifled. Not only is this very uncomfortable, but they contend that it is very conducive to tuberculosis. They ask that the cement companies be compelled to put up their product in dust-proof bags.

Before all things, however, the organized labour of British Columbia is asking for a new Workman's Compensation law of the same general character as was adopted a year ago, or thereabouts, in the State of Washington. This, it is understood, is practically the same measure as has been recommended to the legislature of Ontario by Sir William Meredith. It is worthy of note that a number of employers of labour in different parts of the Province have expressed their agreement with the same idea.

Payment of wages in cash, instead of by cheque, was vehemently urged, as was also more frequent payment. Preference was expressed for a weekly pay day or a fortnightly pay day at furthest. This question was found to involve to a considerable extent the problem of a weekly half-holiday. There is now a weekly half-holiday on Wednesday in some of the municipalities of the Province, but a feeling exists that it ought to be universal and ought to be on Saturday afternoon. One great obstacle in the way of realizing this ideal is that Saturday is payday in most of the trades and if the half-holiday is to be introduced the pay day will have to be changed. The movement for the half holiday is gathering considerable momentum. It is being vigorously pushed by employees' associations, and a prominent jeweller in the city of Victoria has recently considered it good business to announce that in future he will close on Saturday afternoon, except during the month of December. The manager of the Hudson Bay stores in Vancouver informed the

Commission that personally he would favour such a system provided it were made universal, and he had reason to believe that other large retail houses felt the same way about it. Incidentally, however, he felt impelled to remark that the great bulk of the business done on Saturday afternoon and evening was with the working people. This is regretfully admitted by the representatives of organized labour, but is blamed largely on the present system of payment of wages.

The Lemieux Act came in for some criticism. The admission was made that it is found advantageous by certain unions, notably the railway maintenance-of-way men. Miners regard it as hampering them in their efforts to secure better conditions. No suggestion was put forward as to any better method of handling the problems with which the Lemieux Act attempts to deal.

As to the wages of girls, these were shown to be in some cases as low as \$3 a week in departmental stores. In laundries they run from \$1.25 a day upwards. In other occupations they are \$6 or \$7 a week. These figures, of course, are a minimum. Payment of \$10 a week to girls is frequent, while occasionally it runs as high as \$15 or \$18 a week. Evidence as to the condition of female labour was laid before the Commission by the National Council of Women. It is probable that the subject will be further investigated before the Commission concludes its labours.

Something, but not very much, was said about the eight hour day. Broadly speaking, the eight hour day prevails where labour is organized and does not prevail where labour is not organized. The building trades all have eight hours, as have also the miners. On provincial government road construction the day is nine hours. Mr. McVety specifically asked that in smelters the working day be reduced to a maximum of eight hours. He declined to suggest a similar arrangement for the street railway, whose day is now nine hours. The employees of the B. C.

Electric Company, he pointed out, are working under an agreement which expires next June. The feeling existing between the Company and employees at present is cordial, and he thought it should not be interfered with unless the Commission is prepared to go so far as to recommend a statutory eight hour day in all industries.

The employment agencies which flourish on the Coast were described by the representatives of organized labour in language of contempt. They want these agencies abolished. Employment agents were characterized as undesirable citizens who are constantly guilty of taking fees from poor men whom they then get rid of by sending them to points where no employment is to be obtained. The only remedy put forward was the establishing of employment bureaus conducted either by the Province or by the different municipalities. The most pronounced grievance against the private employment agent is, apparently, the hiring of strike breakers to take the places of men who have quit their employment.

One witness, Mr. James Maddin of Vancouver, threw some light on the high cost of living. Mr. Maddin is a linen marker in a laundry, for which he gets \$25 a week. He informed the Commission that out of his wages he puts \$75 to \$80 a month in the bank. "I live in North Vancouver," said Mr. Maddin, "and I own my own house. My wife and I make a point of seeing that our living expenses do not exceed \$30 a month, and that leaves us from \$75 to \$80 a month to put in the bank." He added that he avoided a bill for electric light by burning coal oil, and that by the exercise of economy in household management they were able to live and save without experiencing any hardship.

Mr. McVety stated that as far as he was able to estimate, about ten per cent. of organized labour and about thirty per cent. of unorganized labour had been idle in Vancouver during the past winter.

For the past year or more there has been a difficulty existing between the Granite Cutters' Union and the Soft Stonecutters' Union as to which of them was entitled to handle the Haddington Island stone being used in the erection of the Vancouver Court House and the addition to the legislative buildings at Victoria. As a result of this row the soft stonecutters have been out for some months, and the work has been

considerably delayed through the inability of the contractor to get granite cutters in sufficient numbers. The parties got together before the Commission in Vancouver and came to an agreement. As a consequence, both Unions are now working together amicably on these jobs and there is enough work in sight to last all the members of both organizations for several months.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN CANADA.

AN Order-in-Council has been passed on the recommendation of Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour and Acting Minister of the Interior, prescribing regulations for the protection of immigrants seeking employment from companies, firms, and persons carrying on the business of intelligence offices, employment or labour agencies in Canada. This regulation is made under the authority of Section 66 of the Immigration Act of Canada, and is designed to secure an effective oversight by the Federal Government over the employment agency business throughout the Dominion and to protect immigrants against impositions and injustices at the hands of unscrupulous agents trading on their ignorance of conditions in this country. The effect of the regulations will be to bring all employment agencies having dealings with immigrants under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Immigration in Ottawa.

Whilst it is not suggested in the Order-in-Council that the employment agencies throughout Canada are generally of an undesirable class, the Dominion Government has satisfied itself by investigation that conditions exist in some localities which render the passage of these regulations most desirable. It is understood that officers will be appointed at once by the Dominion Gov-

ernment to make a systematic inspection of all the employment agencies in Canada, and to enforce the regulations referred to. The full text of the regulations in question is as follows:

1. Every person, firm or company engaged in the business of an intelligence office, or employment or labour agency, and having business dealings with immigrants, shall first obtain a license for this purpose from the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, which license shall be issued without fee upon the Superintendent being satisfied that the applicant is duly complying with the requirements of the Immigration Act, and orders in council or regulations passed thereunder; the license, unless otherwise cancelled, shall remain in force for the calendar year during which it is issued, and shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the holder's premises.

2. Such license shall not be transferable, and shall be revocable on the written order of the Superintendent of Immigration, where the latter has been satisfied that the holder is not complying with the requirements of the Immigration Act, or of any orders in council or regulations passed thereunder.

3. The Superintendent of Immigration shall keep a register of all license holders hereunder.

4. No person, firm or company engaged in an intelligence office, or employment or labour agency business shall by advertisement, letter, poster, verbal communication or otherwise make false representations to any immigrant seeking employment as to opportunities, or conditions of employment, with any employer in Canada.

5. Every holder of a license under these regulations shall in books provided for that purpose keep the following records of his business, viz., the full name and address in Canada, and home address, if any elsewhere, of every immigrant with whom the holder has dealings; the port and date of the immigrant's arrival in Canada; the name of the steamship or railway by which the immigrant has come to Canada; the name and address of the immigrant's next of kin; together with the name and address of the employer for whom the immigrant is engaged; the nature of the work to be performed; the rate of wages to be paid, the rate of board, all deductions from wages, and other terms of engagement.

6. Such books of record shall be open at all times to inspection by any officer authorized for this purpose by the Superintendent of Immigration.

7. The employment fee chargeable by intelligence offices, employment or labour agencies for their services in securing employment for an immigrant shall not in any case exceed the sum of \$1.00, and such fee shall be refunded in case the immigrant is unable immediately upon arrival at the place where the work was represented to be, to secure the promised employment at the wages and upon the terms represented at time of payment of fee.

8. No holder of a license under these regulations shall, in addition to the \$1.00 fee above mentioned, charge to any immigrant for transportation to the point where employment is to commence, any sum more than the actual cost of such transportation.

9. No holder of a license under these regulations shall engage for any employer of labour, any immigrant, unless said holder of license has in his possession a written and dated order from the employer of labour setting forth specifically the number of men or women whom it is the employer's desire to engage, and which written order shall also state full particulars as to the nature of the work to be performed, the rate of wages to be paid, the rate of board, all deductions from wages and other terms of engagement.

10. Every holder of a license under these regulations shall keep on a file separate from other correspondence and numbered consecutively from one up all orders for immigrant help from employers of labour which file shall be produced to any immigration officer requesting to see the same.

11. No holder of a license under these regulations shall engage for any employer of labour any immigrant, where the written order for help was given over two months before the filing thereof.

12. Every holder of a license under these regulations shall post in a conspicuous place on his premises any copy or synopsis of these regulations which may be provided for that purpose by the Superintendent of Immigration, which copy or synopsis may be in any language or languages.

13. If any license holder shall be convicted of an indictable offence, his license shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have been cancelled.

14. If the holder of a license hereunder fails to comply with any of the requirements of the foregoing regulations, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100.00, and in default of payment, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

UNITED STATES ARBITRATION.—DISPUTE OF FIREMEN SETTLED BY INTERVENTION UNDER ERDMAN ACT.

ONE of the most important investigations conducted under the provisions of the Erdman Act was recently terminated when a wage dispute was settled which at one time threatened to lead to a strike of very serious proportions. A demand was made by more than 35,000 railroad firemen and engine-men employed on fifty-four eastern railroads of the United States for an increase in wages and many improvements in regard to rules controlling their conditions of service. A meeting was held between a committee representing the firemen and the conference committee of managers of the different railroads when the request of the firemen was refused by the companies concerned. During February, 1913, the question of calling the men out on strike was submitted to a vote of the firemen, and more than ninety-six per cent. voted in favour of a strike. Following the strike vote representatives of both sides appealed to the Commissioner of Labour and the United States Commerce Court to make use of the machinery of the Erdman Act to endeavour to arrive at an adjustment of the dispute. An arbitration board was appointed, having as its member for the railroad companies Mr. William W. Atterbury of Philadelphia, and for the firemen Mr. Albert Phillips of Sacramento. By reason of the failure of these two to agree upon a neutral member and chairman of the Board, Mr. William L. Chambers of Washington was appointed in that capacity by the presiding judge of the United States Commerce Court and the Acting Commissioner of Labour. Meetings were subsequently held at which employees from many different lines testified on behalf of the firemen, the railroads also calling a number of witnesses. Many important exhibits were filed and a great amount of statistical matter was submitted. On April 23 the award was filed, the three

arbitrators signing it without dissent. By the terms of the award it is understood that the men will receive an increase of at least seven per cent., the largest gains being made by the firemen on eastern railroads. An improvement will also be brought about in conditions of service as a result of the award of the Board. The following figures show the wages existing before the award, the wages requested, and the wages awarded by the Board:—

PASSENGER.

Award Requested Existing Wages

Weights of Locomotives in Pounds on Drivers.	(Both Eastern and Western)	(Western and Eastern)	(Western)	(Eastern)
Less than 80,000....	\$2.45	\$2.55	\$2.59	\$2.32
80,000 to 100,000..	2.50	2.65	2.68	2.35
100,000 to 140,000..	2.60	2.80	2.83	2.38
140,000 to 170,000..	2.70	3.00	3.03	2.44
170,000 to 200,000..	2.85	3.20	3.21	2.49
200,000 to 250,000..	3.00	3.40	3.49	2.47
250,000 to 300,000..	3.20	3.60	3.91	2.40
300,000 to 350,000..	3.40	3.60	4.00	....
All engines more than 350,000 on drivers.	3.60			
Mallet engines regardless of weight on drivers	4.00			

FREIGHT.

Award Requested Existing Wages

Weights of Locomotives in Pounds on Drivers.	(Both Eastern and Western)	(Western and Eastern)	(Western)	(Eastern)
Less than 80,000....	\$2.75	\$2.80	\$3.05	\$2.67
80,000 to 100,000..	2.85	3.00	3.05	2.94
100,000 to 140,000..	3.00	3.20	3.21	2.79
140,000 to 170,000..	3.10	3.35	3.38	2.88
170,000 to 200,000..	3.20	3.50	3.53	2.94
200,000 to 250,000..	3.30	3.35	3.66	3.01
250,000 to 300,000..	3.55	3.50	3.92	3.32
All engines more than 300,000 on drivers.	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.48
Mallet engines regardless of weight on drivers	4.00			

FORMATION OF WESTERN CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF SANITARY ENGINEERS.

DELEGATES from Master Plumbers' Associations and Journeymen Plumbers' Unions throughout the West, as well as plumbing inspectors representing the respective western cities, convened in Winnipeg on April 16, 17 and 18, and formed the Western Canadian Institute of Sanitary Engineers. The discussions that took place were of an educational character, and a large volume of business was transacted. The forty delegates who attended selected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, James Smith (Winnipeg); Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McFarlane (Winnipeg); Provincial Vice-Presidents: British Columbia, J. G. Morgan; Alberta, E. P. Fletcher; Saskatchewan, G. G. Taylor; Ontario (West of the Lakes), A. J. Peckett. Board of Directors: T. Watson (Regina), H. Nash (Edmonton), J. Wooding (Winnipeg).

The inaugural presidential address was in part as follows:—

"There are few crafts or sciences that have made as much, and none that have made greater, progress than Sanitary Science in the past ten years, and the plumbing craft has been in the forefront of that progressive movement. Plumbing work done ten years ago bears about the same relationship to the handicraft of to-day as a farm wagon does to a limousine. Education and more education should

therefore be our motto, and not only education for ourselves but education of the public up to our ideals. It is therefore essential that we be ready and willing not only to explain clearly and demonstrate irrefutably how a system is installed in a certain manner, but *why* it is done so. By so doing we will make By-laws such as we have under consideration comprehensible to the average person, and in time so popular as to meet with the ready approval of the people we are endeavouring to protect. A By-law made in the interest of the manufacturers, master plumbers or journeymen is indefensible.

"The tendency in recent years in medical and other professions has been to put prevention before the cure, and this old adage, 'prevention is better than cure,' is none the less applicable to the progress in Sanitary Science. Sanitary plumbing is preventive medicine in its fullest sense.

"Another tendency of recent times is the demand for simplified plumbing, and I have always found that simplicity and efficiency in plumbing as in most things bear a near affinity provided that in the simplifying process an assured margin of safety has been provided.

"The economic aspect which the adoption of a Uniform Plumbing By-law presents is far reaching. It would enable the manufacturer to concentrate his energies and reduce the cost of production, and would encourage active competition; it would enable the supply houses throughout our Western Country to carry a larger standard stock; it would enable the master plumber to secure material more readily, and would ensure the journeyman plumber more continuous employment, and thus at every stage waste and delay would be minimized.

"Let us therefore bend our efforts towards the formulating of a Uniform Plumbing By-law that will simplify construction and standardize materials, and when we have accomplished that we will have made a forward movement towards progress, efficiency and economy."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Painters and Paperhangers, Winnipeg.

THE following is a copy of the new schedule agreed to between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union 739, Winnipeg, and the Master Painters' Association of that city, on April 28, 1913. It provides for a compromised scale of wages, the men striking for an

increase of five cents per hour from forty to forty-five cents.

Clause 1. That the minimum rate of wages shall be 42½ cents per hour from the 30th day of April, 1913, to April 30th, 1914; and 45 cents per hour from the 1st of May, 1914, to the 30th of April, 1915; and 47½ cents per hour

from the 1st of May, 1915, to the 30th of April, 1916. Proviso: 50 cents for third year if an eight hour day is adopted by both bodies for the third year. All swing stage work above three storeys, five cents per hour extra.

Clause 2. That the working hours be from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the summer months, with one hour for lunch, or left optional with employer and employee, and Saturday half holiday during the months of June, July and August, and from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. in the winter months, and with one half hour for lunch. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, night or day, when running two gangs on one job.

Clause 3. That every workman shall be paid time and one half from 5 p.m. to midnight 12 p.m., and from noon 12 a.m. to midnight 12 p.m., on Saturdays during June, July and August, time and one half for all work started at one o'clock, and double time after midnight, 12 p.m. to 7 a.m., and double time on Dominion Day and New Year's Day. Sundays, Christmas Day and Labour Day no man shall work, and all other holidays shall be paid straight time.

Clause 4. That master painters and general contractors sending men outside city shall pay travelling expenses both ways, time while travelling and all extra living expenses said workmen may in-

cur, and shall pay all expenses of workmen outside city for less than six days.

Clause 5. That no man, whilst working for any employer, shall take work for himself.

Clause 6. That all workmen are to be on the job or at shop prepared to start work at the appointed hour for starting work. All car fare above 5c each way shall be paid by the employer.

Clause 7. All wages to be paid in cash, or certified cheque.

Clause 8. That employers may keep one day's pay in hand.

Clause 9. Painters' Union to get all its own members. Employers will not be responsible for men in their employ joining the Union on any special time, but will not discriminate against union men in any way.

Clause 10. That Local Union No. 739, Winnipeg, appoint a standing Grievance Committee of three to meet a similar committee from the Master Painters' Association to adjust the differences which may arise from time to time between the two organizations, whose decision shall be binding on both parties.

Clause II. That this agreement shall go into effect upon signing and shall continue in force until April 30th, 1916, and that three months' written notice be given on either side of any change at expiration of this agreement.

Steam and Operating Engineers, Port Arthur.

THE following schedule of wages of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers at Port Arthur was adopted, to take effect March 1, 1913:

Scale of fifty cents per hour for all boom derricks, travelling cranes, cableways, pile drivers, open trench, tunnel work and steam shovels.

Pay forty-five cents per hour on tower hoists, steam rollers, traction engines,

stone crushers, air compressors, dinky engines.

Pay forty cents per hour on concrete mixers, electric coal hoists, pumps, syphons, pulsometers.

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. Time and one-half for overtime. Double time for Sundays, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day.

Where a boiler is furnishing steam to

more than one engine, there shall be an engineer for each engine.

Engineer not to be required to perform other work than such as properly belongs to an engineer.

Engineer shall be allowed time necessary for repairs and washing out of boilers, and he shall receive the above scale of wages in full.

Said engineer shall not quit his job on his own account before notifying business agent and employer or procuring in his place a competent engineer.

This covers hoisting and portable engines and boilers on buildings, and construction work, where operated by steam, electricity, hydraulic or compressed air, or any machine used irrespective of its motive power.

This covers a radius of one hundred miles from Fort William, Ontario.

Signed:

W. H. DOWNING, *President.*

H. HALL, *Secretary.*

Agreement between the members of Local 227, Saskatoon, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and the Saskatoon Master Painters and Decorators Association.

Clause 1. That a day's work shall consist of nine hours, commencing at 7 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m., with one hour for lunch between 12 noon and 1 p.m., or, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. "when necessary."

Clause 2. That the minimum rate of wages shall be forty-five cents (45c) per hour from 1st of May, 1913, until May 31, 1914.

Clause 3. That every Master Painter or Contractor be allowed to employ one improver to every four journeymen.

Clause 4. That every Master Painter or Contractor shall be allowed to employ one apprentice irrespective of the number of journeymen employed.

Clause 5. That every workman shall be paid time and one half from 5 p.m. until 12 p.m. (midnight), after 12 p.m. midnight double time. Sundays and Christmas Day to be paid double time. Dominion holidays to be paid time and one half. Dominion holidays being "Empire Day," "Dominion Day" and New Year's Day.

Clause 6. That Master Painters and Contractors when sending men outside

of the three mile radius of the General Post Office shall pay all extra expenses over and above ordinary rate of board and lodging on the Saskatoon basis; also that time of travel, one way without reasonable distance, be allowed, and to be amicably arranged previous to starting on journey. Time both ways to be allowed according to distance and time taken on journey.

Clause 7. That no man while working for any Master Painter or Contractor shall take work for himself.

Clause 8. That all workmen are to be on the job, or at the shop, prepared to start work at the appointed hour of starting, except when same is outside of the three mile radius from the General Post Office.

Clause 9. That when workmen are paid at their employer's shop a reasonable time be allowed each man to reach the said shop. That in case of payment by cheque arrangements be made so that it could be honored after bank hours.

Clause 10. That employers may keep one day's wages in hand.

Clause II. That the employers may employ any painter whom he wishes, but should he be a non-union painter the employer will endeavour to induce such man to make application for membership to Local 227.

Clause 12. That this agreement shall come into force May 1st, 1913, and shall continue in force until May 31st, 1914.

Clause 13. That should such circumstances arise, either party to this agreement may ask for, and shall be granted, a joint conference to adjust the difficulty.

In signing the above agreement we, the undersigned committee, agree that the bodies we represent will become parties to the said agreement, sign same and abide by its provisions.

Signed this 29th day of April, A.D. 1913.

For Local 227:

CHAS. WATTS, *President.*
W. H. DAKE, *Vice-President.*
JAMES PATERSON.
J. W. HOPKINS.
E. CHICKEN.

For Saskatoon Master Painters' Association:

FRED WILLIAMS, *President.*
J. M. COOPER, (*Cooper & Son*).
WM. C. WALKER, (*Walker Bros*).
R. E. CUSWORTH, (*Cusworth & Son*).
C. BARTHOLOMEW.
M. MYCROFT.
F. J. GANTEFOER.
W. ALLANSON.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, APRIL, 1913.

INDEX NUMBER.

April, 1913	136.3
March, 1913	135.9
April, 1912	136.0

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number for April stood at about the same level as for March, and was only slightly higher than for April last year. The chief advances occurring during the past month were in animals and meats; there were slight increases in prices of western grains, calfskins, some lines of lumber, paints and oils, and crockery,

with decreases in fresh fish, fruits and vegetables, cotton, certain metals and metal products, brooms and raw rubber. Compared with the same month of last year, the chief increases appear in the following groups: Animals and Meats, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Building Materials, House Furnishings, Furs and Sundries. Important decreases appear in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables, Liquors and Tobacco. Fish, Miscellaneous Groceries, Drugs and Chemicals changed comparatively little.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for April, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1913, MARCH, 1913, AND APRIL, 1912.

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		April 1913.	March 1913.	April 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	136.6	137.0	185.0
Western.....	4	121.8	116.5	171.7
Fodder.....	5	144.5	145.7	176.1
All.....	15	135.3	134.0	178.5
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	184.5	179.6	171.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6	180.9	179.9	157.3
Sheep and mutton.....	3	172.3	159.2	152.6
Poultry.....	2	236.3	192.1	153.5
All.....	17	186.5	178.4	161.2
<i>cts</i>	9	151.2	151.3	159.5
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	160.5	160.5	163.5
Fresh fish.....	3	160.8	171.5	162.7
All.....	9	160.6	164.2	163.2
V. Other Foods :				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	96.5	119.1	199.0
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	107.8	102.1	85.5
Dried fruits.....	4	113.2	113.2	131.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	117.6	127.9	244.2
Canned vegetables.....	3	125.2	125.2	144.2
All.....	16	114.8	118.3	164.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	126.3	127.1	126.9
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	118.2	118.2	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	109.5	109.5	120.6
Condiments.....	5	102.4	101.3	101.2
All.....	25	116.2	116.3	119.2
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	124.4	124.4	118.8
Cottons.....	4	140.2	142.9	132.3
Silks.....	3	86.3	86.2	84.7
Jutes.....	2			175.4
Flax products.....	4	121.2	121.2	127.1
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	124.3	127.0	120.3
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	177.2	174.0	168.9
Leather.....	4	152.	152.5	128.7
Boots & shoes.....	3	153.9	153.9	136.4
All.....	11	161.9	160.7	145.
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	106.6	107.1	97.5
Other metals.....	13	130.8	133.9	127.2
Implements.....	10	105.1	107.5	113.6
All.....	34	115.4	116.3	110.9
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	137.	137.8	125.9
Lighting.....	4	92.2	91.8	89.0
All.....	10	119.4	119.4	111.1
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	176.7	175.9	164.3
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	111.6	113.5	103.6
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	146.9	145.3	146.4
All.....	48	140.	140.0	133.8
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.9	146.9	127.7
Crockery and glassware.....	4	136.4	129.3	103.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	117.7	119.1	120.5
All.....	16	127.6	126.3	112.8
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	117.2	117.2	114.0
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	286.6
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	134.5	134.9	167.7
Sundries.....	7	114.1	115.4	103.1
All.....	17	178.7	176.0	109.0
All commodities.....	263*	136.3	135.9	136.0

*Nine commodities off the market, summer fruits, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during April is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat rose from 86 $\frac{7}{8}$ c to 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and Ontario winter wheat from 93-95c to 95-97c. Receipts of western wheat were not so heavy as a year ago, but the terminal elevators were nearly filled when the early opening of navigation occurred and afforded relief. The export demand for wheat was reported good, though shipments from various parts of the world to Europe were heavy. Barley was up from 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ c at Winnipeg, receipts being small and demand especially good for a time. Ontario barley was steady. Western oats were also slightly upward, while Ontario oats were steady. Corn, American, No. 3 Yellow, was up from 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 62c. Flax advanced from \$1.07 $\frac{3}{4}$ to \$1.13 $\frac{1}{4}$. Peas and rye were steady. Hay was steady. There was a fair demand from the United States, and the higher grades were firm and somewhat scarce, the lower grades being plentiful. Straw was easier. Bran and shorts were firmer as demand is greater as the spring advances.

Animals and meats.—Prime western cattle opened slightly lower at Winnipeg at \$6.85-7.00, but rose to \$7.00-7.25 in the last week. At Toronto choice butchers were up to \$6.75-7.10, but declined to \$6.50-6.90 in the last week. Beef advanced 50c, but declined later. Hogs were up to \$9.50-9.60 in the first week, but fell to \$9.15, advancing later to \$9.25. Dressed hogs were up 25c at the middle of the month. Bacon was firmer and hams advanced. Salt pork was up \$1.00 per barrel. Demand for pork products was reported to be somewhat curtailed as a result of these advances. Sheep and dressed mutton advanced, and dressed lamb rose \$1.00 per cwt. twice. Poultry was in good demand, but only cold storage stock was on hand.

Dairy products.—Choicest creamery butter was up to 33c for a short time at Montreal at the middle of the month. Storage stocks were low and receipts

of first class make did not increase till the latter part of the month. Prices then declined both at Montreal and Toronto. The best dairy and separator butter was reported scarce. Chèese was easier. Milk declined from \$2.00 to \$1.80 at Winnipeg, at the end of March. Eggs were weak, as receipts were large. Dealers were reported to be storing the surplus. Storage eggs were off the market. New laid eggs were down to 20-21c at Toronto and 21c at Montreal.

Fish.—The market for dried fish was reported unsatisfactory as Porto Rico prices were low. Better weather prevailed on the Atlantic coast and some good catches were landed. Halibut receipts were reported never so heavy, and the catch of herring was also large. Several carloads of B. C. halibut arrived at Montreal. The strike of fishermen on the Pacific coast was over and the price paid for fish was $\frac{1}{2}$ c-1c higher as a result of increases in wages. The scarcity caused by the strike being over, prices fell from 12c to 10c at the coast. Lobsters were scarce on the Atlantic coast as a result of bad weather, but were more plentiful later and declined sharply at Montreal. Fresh lake fish were received in small quantities, and larger catches were expected by the end of the month.

Fruits and vegetables.—Apples were weaker and lower in price. Imported strawberries from Carolina were down to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18c at Toronto. Oranges were \$1.25 per case higher. Prices were expected to be very high during the summer as oranges free from frost are now up to \$4.00-4.50 per case, the navel crop is sold out, and Valencias are scarce already. The increased demand and greater expense of transportation and handling during the summer will also be factors in raising prices. Lemons and bananas were steady. The Verdelli lemon crop in Italy was reported to be damaged somewhat. Evaporated apples were down $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Valencia raisins declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and Sultanais 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but California raisins advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Beans were down again as the market was flooded with poor grades, though good

stock was fairly scarce. Potatoes were easier at Montreal but firmer at Toronto. The canned goods market was reported dull, as supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables have been large.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Manitoba flour advanced 10c per barrel. A heavy demand for wheat and flour in Europe was reported, although shipments have been heavy. Rolled oats declined at Montreal and Toronto, but almost immediately advanced again. Rice was lowered at Montreal 30c per cwt. instead of 15c as is usual in the spring. Tapioca and sago were also cheaper. Molasses was up 4c, but 2-3c lower later on. The Barbados production was estimated at about 55,000 puncheons as compared with 90,000 last year. Sugar was steady, and a good consumptive demand was reported. Glucose advanced 10c. Maple syrup arrived at Montreal in limited quantities, and a shortage was expected, prices being higher than last year. Later in the season receipts increased and prices declined. At Toronto a good supply was reported, with prices on the same level as last year. Honey was scarce and there were no offerings. Pepper was lower but expected to be only temporarily. Cream of tartar was higher and firm as a result of a shortage of stocks. Tea was firmer on the primary markets and advances were expected. Fine coffees advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c on account of short supply. Mocha was scarce for a short time on account of the Balkan war.

Textiles.—In wool, domestic fleeces were reported at top prices and foreign wools were also up. Advanced prices were anticipated in England but receipts were heavy, and at the sales just before Easter advances were not as great as expected. Flannel rose 3c per yard in England. Yarns were still advancing in Canada, and difficulty in obtaining supplies was reported. Canadian worsted advanced 2c. Raw cotton declined early in April, but was steady thereafter. The market was influenced by European conditions, by crop reports, and the state of the dry goods trade. It was expected that no more

cotton would be held over than in 1912. Grey cottons and prints averaged slightly lower in price, but prints were reported very active. Italian silk was firmer, while Japan silk was easier. The Milan market was firm under good demand in Europe. The new crop was expected to be good. Jute was reported steady at Dundee.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Calfskins advanced 1c, and harness leather was firm.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron was lower at Montreal on opening of navigation. The demand for structural material was good, and difficulty in getting deliveries of bars, bands and plates was reported. United States iron and steel production continued in great volume, though interrupted in some districts by the Ohio floods. The destruction caused was expected to create an extra demand for structural material. Boiler plates declined 20c, but boiler tubes advanced. Old wrought iron was down to \$10.00 per ton. Copper was up at Montreal and advanced in Europe as the demand increased. Lead was down 10c, but recovered later. Spelter recovered 10c, but was reported plentiful on the primary market as production had overtaken consumption. Zinc sheets were reported to be up 25c at Toronto. Quicksilver was easier at New York, but aluminum was firmer. Silver was lower. Tin was \$1.00 lower, but later advanced at Toronto, as well as at London and New York. Wood screws advanced $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and nails were rumoured to be going up. Shovels were reported scarce and upward.

Fuel and lighting.—Connellsville coke was reported weak, and it was rumoured that some sales had been made at a comparatively low price. Demand was not so great, but production and transportation were interrupted to a certain extent by the Ohio floods. Coal oil and gasoline advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Building materials.—N. B. shingles were up 20c. Good prices were expected for all lumber in New Brunswick, and it was reported that practically all the mills had sold their cut of deals,

scantling and boards. Prices ranged about \$1.00 higher than last year. Laths were also sold up at better prices than last year. However, logs and labour were both dearer than a year ago, and in some districts only one month's hauling on snow had been accomplished. The cut on the north shore of New Brunswick was reported the best in years, but the Nova Scotia cut was reported to be thirty to thirty-five million short. Fredericton also expected a cut of only seventy-five million as compared with one hundred million last year, and the lower sections of the St. John River only twenty million feet instead of forty. The Ottawa Valley cut also was much smaller than that of the previous winter, as there was too little snow and ice in the early part of the winter and too much later.

Heavy sales of cement were reported. Galvanized and iron pipe were advanced in some sizes. Barb wire was advanced \$1.00 per ton, making a total advance of \$6.00 since the rise began in December, 1911. Poultry wire also increased in price again. Sash weights and sash cord were reported lower. The discount on lead pipe was increased, but later brought back to the old level, in sympathy with the lead market. Copper wire was reported up at Toronto.

White lead advanced after a sharp decline. Paint was reported in great demand, and factories working at full capacity. Linseed oil was up $\frac{1}{2}$ -1c, on greater demand. Paris green was also 1c higher. Putty was also higher. Rosin was reported firm in some grades. Turpentine was down 3c, but advanced 1c. It was reported that glass would advance if the strike in Belgium were not soon settled. However, good stocks were on hand, and an enormous demand was expected.

House furnishings.—Earthenware was up ten per cent. again, having advanced in England. Brooms were lower as a result of the heavier crop in 1912.

Drugs and chemicals were steady.

Miscellaneous.—Malt was 2c per bushel lower. Paper prices were firmer, and were expected to be better in the

autumn. Paper stock was reported scarce and likely to advance when paper production would increase. Wrapping paper was easier. Pulp and sulphite were steady. The price of sisal binder twine was set for the year at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., as compared with $7\frac{1}{2}$ c last year. Twine was reported to be selling well. The new price list of Manilla rope does not include so many small sizes as the previous list. Raw rubber was down to 83-84c, the lowest price since 1908.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain and the United States will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	Gibson ⁴
1890	111.3	2,236	72	1	43.4
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6,8220	42.0
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6,3076 ²	....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6,1164	....
1900	103.2	2,145	75	8,0171	44.2
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8,3289	49.8
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8,9172 ³	50.9
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8,2949	54.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8,2631	50.2
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9,2310	59.3
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8,7132	56.9
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8,9493	62.3
Feb.	134.7	2,337	82.9	8,9578	61.7
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8,9019	63.8
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9,1010	67.8
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9,2746	69.4
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9,1896	66.6
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9,0557	62.6
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	9,1595	61.1
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9,2157	60.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9,4515	59.8
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9,4781	59.1
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9,5462	66.8
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9,4935	55.5
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9,4592	57.0
Mar.	135.9	2,717	86.7	9,4052	57.8
Apr.	136.3			9,2976	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912 May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8,1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906 5,7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911 March, 1907: 9,1293.

⁴Foodstuffs only.

The *Economist*, April 5th, says:

"The course of general prices in the first quarter of the year has been downward, although a halt may be observed during March. During the autumn the Balkan war and the political uncertainties which it entailed had affected commodity prices but little; in spite of everything, trade remained exceedingly active, with high prices. Our index number for the end of December, indeed, was higher than it had been since March, 1912, when the coal famine and the scarcity of iron goods, combined with an active demand, drove prices up to a mountainous height. The resumption of fighting in January, and the incessant fears of complications, however, told in the long run upon prices, especially through their influence upon discount rates. In Austria money is dear and trade bad. In Germany and France fears are expressed of a commercial slump. Even in London a bank rate of 5 per cent. maintained right on into April is a very exceptional and remarkable feature, whose effect upon business has been severely felt. But the monetary situation during March was somewhat eased, both in this country and abroad, the improved European outlook being largely responsible for this. Consequently, general prices at the end of March show no further fall as compared with February, and our Index Number remains stationary at precisely the same figure. We cannot, indeed, see why, if peace is restored and money becomes cheaper, commercial activity should not be kept up; for although South-Eastern Europe will continue to feel the effects of the war for a long time to come, British trade is likely to benefit by the favourable circumstances in America and in other parts of the world. . . . Prices at the end of March are lower than in December for all groups with the exception of textiles, which have risen 10 points; and the total index number is 30 points lower at 2717. Minerals, which led in the advance last year, have lost 11 points, though they recovered some strength during March. . . . The reports from the tin, lead, and spelter markets also report conspicuous strength during the last week or ten days of March. . . . The textile group is the only one in which prices are higher at the end of the quarter than at the beginning. For this wool, jute and silk are responsible. The woollen industry continued to boom throughout the quarter. . . . Cereals have not on the whole risen in price. There has been a heavy fall in the price of coffee. Cane sugar fell steadily owing to the large new Cuban crop, but beet sugar moved slightly. Tea is also rather dearer, though cheaper than at the end of February. The fall in the price of rubber . . . is certainly the most remarkable feature. . . . The increasing supplies of rubber are evidently too great for prices to remain at the level at which they have been through the past year. Petroleum is again higher. . . ."

The *Statist*, continuing Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, April 5th, reports:

"There was a distinct recovery in the prices of commodities in March, and the index number rose to 86.7 in comparison with 86.1 in February, 86.4 in January, and 86.7 in September, so that it was again at the highest level. The recovery was, however, confined to a few articles: Beef, mutton, bacon, and sugar among foodstuffs; iron and copper among metals; and cotton, flax, leather, and petroleum among materials. On the other hand, barley, oats,

flour, coffee, olive oil, and seeds were cheaper. The aggregate result is that with the exception of vegetable food there was a general recovery of prices during the month, and that while food was slightly cheaper materials were distinctly dearer."

Commodity prices as measured by *Bradstreet's* index number fell from \$9.4052 on March 1 to \$9.2976 as of April 1, the rate of decrease being 1.1 per cent.

The report continues:

"This is the most marked loss noted in any single recent month. The figures are the lowest registered since September, 1912, but on the other hand they represent the highest level ever quoted at this time of the year. Four groups advanced and nine declined. . . . On the up grade are livestock, provisions, metals and building materials. The advance in livestock was brought about by higher prices for beeves and hogs, although sheep worked lower. Provisions rose because of increased quotations for hogs, mutton, pork, bacon, hams, lard, and codfish; but on the other hand, dairy products fell off, with eggs reflecting the most substantial decline. . . . Breadstuffs receded; fruits also went off, while hides and leather declined. . . . Textiles fell on rather general decreases. . . . Coal and coke dropped as the result of seasonal changes in the price of anthracite coal, while at the same time Connellsville coke slumped."—*Bradstreet's*, April 12.

The Gibson index number, embracing 22 foodstuffs, was 59.1 for the week ending April 19, as compared with 59.7 the previous week, the average for March being 57.8, and the average for 1912 being 62.6.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, stood at 117.4 for March, as compared with 117.8 for February and 117.6 for March, 1912, the index number for the year 1912 being 117.8.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

EXCEPT for a general decline in eggs throughout the country, the chief feature in retail prices during April was an upward movement in meats, especially in pork products, due to the scarcity and high prices of hogs. Owing to the mild weather, dairy products were easy, milk and cheese were lower in several localities, while butter was generally downward, though upward in eight cities. Rolled oats and sugar showed a number of declines. Potatoes were comparatively steady, but lower in tendency.

Reductions for coal during the spring and summer months came into effect in some cities. The spring renting season showed rentals strongly upward in several cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast were higher in price at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Brandon, Man. and Lethbridge, Alta. Sirloin steak alone advanced at Orillia and Hamilton, Ont., while roast beef alone advanced at Moncton, N.B., and Sherbrooke, Que., declining at St. Thomas, Ont. and Saskatoon, Sask.

Veal was lower at Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask., but higher at Orillia, and Port Arthur, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and Vancouver, B.C.

Mutton was lower at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., but was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., and Victoria, B.C.

Pork, fresh.—The price advanced at St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, London and St. Thomas, Ont., at Calgary, Alta. and Vancouver, B.C. Prices were lower at Fort William, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Pork, salt.—Prices were higher at Westville, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Sorel and Montreal, Que., and at London, Ont., but declined at Fort William, Ont. and Nanaimo, B.C.

Bacon rose in price at Sydney, N. S.; Quebec, Sherbrooke and Sorel, Que.; at Orillia, St. Catharines, London, St. Thomas, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.; at Calgary, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C. The price was quoted lower at Peterborough, Ont.

Fish.—Cod declined at Sydney, N.S. the supply being greater, halibut advanced at Fredericton, N.B., on account of temporary scarcity, whitefish were higher at Woodstock and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask., on account of scarcity. Fish were also higher

at Medicine Hat, Alta., but lower at Calgary, Alta.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were lower in price at thirty-two cities, while both fresh and packed eggs declined at fifteen cities. Packed eggs were off the market in about half the cities. Fresh eggs were higher at Victoria, B. C., and were scarce at Amherst, N. S. Packed eggs advanced at Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William, Ont.

Milk.—Prices were lower for the spring at Three Rivers, St. John's, and Hull, Que.; at Belleville and Port Arthur, Ont.; at Saskatoon, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C. The price advanced at Nanaimo, B.C.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter advanced at Three Rivers, Que.; at Orillia, London, St. Thomas, and Chatham, Ont., but declined at Sherbrooke, Que., Stratford, Ont. and Brandon, Man. Dairy butter declined at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Moncton, St. John and Fredericton, N.B.; at Belleville, Woodstock, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; at Regina, Sask., and Calgary, Alta. The price advanced at Guelph and Owen Sound, Ont. Creamery butter declined at St. John's and Montreal, Que.; Peterborough, Ont.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alta. Advances occurred at Sorel, Que.; Nanaimo, B. C., and also at Victoria, B.C. on account of fewer shipments from New Zealand and Eastern Canada.

Cheese.—Both old and new cheese were lower at St. Thomas, Ont., Calgary, Alta., but were higher at Nanaimo, B.C. Old cheese was higher at St. John, N. B. and Owen Sound, Ont., while new cheese was lower at Sorel, Que.

Bread was advanced at Fort William, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

Flour declined at Halifax, N. S., Berlin, Ont., and Nanaimo, B. C., but advanced at Berlin, Ont.

Rolled oats declined at Charlottetown, P. E. I., St. Catharines and St. Thomas, Ont., at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alta.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and in

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family per lb	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts	cts	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts.
1— Sydney.....	22	14	10	16	18	18	23	6-18	20	30	25	10	32	38	20	..	2	2½	3½	4
2— Westville.....	18	12	12	8	15	15	22	7-15	20	25	..	8	35	35	20	20	3	4½	3½	5
3— Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	19	25	23	7	29	30	18	18	1½	4½	3½	4
4— Halifax.....	24	15	10	17	17	15	20	6-10	18	22	25	9	30	35	20	18	1½	7	3½	5
22							22	-20		25	20									
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
5— Charlottetown..	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	20	20	6	24	30	18	18	2	3½	3½	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
6— Moncton.....	20	16	14	..	18	16	23	7	20	22	..	7-8	28	35	20	..	2	4	3½	4
7— St. John... ..	24	14	12	18	20	16	22	6	20	25	22	8	32	34	24	17	1½	5½	3½	4
8— Fredericton.....	25	12	8	14	14	16	25	7-20	20	25	22	8	28	40	25	20	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
9— Quebec.....	16	14	14	12	18	19	20	8	21	25	20	10	25	28	18	..	6	3½	3½	5
17	15	15	15	14	17	15	22		21	27	25		26	30						
10— Three Rivers.	18	12	12	15	17	15	20	8-15	17	35	30	8	30	32	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
12																	6			
11— Sherbrooke...	22	15	12½	18	17	17	22	8-10	20	25	..	7	28	35	20	..	1	5	3½	5
12— Sorel.....	18	12½	15	15	16	18	22	10	18	28	22	8	30	34	20	17	6	3½	3	4
13— St. Hyacinthe.	16	10	10	12	16	15	25	6-10	18	25	.....	7	34	34	20	20	6	2½	3	5
12								-12												
14— St. John's. ...	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	23	21	8	30	32	20	18	2	3½	3½	6
15— Montreal.....	20	15	14	14	15	16	22	16	17	26	23	9	30	33	22	22	1½	4	4	4
16— Hull.....	15	12½	12½	17	17	16	20	8-15	18	25	20	8	32	35	18	17	3	3½	3	4
17						17														

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING APRIL, 1913.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 40

COMMODITIES, CANADA, APRIL, 1913.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'man's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	6	10	10	6-7	5½-6	25-50	..	40	1.10	..	10	.....	3.50	4.00	2.50	20	12.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5½	5	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	14.00	8.00 9.00 — 2
6	6	10	12	6	5½	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	10.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00 — 3
6	6	10	10	5	4½	30	50	40	1.00	10	10	9.00	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	*	* — 4
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	4.75 5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00 8.00	5.00 — 5 7.00
5	6	10	10	5½	5	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	....	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00 — 6
6	6	10	10	5½	5	40	50	40	1.00	10	12	8.75 9.00	5.50 8.00	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00 — 7
6	6	9	12	5	5	35	50	40	1.05	10	10	9.00	6.50	6.50	4.00	20	11.00	8.00 — 8
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.80 0.90	20	10	10.00 12.00	5.00 5.50	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	18	16.00 18.00	.... — 9
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.80	15	8	7.50	5.00 6.00	6.50 7.00	4.00	18	10.00	6.00 — 10
	6	12½	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	1.85	10	9	7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	12.00 15.00	8.00 — 11 11.00
5	5	10	10	6½	5	30	30	40	0.75	10	8	8.00	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	15.00	8.00 — 12
4-5	6	12	13	5½	5	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	5-7	8	7.00	5.00	7.50 8.00	6.00 6.50	18	10.00 12.00	8.00 — 13 9.00
5-6	5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	0.85	15	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	5.00	22	14.00	8.00 — 14
7	6	13	12½	5½	6	35	35	40	0.90	18	7	8.50	6.50	9.00	5.00	23	16.00	12.00 13.00 — 15
5	6	10	10	4½ 5	4½ 5	35-40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00 8.25	5.50	6.00	4.50	20	16.00	11.00 — 16

*\$1.00 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

*Rents rising to upwards of \$20.00 and \$30.00.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPL

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Rolled Oats, per lb.		
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.			Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	New laid, per doz.		Packed, per dozen.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.		Price, per lb.	Flour, ordinary family, per lb.
Ontario—																				
17—Ottawa	22	15	12½	18	18	18	22	8	18	24	9	25	34	20	18	3	3½	4	5	
18—Brockville	22	14	12½	16	18	18	24	10	18	25	7	28	35	22	18	1½	3½	3	3½	
19—Kingston	25	16	15	15	20	15	20	12½	17	28	7	32	34	20	18	3	4	3½	5	
20—Belleville	20	12½	15	15	15	.....	25	10	18	30	6	28	35	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
21—Peterborough.	20	12½	12½	20	18	16	24	18	20	22	18	7	33	35	20	18	1½	3½	3½	
22—Orillia	22	15	17	17	18	.....	25	12½	20	20	15	7	28	38	20	18	3	4	3½
23—Toronto	20	12½	12½	15	18	12	22	15	18	22	10	32	33	20	17	3	3½	2½	2	
24—Niagara Falls.	25	13	13	20	22	14	24	18	20	25	8	35	37	25	20	1½	4	3	4	
25—St. Catharines.	23	15	18	22	20	18	22	18	20	22	8	32	37	25	20	1½	4	3	4	
26—Hamilton	22	18	20	20	18	16	24	10	20	20	8	26	34	22	18	3	4	2½	3	
27—Brantford	20	12½	15	18	18	18	22	15	16	23	20	8	30	33	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
28—Guelph	25	12½	15	20	20	23	15	18	20	20	7	32	35	20	18	1½	3½	3	5	
29—Berlin	12	14	18	21	20	16	21	15	20	20	7	32	35	20	20	3	4	2½	4	
30—Woodstock ...	20	15	18	18	18	17	23	18	18	20	7	27	30	20	20	1½	4	2½	4½	
31—Stratford	22	13	15	18	20	20	23	10	18	20	7	30	35	25	20	1½	4	2½	3½	
32—London	14	15	14	16	22	20	25	15	18	20	7	27	29	20	20	1½	3½	3	4	
33—St. Thomas ..	22	15	15	20	20	20	25	18	18	22	18	7	32	36	22	20	4	3	5	
34—Chatham	23	14	12½	20	20	18	23	18	20	20	7	33	35	20	18	1½	3½	3½	3½	
35—Windsor	20	15	18	20	20	16	26	18	18	20	8	32	36	18	18	1½	4	3	4	
36—Owen Sound ..	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	25	9	35	38	24	20	1½	4	3	5	
37—Cobalt	22	15	15	20	18	17	25	11	17	20	7	28	30	20	1½	4	3	4-5		
38—Sault Ste Marie	22	15	20	20	20	18	22	12	17	30	12	35	35	20	.....	3	3½	3½	5
39—Port Arthur ..	23	15	18	20	20	15	22	12½	18	30	26	10	25	30	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
40—Fort William.	25	15	20	20	22	18	26	12½	18	35	30	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½
41—Winnipeg	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	12½	18	35	25	10	35	40	23	1	5	3½	5	
42—Brandon	25	18	20	22	18	.....	25	20	20	25	10	25	37½	22½	20	1½	4	3½	5
43—Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	35	12½	25	40	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5	
44—Prince Albert.	22	12½	12½	20	15	16	25	12½	18	25	15	12½	35	40	25	2	3½	3½	5	
45—Moosejaw	25	15	15	25	20	30	18	20	20	30	11	35	40	25	1½	4½	3½	5	5	
46—Saskatoon	25	16	15	25	18	20	25	18	20	30	25	10	35	40	25	1½	6	3½	4½	
47—Medicine Hat.	30	20	25	25	25	20	25	15	20	40	30	12	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	4½
48—Calgary	25	18	20	33	22	20	30	18	20	35	30	10	25	40	20	20	2½	6½	3½	4½
49—Edmonton	25	13½	18	25	23	20	28	20	30	30	10	35	40	25	20	1½	5	3½	4½	
50—Lethbridge	22	18	18	25	20	18	25	15	18	35	10	35	37½	20	1	5	3½	5		
51—Nelson	25	20	20	25	25	22	38	15	25	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	3	5	
52—New Westminster	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	15	19	30	35	12½	35	40	25	1½	5	3½	6	
53—Vancouver ...	25	12½	25	22	25	18	28	15	16	35	25	10	25	35	20	1	6½	3½	4½	
54—Victoria	30	18	20	28	25	20	32	18	20	35	15	35	50	30	25	1	6½	5	5½	
55—Nanaimo	22	18	20	25	25	22	27	10	18	35	30	12	35	45	25	1½	4½	3½	5	

*Prints.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, APRIL, 1913.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 14 bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood. Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.	Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng m's, quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.				With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
5	7	10	12½	5½	5	40	35	40	.80	10	8	8.00	5.50	7.50	4.50	20	12.50	10.00—17
5	7½	12½	12½	5	4½	40	35	40	1.00	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	15.00	12.50
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	12.00	9.00—18
5	7	..	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	8.00	7.50	5.50	4.00	20	13.00	10.00—19
5	7	12½	13	5½	5	60	60	40	1.00	10	10	8.50	8.00	6.00	5.50	20	12.00	9.00—20
5	6	12	10	5½	5	40	40	40	.75	10	7	8.25	5.50	7.00	3.50	20	14.00	10.00—21
5	5	10	10	5½	5	30	30	40	.90	10	7	8.75	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	15.00	10.00—22
5	7	..	10	6	5½	25	25	25	1.00	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	15.00	12.50
5	6½	10	12	5½	5½	35	40	40	1.15	13	10	7.90	5.00	7.00	5.00	23	23.00	20.00—23
5	5	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.30	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	18	26.00	10.00—24
5	5½	12	13	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.00	..	..	20	12.00	12.00
5	7	.....	12½	5½	5½	25	25	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	18.00	14.00—25
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	40	40	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.75	8.00	6.50	16	13.00	11.00—26
5	6	8	7	5½	5	25	25	25	.90	10	8	8.00	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	10.00—27
10	5	10	10	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	13.00	10.00—28
5	5	..	12	7	5½	25	30	30	1.15	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	16.00	13.00—29
8	7	.....	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.25	10	10	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.00	18	12.00	8.00—30
5½	7	12½	10	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	14.00	8.00—31
5	5	12½	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	7.50	5.00	..	.....	15	18.00	12.00
5	5	12½	14	5½	5½	35	35	40	1.00	10	8	9.00	5.25	..	.....	15	16.00	9.00—32
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	12.50	10.00—33
6	6	13	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.25	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	32.00	12.00
6	7	10	10	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	9.00	5.50	6.00	4.50	25	15.00	11.00—34
5	6½	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.10	10	10	8.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	25	25.00	15.00—35
5	5	12½	10	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	8½	8.50	5.50	6.00	5.25	25	20.25	15.00—36
7	6	12	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	10	8½	11.10	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	25.00	18.00—37
7	7	12½	12½	7	6½	35	35	35	.75	15	10	11.75	9.50	8.75	6.75	30	30.00	18.00—38
6½	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.15	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	25.00	20.00—39
8	8	15	12½	7	6½	35	35	35	1.15	15	10	13.50	11.00	5.50	4.50	35	40.00	25.00—40
6	4	10	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	.90	15	15	13.10	8.25	8.00	.....	30	35.00	20.00—41
8	8	12½	10	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.35	25	12½	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	40.00	25.00—42
6	8	14	8½	5½	6½	35	45	35	.75	20	10	8.00	6.75	5.00	4.00	35	30.00	20.00—43
8	7	12½	11	6½	6	40	40	40	1.50	15	12½	13.00	.....	5.50	.....	30	40.00	25.00—44
8	6	12½	10	6½	6½	40	40	40	.90	20	10	4.75	.....	4.00	.....	35	35.00	25.00—45
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30—60	2.25	25	12½	5.00	.....	.....	.....	25	20.00	16.00—46
6½	6	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	.80	20	10	8.75	8.00	6.50	.....	40	25.00	12.00—47
5	6	8	8	6½	5½	33	35	33½	.75	15	7½	.....	7.50	.....	3.00	35	25.00	18.00—48
8	8	12½	12½	7	6½	50	50	40	1.00	15	10	7.75	.....	3.50	.....	40	30.00	22.00—49
8	8	15	10	6½	5½	40	50	40	1.50	25	12½	11.50	6.50	.....	6.50	40	25.00	18.00—50
8	15	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	40	1.50	25	12½	7.50	.....	.....	.....	35	27.00	18.00—51
8	15	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	40	1.50	25	12½	7.50	.....	.....	.....	35	27.00	18.00—52

²Per cent.

⁴Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand.

⁵Slab wood, per wagon load.

⁸ lb. bag for 60c.

Rice was quoted higher at London, Ont., but lower at Calgary, Alta.

Beans declined at Westville, N. S., Sorel, Que., Berlin, Ont., but advanced at Calgary, Alta.

Evaporated apples rose in price at Fort William, Ont., Calgary, Alta., and Nanaimo, B. C., but declined at Sorel, Que., Berlin, Ont., and Brandon, Man.

Prunes were lower at Berlin, Ont., but higher at Calgary, Alta.

Sugar.—Both granulated and yellow sugar declined at Westville, and Halifax, N. S., Fredericton, N. B., Ottawa, Peterborough, and Berlin, Ont., Lethbridge, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C. Prices advanced at Orillia, Ont., and yellow sugar rose at St. Thomas, Ont.

Tea and Coffee were steady.

Potatoes advanced at St. John, N. B., Orillia, and Fort William, Ont., but declined at Sorel, St. John's, and Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Belleville, Peterborough, Hamilton, and Owen Sound, Ont., at Medicine Hat and Calgary, Alta., and at Nanaimo, B. C.

Vinegar was lower at Brandon, Man.

Starch was unchanged.

Coal.—Both anthracite and bituminous coal were lower at Belleville and Chatham, Ont., but higher at Charlotte-

town, P.E.I. At the latter city bituminous coal rose on account of an advance in price at the mines. Anthracite coal was down to spring prices at St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, Que., and at Owen Sound, Ont. Bituminous coal was also lower at Sorel, Que.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood were higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on account of temporary shortage, but prices were lower at Belleville, Ont.

Coal oil advanced at Sydney, N. S., but declined at Nanaimo, B. C. A reduction at Moose Jaw in March was made to meet, it was alleged, the competition of pedlars on the street.

Rentals. — At Halifax, N. S., rentals for workmen's houses were reported rising to upwards of \$20.00 and \$30.00 per month. At Toronto, Ont., rates were also advancing on account of the scarcity of medium sized houses. At St. Thomas, Ont., rents were higher. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., rates fell off from the previous high level as there was less building going on and workmen were leaving the city. Rentals were upward at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Prince Albert, Sask., at Calgary, and Lethbridge, Alta.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

WHARF, STE. VICTOIRE, QUE.

Wharf, Ste. Victoire, Que. Names of contractors, Chas. Papillon and Chas. Gouin, St. Ours, Que. Date of contract, April 3, 1913. Amount of contract, \$6,996.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foremen carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Engineman for pile-driver.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

POST OFFICE BUILDING, AYLMEER, ONT.

Post office building, Aylmer, Ont. Names of contractors, Nagle & Mills, 3, 1913. Amount of contract, \$33,791. Ingersoll, Ont. Date of contract, April

Fair Wages Schedule.

POSTAL STATION "H," MONTREAL, QUE.

Postal station "H," Montreal, Que.
Name of contractor, C. E. Deakin, Mont-
real, Que. Date of contract, April 13,
1913. Amount of contract, \$248,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Stonecutters	\$4.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Bricklayers	5.00 " 10 "
Masons	5.00 " 10 "
Plasterers	4.50 " 10 "
Foreman carpenter	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters	3.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	3.50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	3.00 " 10 "
Electrical workers	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	2.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	4.00 " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete	4.00 " 10 "
" laying concrete	4.00 " 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF A LOCK DAM, REGULA-
TION SLUICES AND APPROACH PIERS,
EAST RIVER, NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

Construction of a lock dam, regula-
tion sluices and approach piers, East
River, near New Glasgow, N.S. Name
of contractor, McDougal Bros., Ottawa,
Ont. Date of contract, April 9, 1913.
Amount of contract, \$390,701.35.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates
Foreman carpenters	\$ 3.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver	2.00 " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete	2.25 " 10 "
" laying concrete	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman stone crusher	2.25 " 10 "
Drillers	1.75 " 10 "
Powdermen	2.00 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineer	3.00 " 10 "
" fireman	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "
Dredge captain	100.00 pr. m'th. & board
" engineer	85.00 " "
" fireman	40.00 " "
Tug captain	85.00 " "
" engineer	60.00 " "
" fireman	40.00 " "
Cranesman	65.00 " "
Scowmen	35.00 " "
Deckhands	35.00 " "
Quarrymen	1.75 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Timekeeper	2.00 " 10 "
Cook (male)	35.00 pr. m'th & board
Cook (female)	20.00 " "

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters	\$0.40 pr hr., 9 hrs. p day
Bricklayers	0.55 " 9 "
Masons	0.50 " 9 "
Stonecutters	0.45 " 8 "
Plasterers	0.45 " 8 "
Sheet metal workers	0.35 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	0.35 " 9 "
Builders labourers	0.28 " 9 "
Metal lathers	0.50 " 9 "
Structural steel workers	0.35 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers	0.32½ " 9 "
Electricians	0.30 " 9 "
Cement finishers	0.30 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	0.30 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	0.50 " 10 "
Common labourers	2.25 per day of 10 hrs.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, FREDERICTON, N.B.

Post office building, Fredericton, N.B.
Names of contractors, Falconer & Mc-
Donald, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract,
April 16, 1913. Amount of contract,
\$133,700.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages : Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters	\$2.50 per day of 9 hrs.
Bricklayers	4.00 " 9 "
Masons	4.00 " 9 "
Stonecutters	3.50 " 9 "
Plasterers	4.00 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers	2.50 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.50 " 9 "
Steel metal workers	2.00 " 9 "
Electricians	2.25 " 9 "
Structural Steel workers	2.70 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	1.75 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 9 "
Lathers	2.00 per 1,000

POST OFFICE BUILDING, ST. LAURENT,
JACQUES-CARTIER COUNTY, QUE.

Post office building, St. Laurent, Jacques-Cartier County, Que. Names of contractors, J. A. Grau and R. Grau, St. Laurent, Que. Date of contract, April 18, 1913. Amount of contract, \$24,950.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$0.35 p. hr., 9 hr. p. day
Stairbuilders.....	0.37½ " 9 " "
Stonecutters.....	0.45 " 8 " "
Bricklayers.....	0.55 " 9 " "
Masons.....	0.50 " 8 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.32½ " 9 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0.35 " 9 " "
Plasterers.....	0.45 " 8 " "
Electricians.....	0.35 " 8 " "
Structural steel workers.....	0.35 " 9 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.35 " 9 " "
Metal lathers.....	0.50 " 9 " "
Builders' labourers.....	0.28 " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20 " 9 " "
Lathers (wood).....	2.25 per 1,000
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 per day of 10 hours
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	5.00 " 10 "

ARMOURY, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Armoury, Port Arthur, Ont. Names of contractors, Tharle, Brown & Stewart, Ft. William, Ont. Date of contract, April 21, 1913. Amount of contract, \$150,57.60.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters & joiners.....	40c p. hr., 10 hs. p. day
Stonecutters.....	60c " 9 " "
Bricklayers.....	62½c " 9 " "
Masons.....	62½c " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	35c " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	50c " 9 " "
Plasterers.....	55c " 9 " "
Structural iron workers.....	40c " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	45c " 10 " "
Electrical workers.....	35c " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	30c " 9 " "
Common labourers.....	25c " 9 " "
Driver with 1 horse & cart.....	40c " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.....	60c " 10 " "

POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS FITTINGS,
TIGNISH, P.E.I.

Post office and customs fittings, Tignish, P.E.I. Name of contractor, J. B. Guilbault, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 22, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,800.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decisions shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any merchants, labourers or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to

the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

WHARF, QUACO, QUE.

Wharf, Quaco, Que. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 24, 1913. Amount of contract, \$15,985.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenter	\$3.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.80 " 10 "
Dredge captain	100.00 per m'th & board.
" engineer	90.00 " "
" fireman	45.00 " "
" craneman	85.00 " "
Scow and deckands	40.00 " "
Tug captain	75.00 " "
" engineer	60.00 " "
" fireman	45.00 " "
Cook (male)	35.00 " "
Cook (female)	20.00 " "
Timekeeper	2.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of April, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Construction of a car ferry terminal at Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, April 28th, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, A. T. MacKie, of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate :
Foreman carpenter	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours
Foreman for carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers	1.60 " 10 "
Powderman	1.75 " 10 "
Quarrymen	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon ..	4.00 " 10 "
Dredge engineer	85.00 per month & board
" craneman	65.00 " "
" fireman	40.00 " "
" deckhands	35.00 " "
" cook (female)	28.00 " "
" watchman	1.50 per day of 10 hours
Scowman	35.00 per month & board
Tug captain	85.00 " "
" engineer	55.00 " "
" fireman	40.00 " "
" deckhands	35.00 " "
Derrick engineers	65.00 " "
Timekeepers	2.00 per day of 10 hours
Drill-boat foreman	80.00 per month & board
" fireman	40.00 " "
" drillers	50.00 " "
" helpers	35.00 " "

Construction and delivery of a 24 in. suction dredge for the Hudson Bay Railway. Date of contract, April 29th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$270,000.00. Contractors, Polson Iron Works, Limited, of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages: Per day of 10 hours
Boilermakers	\$0.32 1/4 per hour
" helpers	0.20 " "
Riveters	0.30 " "
Blacksmiths	0.30 " "
" helpers	0.20 " "
Pipefitters	0.32 1/2 " "
Machinists	0.30 " "
Ship carpenters	0.30 " "
Labourers	0.20 " "
Ship fitters	0.32 1/2 " "

Construction of a line of railway from a point on the Company's line of railway near Coldwater River to a point on the Fraser River; not exceeding 50 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, April 2, 1913. Amount of subsidy,

\$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, The Kettle Valley Railway Company.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the months of December, 1912, January, February and March, 1913, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER ON THE WHARF AT FORT WILLIAM, IN THE COUNTY OF PONTIAC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name of contractor, C. L. McCool, Fort William, P.Q. Amount of contract, \$450.00. Date of contract, 14th October, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	25c pr. hr., 10 hrs. pr. day
Painters.....	27½c " 10 " "
Labourers.....	17½c " 10 " "

LIFEBOAT HOUSE AND DWELLING AT UCLUELET, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of contractor, Oscar Harold Wood, Victoria, B.C. Amount of contract, \$5,250.00. Date of contract, 20th November, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters.....	53½c p. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Painters.....	50c " 9 " "
Bricklayers.....	70c " 9 " "
Masons.....	70c " 9 " "
Labourers.....	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours

CRIBWORK AND CONCRETE WHARF AND DREDGING A TNEW BUOY DEPOT, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Name of contractor, Frank L. Boone, St. Mary's Ferry, N.B. Amount of contract, \$185,000.00. Date of contract, 21st November, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Dredge runner.....	\$125.00 per m'th & board
" engineer.....	125.00 " "
" fireman.....	45.00 " "
Deckhands.....	35.00 " "
Scowmen.....	35.00 " "
Craneman.....	85.00 " "
Tug captain.....	70.00 " "
" engineer.....	60.00 " "
" fireman.....	45.00 " "
Cook.....	35.00 " "
Carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours
Stonecutters.....	4.05 " 9 "
Masons.....	4.05 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Common labourers.....	2.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.90 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 9 "

COMBINED LIFEBOAT HOUSE AND DWELLING AT BAY VIEW, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name of contractor, Messrs. M. C. Denton and M. A. Condon, of Digby, N.S. Amount of contract, \$9,890.00. Date of contract, 14th November, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hours
Painters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	3.00 " 10 "
Common labourers.....	1.35 " 10 "

CONCRETE BEACON AT FALSE CREEK, IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of contractor, W. H. Rourke, Vancouver, B.C. Amount of contract, \$1,300.00. Date of contract, 27th November, 1912.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Blacksmiths	50c pr. hr., 9 hrs. pr. day
Carpenters	53½c " 8 " "
Labourers	37½c " 8 " "
Concrete workers —	
" finishers	62½c " 8 " "
" assistants	43¾c " 8 " "

DOUBLE DWELLING AT CAPE BEALE, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of contractor, John Charlesworth, Vancouver, B.C. Amount of contract, \$8,200.00. Date of contract, 30th January, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.	\$0.62½ p. hr., 9 hr. p. day
Bricklayers	0.75 " 9 " "
Masons	0.75 " 9 " "
Carpenters	0.53½ " 9 " "
Joiners	0.53½ " 9 " "
Stairbuilders	0.53½ " 9 " "
Plasterers	0.75 " 9 " "
Lathers	0.68½ " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers	0.56¼ " 9 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters	0.62½ " 9 " "
Sheet metal workers	0.56¼ " 9 " "
Structural iron workers	0.56½ " 9 " "
Electrical workers	0.62½ " 9 " "
Builder's labourers	0.40 " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers	0.37½ " 9 " "
Driver with 1 horse & cart	5.00 per day of 9 hours
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	8.00 " 9 " "

FOG ALARM BUILDING ON CONCRETE PIER AT FIRST NARROWS, IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of contractor, J. W. Scott, Vancouver, B.C. Amount of contract, \$2,243.00. Date of contract, 20th February, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters	53½c pr. hr., 8 hr. p. day
Painters	50 " 8 " "
Bricklayers	70 " 8 " "
Masons	70 " 8 " "
Labourers	34¾ " 8 " "

Department of the Naval Service.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHOONER FOR THE HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Construction of a schooner for the Hydrographic Survey Branch of the Department of the Naval Service. Name of Contractor: The Wallace Shipyards, Vancouver, B.C.

General Clauses.

The wages paid to the several classes of labour employed in the construction of the vessel shall be shown in the following:

Schedule.

Trade	Rates
Shipwrights	The rates shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.
Carpenters	
Blacksmiths	
Riggers	
Caulkers	
Painters	
Labourers	

The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with such statute or statutes of Canada as may now or hereafter be passed, and if there is no such statute, then in accordance with the custom of the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried out, to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Minister, and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the Surveyor.

Post Office Department.

During the month of March orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working

men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 857 48
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	119 20
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	1,414 78
Supplying mail bags.....	1,717 40
Repairing mail bags.....	2,641 41
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	69 62
Supplying Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel Receptacles, Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes.....	136 50
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	26 75
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	5,165 91

TRADE DISPUTES DURING APRIL, 1913.

WHILE the actual number of trade disputes in existence during April was considerably greater than in the preceding month, and exceeded by twelve those of the corresponding month of last year, the number of working days lost to employees thereby was not as great as the number lost during April, 1912. The industries most affected by disputes were mining, the building and clothing trades. The disputes of coal and metalliferous miners in British Columbia previously begun continued, as did also the strike of gold miners at Porcupine. The most serious dispute in the building trades involved painters at Winnipeg and miscellaneous employees at Nelson. In the clothing trades more than 2,000 garment workers at Hamilton were thrown out of work by a dispute which lasted for about two weeks. Business conditions were considerably affected in Montreal and Toronto by short strikes of teamsters. Although more than twenty dis-

putes actually occurred during April, a satisfactory feature was the fact that in nearly every case a settlement was soon reached, the majority of the disputes being strikes called to enforce demands for increased wages.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to be in existence during April was thirty-three, an increase of nineteen as compared with the previous month and an increase of fourteen over April, 1912. About 250 firms and 8,209 employees were directly affected by disputes in existence during April, these including 199 firms and 6,495 employees affected by the new disputes of the month. About 475 employees were indirectly involved in trade disputes during April.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade

disputes was approximately 112,880 working days, compared with a loss of about 46,740 during the preceding month. It may be mentioned that the number of working days lost during April, 1912, and 1911, were 150,000 and 202,275 respectively.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the number of employees directly affected by the new disputes of the month in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Mining	1	400
Building	8	1,465
Metal	4	66
Clothing	4	2,450
Transport	3	714
Unskilled labour	3	816
Miscellaneous	1	584
Total	24	6,023

Localities affected by new disputes.—Of the new disputes of the month two took place in Nova Scotia, five in Quebec, twelve in Ontario, three in Manitoba, one in Alberta, and one in British Columbia. The following table shows the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For higher wages	17
For higher wages and shorter hours	4
For shorter hours	1
Against discharge of employees	1
Refusal of employer to engage union men	1
Total	24

Results of disputes.—Of the disputes in existence during April seventeen were definitely terminated during the month. In eight cases the demands of the men were wholly or partially acceded to while in one the men returned to work pending a settlement of the matters in dispute. In five cases the men resumed work under conditions existing before the strike. In the case of three strikes some of the men returned to work and the others were replaced. In

regard to strikes of painters at Hamilton and tile layers at Winnipeg although the disputes were not definitely settled it was understood that the men had nearly all secured work at the rate of wages demanded.

Disputes Beginning Before April.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were in existence during April were disputes of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith, gold miners at Porcupine, silver miners at Cobalt, metal miners in the Kootenay district, quartz miners at Britannia Beach, painters and decorators at Victoria, moulders and coremakers at Hamilton, photo engravers and garment workers at Toronto.

Halibut fishermen, Vancouver and New Westminster.—During November, 1912, halibut fishermen went on strike in Vancouver and New Westminster, demanding an increase of one-half cent per pound on all halibut caught and a recognition of the union. The strike terminated at the end of March when the employers concerned agreed to recognize the union, the only point of contention at the time. The men had previously been offered an advance of one-quarter cent per pound, which they were willing to accept, but remained on strike until recognition of the union was granted by the employers.

Coal miners, Cumberland and Ladysmith.—The dispute at the mines of the Canadian Collieries at Cumberland and Ladysmith, proclaimed in September, 1912, was still in force at the end of the month, though some of the mines of the Company have been worked for some months. The Department was informed at about the end of April that the U.M.W.A. authorities had announced their intention of calling out for May 1 all the men employed in and around all the mines at Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot, until a joint agreement had been reached between the U.M.W.A. and the Vancouver Island mine owners.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING APRIL, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE APRIL.											
<i>Fishing</i> — Hilbut fishermen.	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	For higher wages and recognition of union.....	3	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	1912, Nov. 18	Mar. 31*	Demands granted
<i>Mining</i> — Coal miners.....	Cumberland and Ladysmith, B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17-18	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
Gold miners ..	Poreupine, Ont.	Against reduction in wages.	25	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
Silver miners.....	Cobalt, Ont.	Against discharge of employees	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1913, Mar. 22	April 3	Men resumed work unconditionally
**Metal miners.....	Sheep Creek and Galmo, B.C.	For higher wages	2	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Quartz mine's.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.	For recognition of Union....	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 19	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Building</i> — Painters and Decorators..	Victoria, B.C.	For higher wages.	4	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Metal</i> — Moulders and Coremakers ..	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages	3	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	" 28	.....	Unsettled at end of month
<i>Woodworking</i> — Photo Engravers.....	Toronto, Ont.	For recognition of Union....	12	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 27	.....	Unsettled at end of month
<i>Clothing</i> — Garment workers	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages and other changes.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 18	April	Increase granted.
Termination not reported until April. **Not reported until April.											

Termination not reported until April. **Not reported until April.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING APRIL

<i>Mining—</i> Asbestos miners.....	Black Lake, Que.	For higher wages.....	1	400			April 16	Apr. 18-20	Men returned to work at old rate of wages
<i>Building Trades—</i> Carpenters & Ship Caulkers.....	Halifax, N.S.	For higher wages.....	50	215	23		"	1	Uns tiled at end of month
Painters.....	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages.....	1	20			16 April	April	Strikers returned to work.
Painters & Paper- hangers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages.....		300			16 April	April 17	Increase granted
Painters.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	20	102	250		"	1	Nearly all the strikers obtained work at rate demanded
Plumbers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For higher wages.....	100	750			1 April	April 28	Increase granted
Tile Layers.....	Medicine Hat, Alt.	For higher wages & sh'r't'rs	4	45			"	1	Strikers returned to work under conditions existing before strike
Building Trades.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For higher wages & sh'r't'rs	5	33			"	1	Strikers secured work with other firms
<i>Metal—</i> Moulders.....	Nelson, B.C.....	For higher wages & sh'r't'rs					"	1	Some increases granted
Linemen.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Lockout; company refused to employ members of union	1	17			"	4 April	Majority of men severed connection with union and resumed work
Wire drawers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	1	25			"	18	Part increase granted
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers.....	"	For higher wages.....	1	10			"	21	No settlement reported at end of the month
Tailors	Toronto, Ont.....	Against discharge of employe	1	200			"	14	No settlement reported at end of m'th
Boot & Shoe W'k'rs	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages.....		500	1,500	200	"	15 April	Work resumed pending settlement by committee of strikers & manuf'rs
Transport— Teamsters.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For higher wages.....	1	130	45		"	1	Part increase granted
"	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	1	50	25		"	25	Unsettled at end of month
"	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages.....	1	300			"	19 April	Part increase granted
"	Belleville, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	1	14			"	10	14 Places of strikers filled
"	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	4	400			"	16	21 Compromise
<i>Unskilled—</i> Labourers.....	Quebec, Que.....	For shorter hours.....	1	500			"	28	Unsettled at end of month
"	Peterborough, Ont.	For higher wages.....	1	41			"	28 April	Strikers places filled
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	For higher wages.....	1		275		"	1	Unsettled at end of month
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Quarry workers, engine drivers and blacksmiths.....	Avondale, Went. Corner, N.S.	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	3	554			"	21	Unsettled at end of month

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Gold miners, Porcupine.—No change in conditions was reported to the Department in regard to this dispute.

Silver miners, Cobalt.—A strike of silver miners occurred at Cobalt on March 22. The cause of the dispute was the discharge of an employee and the demand of the men for his reinstatement. The mine was closed down for nine days, and on April 3 the men returned to work under the same conditions as prevailed before the strike. About 100 men were affected by this dispute.

Metal Miners, Sheep Creek and Salmo.—A strike of metal miners in the employ of the Queen Mines, Limited, occurred at Sheep Creek on February 22, the cause of the dispute being a demand for an increase in wages. A strike also occurred later among employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, operating a mine at Salmo, B.C., the cause of the dispute being in this case a similar one. The strikes in question arose from the refusal of the employees to accept the findings of a board of Conciliation and Investigation which was appointed during December, 1912 to investigate matters in dispute among employees of several mines in the Kootenay District. No settlement was reported to the Department at the end of the month. About forty-four employees were involved.

Quartz miners, Britannia Beach. — No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during April. The Company, however, stated at the middle of the month that they were employing at that time more men than prior to the outbreak of the strike and were working all departments to capacity. It was also reported that no indications of the strike existed on the Company's property, and that the new employees were apparently contented.

Painters and decorators, Victoria.—No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Moulders and coremakers, Hamilton.—This dispute was left unsettled at the end of the month. Several of the strikers had secured employment in nearby localities.

Photo engravers, Toronto. — In regard to a strike of photo engravers which occurred in Toronto during January for recognition of the union, it was reported that there was practically no change in the situation at the end of April. The strikers were meeting daily and declared that there would be no settlement without full recognition.

Garment workers, Toronto. — On March 18 a strike occurred among employees of six garment working establishments, the main cause of the dispute being a demand for an increase in wages. Four of the establishments came to terms with their employees during March, the other two coming to an agreement during the early part of April.

Disputes Beginning During April.

The disputes beginning during April comprised strikes of asbestos miners at Black Lake, Quebec, carpenters at Halifax and Montreal, painters at Montreal, Hamilton, and Winnipeg, plumbers at Medicine Hat, tile layers at Winnipeg, building trades at Nelson, a lockout of iron moulders at Owen Sound, strikes of linemen of the City Hydro Department and Cataract Power Company at Hamilton, wire-drawers at Hamilton, garment workers at Toronto and Hamilton, tailors at Winnipeg, boot and shoe workers at Toronto, teamsters at Montreal, Belleville and Toronto, unskilled labourers at Quebec and Peterborough, and quarry workers at various localities in Hants County, N.S.

Asbestos miners, Black Lake, Que. — A strike of asbestos miners in the employ of the Amalgamated Asbestos Company at Black Lake, Quebec, occurred on April 16, the men demanding an increase in wages after having ceased work. The strike terminated in the course of a day or two, when the men

returned to work at the old rate of wages. About 400 men were involved in this dispute.

Carpenters, Halifax. — On April 1 about 215 carpenters struck work at Halifax, making a demand for forty cents per hour instead of the previous rate of thirty-two cents. The master builders made an offer of thirty-five cents an hour, but the offer was not accepted by the union. Subsequently several conferences were held, but no settlement was reached during April.

Carpenters and ship caulkers, Montreal. — About twenty carpenters and caulkers in the employ of the Montreal Dry Dock and Ship Repairing Company struck work on April 16. The Department was informed by the Company that the men presented a request for an increase in wages, and while it was under consideration they ceased work. The Company also stated that the men were coming back to work gradually, and that those who returned were satisfied to return at the old rate.

Painters, Montreal. — A strike of painters occurred at Montreal on April 15, the cause of the dispute being a demand for a minimum wage of thirty-five cents per hour. About 300 men were out for a short time, the work going on as usual in the shop where the higher rate was already being paid. The dispute was terminated before the end of the month by the men receiving the increase demanded.

Painters and paperhangers, Hamilton. — On April 1 painters of Hamilton struck work to enforce a demand for an increase of two and a half cents per hour. Although no definite settlement had been received at the end of the month, it was reported that practically all the men had found work with other employers at the increased rate of wages.

Painters, Winnipeg. — A strike of painters occurred at Winnipeg on April 1, in which about 100 firms and 750 men were involved. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase

in wages from forty cents to forty-five cents per hour. The strike terminated on April 26 with the signing of an agreement providing for a compromised scale of forty-two and a half cents per hour for this year, forty-five cents per hour for 1914, and forty-seven and a half for 1915.

Plumbers, Medicine Hat. — A strike of plumbers occurred at Medicine Hat on April 1, the men demanding an increase in wages of from sixty to seventy cents per hour, a forty-four hour week, and the employment of unionists only. They returned to work after being out for about three weeks without gaining any concessions, the employers reserving the right to regulate the number of hours worked per week.

Tile layers, Winnipeg. — A strike of tile layers occurred at Winnipeg on April 1, thirty-three men being involved. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in pay from fifty-five cents to sixty-two and a half cents per hour, and from thirty cents to thirty-five cents per hour in the case of helpers. A reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day was also demanded. No definite termination of this dispute occurred during April, but none of the men were long out of employment, having secured work with contractors who were willing to pay the increased rate.

Building trades, Nelson. — A strike occurred among members of the building trades at Nelson on April 1, on account of the employers refusing to grant a demand for higher wages and shorter hours. Included in those who went on strike were bricklayers, painters, pipe layers, quarrymen, mortar makers, hod carriers, plasterers, machinists and electricians. After being on strike for about two weeks the men returned to work, some of them having obtained their demands.

Iron moulders, Owen Sound. — A lockout of seventeen moulders in the employ of Messrs. Kennedy & Son occurred at Owen Sound on April 1. The circumstances leading up to the dispute

were as follows: During February the men, only three of whom were members of the local union, asked the firm for a ten per cent. increase in wages, which was refused and an offer made of ten cents per day. The men then joined the moulders' union and sent in a committee of two men with a written statement asking for more money on account of the increased cost of living. The firm discharged the two committee men and posted notices that all members of the union must leave their employ, the lock-out being effective on April 4. The dispute practically ended on April 14, when the majority of men severed their connection with the union and resumed work, an increase in wages being granted.

Linemen, Hamilton. — Twenty-five linemen employed by the Hydro Department of the City of Hamilton went on strike on April 1 for an increase of five cents per hour in wages. After being out seven days the men returned to work at an increase of four cents per hour. Another strike of linemen occurred in the same city on April 21, when ten men in the employ of the Cataract Power Company ceased work on account of the Company's refusal to grant an increase in wages. No termination of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Wire-drawers, Hamilton. — A strike of wire-drawers in the employ of the Frost Wire Fence Company at Hamilton occurred on April 15. The representative of the men in a communication to the Department under date of April 27 stated that the wire-drawers were requested about eighteen months ago to accept a reduction in wages owing to competition in production, and that this reduction was made under the agreement that the old scale should be reverted to in a short time. The refusal of the Company to grant the increased wages was the cause of the strike. The men's representative also stated that the men were still on strike at the end of the month with no prospect of settlement. A communication from the

Company, however, informed the Department that the strikers' places had been filled.

Garment workers, Toronto.—A strike of garment workers occurred at Toronto on April 15, the employees alleging discrimination against members of the union. About 200 employees were involved in this dispute, of which no settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Garment workers, Hamilton. — On April 15, 2,000 garment workers in the employ of various clothing firms in Hamilton ceased work on account of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages. Two hundred cutters and trimmers were laid off two days later and joined the strikers. On April 28 the strikers returned to work, pending a settlement by a committee of employers and employees within ten days.

Tailors, Winnipeg.—A strike of 175 tailors and tailoresses occurred at Winnipeg on April 1 on account of the refusal of the clothing firms to grant an increase in wages. The strike terminated on April 22 when an all-round increase of ten per cent. on prevailing prices was granted.

Boot and shoe workers, Toronto. — A strike of seventy-five boot and shoe workers in the employ of the J. W. Hewetson Company occurred at Toronto on April 25 on account of the refusal of the Company to grant an increase of wages. The dispute was left unsettled at the end of the month, but it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement was made early in May.

Teamsters, Montreal. — A strike of 300 teamsters in the employ of the Dominion Transport Company occurred at Montreal on April 19. The men demanded \$2.25 per day of ten hours and twenty-five cents per hour for overtime. After conferences arranged by Mr. Felix Marois, Secretary of the Quebec Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration, the men accepted an offer of \$2.15

per day and resumed work on April 24.

Teamsters, Belleville. — Fourteen teamsters employed by the City of Belleville struck work on April 12 for an increase of fifty cents per day, the previous rate being \$3.50. The City Council on April 14 passed a resolution fixing wages of teamsters at \$4.00 per day, but stipulated that none of the strikers should be re-engaged.

Teamsters, Toronto.—On April 16 a strike of teamsters occurred at Toronto involving about 400 employees who were working for four different firms in the city. The cause of the dispute was a demand on the part of the strikers for an increase of \$5.00 per month. The original rates ranged from \$44 to \$50 per month, and the men demanded as a minimum \$55 per month for those who had been in the service more than six months. The companies refused, making an offer of \$53 per month, which the men refused to accept. A settlement was effected on April 21 by means of negotiations between the parties concerned, the terms of which provided for a part of the increase demanded by the men.

Labourers, Quebec.—A strike of labourers in the employ of the Quebec Harbour Commission occurred on April 28. The dispute arose from a demand

made by the men for a nine hour day instead of ten, and after the strike had occurred a further demand was made for increased wages. Three classes in all were involved in this dispute, namely, labourers, carters and carpenters, and the rates paid were twenty cents per hour, twenty-five cents per hour, and thirty cents per hour respectively. At the end of the month the men were still on strike, but they returned to work early in May, under conditions which existed before the strike.

Labourers, Peterborough. — A strike of forty-one labourers in the employ of the John W. Ferguson Company occurred on April 28, following a demand for a higher rate of wages. The day following the strike ten new men had been engaged, and the Company reported at the end of the month that enough men had been secured to carry on their work.

Quarrymen, etc., Hants County, N.S. —A strike of quarry workers, stationary engineers and blacksmiths occurred in Hants County, N.S., on April 21. The men, who were in the employ of companies operating at Wentworth, Avondale and Sweets Corner, made a demand for an increase of wages, but receiving no reply ceased work. No termination of this dispute, which involved about 584 men in all, was reported to the Department during April.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada during the fiscal year 1912-13 was 402,432, as compared with 354,237 for the previous fiscal year, the increase being fourteen per cent. Of the total arrivals for the year ended March, 1913, 263,423 were at ocean ports, as against 221,527 during the previous

year. There was also an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States, the totals being 139,009 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, and 133,710 for the previous year. During the month of March there were 45,101 arrivals, 30,490 of them having been at ocean ports and 14,611 from the United States, as against 42,391 for the corresponding month of last year, being an increase of six per cent. The following is a resumé of official returns received in the Department during April:—

STATEMENT SHOWING IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING MARCH 1913, COMPARED WITH THAT OF MARCH 1912, ALSO THE TWELVE MONTHS APRIL 30 TO MARCH 1st OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR.

	1911-12.				1912-13.				INCREASE				DECREASE				enta	
	1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1911-12.	
	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Male	Female	Children	Totals	Inc.	Dec.
APRIL:																		
Via ocean ports.....	24,880	6,324	4,079	35,283	28,887	7,246	5,294	41,437	4,017	922	1,215	6,154					17	
From U.S.A.....	10,621	3,015	2,761	16,397	14,121	3,769	3,604	21,494	3,500	754	843	5,097					31	
Totals.....	35,501	9,339	6,840	51,680	43,018	11,015	8,898	62,931	7,517	1,676	2,058	11,251					22	
MAY:																		
Via ocean ports.....	27,427	11,223	7,410	46,060	29,428	11,300	7,693	48,421	2,001	77	283	2,361					5	
From U.S.A.....	10,103	2,753	2,534	15,370	11,758	3,424	2,919	18,101	1,955	691	385	2,731					18	
Totals.....	37,530	13,956	9,944	61,430	41,186	14,724	10,612	66,522	3,956	768	668	5,092					8	
JUNE:																		
Via ocean ports.....	14,005	8,266	5,762	27,973	16,610	9,106	6,429	32,145	2,605	840	797	4,179					15	
From U.S.A.....	7,736	2,367	1,932	12,035	8,891	2,846	2,011	13,748	1,155	479	79	1,713					14	
Totals.....	21,741	10,633	7,694	40,068	25,501	11,952	8,440	45,893	3,760	1,319	806	5,895					15	
JULY:																		
Via ocean ports.....	8,973	5,478	4,158	18,609	11,054	6,212	4,473	21,739	2,081	734	315	3,130					17	
From U.S.A.....	7,442	2,106	1,464	11,012	7,928	2,699	1,980	12,557	486	593	466	1,545					14	
Totals.....	16,415	7,584	5,622	29,621	18,982	8,911	6,403	34,296	2,567	1,327	781	4,675					16	
AUGUST:																		
Via ocean ports.....	5,885	4,220	2,991	13,096	9,447	5,930	4,181	19,558	3,562	1,710	1,190	6,462					49	
From U.S.A.....	12,807	2,317	1,885	17,019	9,123	2,391	1,795	13,309		74		3,684					22	
Totals.....	18,692	6,537	4,886	30,115	18,570	8,321	5,976	32,867		1,784	1,090	2,752					9	
SEPTEMBER:																		
Via ocean ports.....	6,968	6,289	4,336	17,593	9,067	6,833	4,790	20,690	2,099	544	454	3,097					18	
From U.S.A.....	7,884	1,981	1,619	11,484	6,847	1,978	1,625	10,450			6	1,037					9	
Totals.....	14,852	8,270	5,955	29,077	15,914	8,811	6,415	31,140	1,062	541	460	2,063					7	

[illegible]

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913 AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANTS.	March, 1913.		March, 1912	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales	17	5,466.00	1	32 2.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	2	95.13	12	1,701.37
British Columbia sales	4	7.00	9	509.297
Coal lands sales.....			2	200.00
Homesteads.....	2,616	451,140.559	2,213	352,093.462
Hudson's Bay Co.			2	319.50
License of Occupation.....	3		2	
Manitoba Act grants.....			2	178.14
Military bounty grants.....			1	160.00
Military homesteads.....			1	320.00
Mining lands sales.....			1	152.00
Mineral rights (1,331.80 acres).....	5		7	
North West half-breed grants.....	6	823.70	15	2,079.07
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	7	1,757.00		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	6	772.32	1	6.39
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	1	2.15	25	1,352.938
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	1	8.02		
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....	5	44.80	5	20.43
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Road and Steamboat Co.....	4	623.50		
Sales.....	93	11,733.963	137	19,114.91
School land sales.....	38	4,829.595	35	5,612.56
Special grants.....	6	141.43	25	1,591.61
Yukon Territory sales.....	1	5.65	3	354.41
Total.....	2,815	477,448.81	2,499	386,088.62

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH MARCA, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Battleford.....			61	117				
Brandon.....		2						
Calgary.....					130	228		
Dauphin.....	30	67						
Edmonton.....					325	491		
Estevan.....			39	43				
Grand Prairie.....					69	111		
Humboldt.....			45	87			60	14
Kamloops.....					24	23		
Lethbridge.....			200					
Medicine Hat.....				76	86	124		
Moose Jaw.....			150	234				
New Westminster.....							14	1
Peace River.....					76	55		
Prince Albert.....			101	160				
Regina.....			9	16				
Red Deer.....					96	107		
Saskatoon.....			75	191				
Swift Current.....			109	190				
Winnipeg.....	109	131						
Yorkton.....			31	76				
Total.....	139	200	820	1190	806	1139	74	15

Number of entries for Mar. 1912..... 2698
 Number of entries for Mar. 1913..... 1839

Net decrease for Mar., 1913..... 769

Recapitulation.

MOIS	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Colombie Britannique	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January	116	196	657	803	599	678	11	8
February	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	15
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Total	371	678	2018	2886	1905	2639	94	31

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario	2	59	44	10	115
“ Quebec	1	31	25	5	62
“ Nova Scotia		2	11		13
“ New Brunswick		3	1	2	6
“ Prince Edward Island		2			2
“ Manitoba	26	16	5		47
“ Saskatchewan		81	11		42
“ Alberta		2	47		49
“ British Columbia				4	4
Persons who had previous entry	17	132	96	3	248
Newfoundlanders					
Canadians returned from the United States		1			1
Americans	15	211	249	20	495
English	21	132	101	13	267
Scotch	3	15	32	6	56
Irish	2	3	15	1	26
French	1	6	2		21
Belgians	2	2	2		6
Swiss	1		5		6
Italians				1	1
Roumanians		3	2		5
Syrians			1		1
Germans	3	20	15	1	39
Austro-Hungarians	18	34	47		99
Hollanders	5	3	3		11
Danes (other than Icelanders)	1	6	13		20
Icelanders	3				3
Swedes	4	16	22	6	48
Norwegians	1	28	25	2	56
Russians	13	58	28		99
Turks					
Servians					
Bulgarians			2		2
Chinese		2			2
Japanese		1			1
Persians					
Australians					
New Zealanders		1			1
Hindoo					1
Egyptians			1		1
Total	139	820	806	74	1839

Number of souls represented by above entries—4,036

BUILDING PERMITS DURING MARCH, 1913.

	March 1913	March 1912	Increase
NOVA SCOTIA:—			
Halifax.....	\$ 11,075	\$ 6,475	\$ 4,600
Sydney.....	23,700	27,480	3,780
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St. John.....	400,900	35,050	365,850
QUEBEC:—			
Montreal.....	761,550	680,449	81,101
Maisonneuve.....	136,300	131,000	5,300
Westmount.....	16,400	98,650	82,250
Outremont.....	51,000	39,000	12,000
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	194,470	219,250	24,780*
Kingston.....	80,980	19,140	61,840
Peterborough.....	2,320	5,735	3,415*
Toronto.....	2,066,285	1,557,750	508,533
St. Catharines.....	41,730	35,100	6,630
Welland.....	22,455	34,870	12,415*
Hamilton.....	486,950	440,500	46,450
Brantford.....	300,000	115,085	185,370
Preston.....	17,975	22,900	4,925*
Galt.....	69,925	44,755	25,170
Guelph.....	39,590	24,786	14,804
Berlin.....	67,614	47,550	20,064
London.....	82,889	76,239	6,650
Chatham.....	3,900	11,900	8,000*
Windsor.....	77,250	39,800	37,450
North Bay.....	800	5,200	4,400
Sudbury.....	56,850	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....	14,325	15,810	1,485*
Port Arthur.....	7,295	38,125	30,830*
Fort William.....	477,175	491,300	14,125*
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Boniface.....	19,725	48,900	29,175*
Transcona.....	23,385	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	440,850	339,350	101,500
Moose Jaw.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon.....	251,685	206,525	45,160
Prince Albert.....	51,050	27,100	23,950
North Battleford.....	20,825	16,650	4,175
Swift Current.....	71,764	5,060	66,704
Weyburn.....	15,200	.....	.....
ALBERTA:—			
Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton.....	746,679	899,972	153,293*
Medicine Hat.....	150,000	112,650	37,350
MacLeod.....	5,000	18,000	13,000*
Red Deer.....	3,800	44,940	41,140
COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE:—			
Vancouver.....	1,081,115	1,434,290	353,175*
Victoria.....	643,075	861,770	218,695*
Oak Bay.....	142,050	95,850	46,200
South Vancouver.....	140,000	311,000	171,000*
Nanaimo.....	82,640	24,634	58,006*
New Westminster.....	79,180	140,150	60,970*

*Decrease.

NOTE:—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Halifax, N.S.; Westmount, Que.; Ottawa, Peterborough, Welland, Preston, Chatham, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.; St. Boniface, Man.; Edmonton, Macleod and Red Deer, Alta.; Vancouver, S. Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 442 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of April, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, 91 were fatal and 351 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were 93 fatal and 387 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 480, and in April, 1912, there were 76 fatal and 376 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 455. The number of fatal accidents recorded in April was therefore two less than in March 15 and 15 more than in April, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in April was 36 less

than in March, and 28 less than in April, 1912. Altogether, there were 38 industrial accidents recorded in April than in March and 13 fewer than in April, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and group of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	3	11	14
Fishing and Hunting.....		4	4
Lumbering.....	7	7	14
Mining.....	15	28	43
Railway construction.....	1	2	3
Building Trades.....	8	33	41
Metal Trades.....	11	114	125
Woodworking Trades.....		9	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....	1	4	5
Clothing.....	1		1
Textiles.....		4	4
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	1	3	4
Leather.....	1	1	2
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	16	54	70
Electric Railway Service.....	5	2	7
Navigation.....	3	10	13
Miscellaneous.....	9	27	36
Public Employees.....	1	6	7
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	5	20	25
Unskilled Labour.....	3	12	15
Total.....	91	351	442

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture :—				
Farmer.....	Strasburg, Sask.....	April 10	1	Crushed under falling logs
Farm hand.....	Aurora, Ont.....	11	1	Struck by piece of bursted wheel
	Druro, Ont.....	22	1	Runaway
Lumbering—				
Logger.....	Cascade, B.C.....	18	1	Falling log
".....	Jolicure, N.B.....	18	1	Drowned
".....	Jafray, B.C.....	18	1	Crushed by logs
Sawmill employee.....	Richmond, Que.....	4	1	Fell on circular saw
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	3	1	Falling timber
".....	South Vancouver, B.C.....	3	1	Drowned
".....	Martinville, Que.....	18	1	Crushed by a falling log
Mining :—				
Quarryman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	7	2	Premature explosion of dynamite
Miner.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	21	1	Explosion of gas
".....	Beaver Creek, Alta.....	19	2	Fall of rock
".....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	23	2	Fall of coal
".....	Porcupine, Ont.....	7	1	Mangled by mine machinery
".....	Hasmer, B.C.....	1	1	Fall of coal
".....	Cumberland, B.C.....	19	2	" "
".....	Fernie, B.C.....	2	1	" "
".....	Black Lake, Que.....	8	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Black Lake, Que.....	15	1	Fall of earth
".....	Inverness, N.S.....	—	1	Fall of rock
Railway Construction :				
Labourer.....	Near Edmonton, Alta.....	15	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
Building Trades :—				
Construction foreman.....	Ville Lasalle, Que.....	14	1	Crushed under falling machinery
Stonemason.....	Montreal, Que.....	10	1	Overstrained from lifting heavy stone
Plasterer.....	Truro, N.S.....	19	1	By a fall
Painter.....	Tavistock, Ont.....	22	1	"
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	16	1	"
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	26	1	"
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	7	1	Struck by a falling stone
".....	London, Ont.....	1	1	Crushed by falling wall
Metal Trades—				
Employee Car Foundry.....	Blue Bonnets, Que.....	18	1	Crushed by cars
Employee Brass Foundry.....	London, Ont.....	17	1	Mangled by a saw
Employee Metal Foundry.....	St. Catherines, Ont.....	4	1	Mangled by machinery
Machinist.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	8	1	"
Steelworker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	26	1	Struck by falling girder
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	22	1	Struck by falling iron plate
".....	Sault Ste Marie.....	24	1	Run over by locomotive
Employee Ethinite Plant.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	9	1	Explosion of furnace
Lineman.....	Beamsville, Ont.....	20	1	Electrocuted
".....	St. John, N.B.....	25	1	"
".....	Sydney, N.S.....	—	1	"
Printing and Allied Trades :—				
Employee Bookbinding.....	Toronto, Ont.....	18	1	Struck by falling cardboard
Clothing—				
Employee (Blouse Factory).....	Montreal, Que.....	8	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Food and Tobacco Preparation :—				
Flour Mill employee.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	18	1	Mangled in machinery

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Leather:—</i>				
Leather Worker...	Toronto, Ont.....	April 10	1	Crushed by an elevator
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Yardmaster.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	1	Run over by a train
Conductor.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 1	1	Run over by cars
".....	Welland, Ont.....	" 18	1	Crushed under falling car
".....	Missinabic, Ont.....	" 9	1	Fell under moving train
".....	Coldwater.....	" 10	1	"
Fireman.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 21	1	Derailment
".....	Near St. Lambert, Que.....	" 13	1	"
Brakeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 17	1	Rear-end collision
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 24	1	Run over by locomotive
".....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 1	1	Run over by train
".....	Lachine, Que.....	" 9	1	Run over by cars
".....	Nackawick, N.B.....	" 22	1	"
".....	White River, Ont.....	" 9	1	Collision
Yardman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 1	1	Run over by cars
Shophand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	Struck by a chain
Lineman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 25	1	Electrocuted
<i>Electric Railway Service:—</i>				
Conductor.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 19	1	Struck iron post when passing same
Labourer.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 11	1	Struck by a car
Brakeman.....	Preston, Ont.....	" 30	1	Run over by a car
Electricians.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 21	2	Electrocuted
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Steward.....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 26	1	Drowned; fell overboard
Scowman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 18	1	Washed overboard
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 10	1	Knocked into hold of vessel
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Fell from wagon and run over
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 5	1	Run over by cart
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	Kicked by a horse
Driver.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 22	1	Fell under wagon
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 15	1	Runaway
".....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 20	1	Struck by a street car
Teamster.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 2	1	Crushed by falling lumber
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	1	Run over by wagon
".....	Oakville, Ont.....	" 11	1	Electrocuted
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Constable (R.N.W.M.P.)	Grassy Lake, Alta.....	" 23	1	Shot by a fugitive
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Foreman (Brickwks)	Brantford, Ont.....	" 1	1	Buried in a cave-in of sand and lime
Employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	1	Crushed by falling material as the result of a premature explosion of dynamite
Gas Worksemployee.	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 6	1	Overcome by gas fumes
Employee Cordage Works	Doon, Ont.....	" 1	1	By a fall
Papermaker.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 24	1	Mangled by machinery
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Levis, Que.....	" 25	1	Drowned; knocked from wharf
".....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 26	2	Drowned; power dam broke

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL, 1913.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																									
	Falls	Falling material	Machinery	Tools	Flying material	Runaway	Kicked by a horse	Premature explosion of dynamite	Explosion of gasoline, gas, etc.	Cave-in	By elevators and hoists	Electric shock	Burned by acid, electricity, molten metal, etc.	Derailments	Overcome by fumes	Runover by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Crushed by and between cars and other vehicles	Collisions	Struck by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Scalded by steam and hot water	Thrown from vehicles	Collision with street cars and other vehicles	Struck by hoisted material	Miscellaneous causes	Total	
Agriculture	1	2	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fishing and Hunting .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lumbering .....	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Mining	1	12	2	...	3	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Railway Construction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Building Trades	21*	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Metal Trades	15	34	30	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	13	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3 ¹	114	
Woodworking Trades .....	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
Printing and Allied Trades .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Clothing .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Textile .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food and Tobacco Preparation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Steam Railway Service .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ²	1	
Electric Railway Service	6	7	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	5	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	10	54	
Navigation	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Miscellaneous Transport	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	10	...	...	27	
Public Employees	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1 ³	...	
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	20	
Unskilled Labour	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Total	54	77	72	9	13	7	4	9	9	1	5	2	18	2	1	9	9	4	5	7	7	11	1	15	351	

*Of the twenty accidents due to falls in the Building Trades, seven were caused by the collapse of scaffolds.

Note.—Miscellaneous causes: ¹Metal Trades: 2 by sprains, 1 by stepping on a nail.

²Leather: 1 by stepping on prong of fork.

³Public Employee: Shot by a fugitive.

⁴Steam Railway Service: 3 by jumping from train, 2 by being hit by driving rod, 2 were strained from lifting, 2 were pierced by splinters of steel, 1 was struck by object when passing same

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during April, 1913:

NOVA SCOTIA REPORT.

Immigration.

Report of the Secretary of Industries and Immigration for the year 1912. Halifax: King's Printer, 1913.

THE Provincial Immigration Office records show that during the year 1912 5,962 persons came into Nova Scotia with the declared intention of settling in the province. Nearly all of these came in by way of Halifax though some came through the ports of St. John, Quebec and Montreal. Those coming from English speaking countries totalled 2,736 and those from foreign speaking countries 3,226. The latter were brought in to work in the coal mines of the Province, in construction work, in the steel works or came of their own initiative. Of the English speaking people, there were 1,807 males and 929 females; 1,404 were single persons, 998 married, 40 widowed and 494 children under fourteen years of age. Of the English speaking people 2,116 out of the 2,736 were English, 425 Scotch and 117 Irish. Of the foreign speaking arrivals Russians totalled 1,088 out of 3,226. Of the English speaking people that arrived in the Province during the year under review 356 were farmers, 384 miners, 297 craftsmen and 178 labourers. The farmers possessed capital totalling over \$218,900.

BRITISH REPORT.

Conciliation.

Tenth Report by the Board of Trade of the Proceedings under the Conciliation Act 1896. London: Wyman and Sons, 1913.

The number of cases in which action was taken by the Department under the Conciliation Act, 1896, during the year 1912 was seventy-three, this number being less than 1911, a year of very marked industrial disturbances, but higher than any preceding year with the exception of 1911. These do not include appointments made in connection with the revised railway conciliation scheme providing for the establishment on each railway of a suitable number of conciliation boards to deal with questions relating to the rates of wages, etc., of all wage earning employees engaged in the manipulation of passage and the permanent service of the Company. The most important cases in which action was taken during 1912 were the national strike of coal miners in Great Britain and the strike of transportation workers in the Port of London and on the Medway. Of the seventy-three cases dealt with in the year 1912 less than one-half (34) involved a stoppage of work. The following tables shows the distribution of cases, etc., according to the various trades during the whole period since the Act has been in operation and during the year 1912, distinguishing in the case of those involving a stoppage of work from those not involving a stoppage:—

TRADES	1896—1912	1912		
		Total	Involving stoppage of work	Not involving stoppage of work
Building	156	0	1	9
Mining and quarrying	60	2	1	1
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	115	19	10	9
Textile	41	41	4	
Boot, shoe and slipper	64	64	1	7
Transport	60	60	5	7
Other trades	101	101	12	6
Total	597	73	34	39

It will be seen that of the principal groups of trades the metal, engineering and ship-building group accounts for the largest number of cases during 1912.

The transport industry shows the largest decrease as compared with 1911. The number of cases in this group is, however, considerably above the average of previous years. Of the twelve cases, five involved a stoppage of work. In 1911 there were twenty-one cases, eighteen of which involved a stoppage.

NEW SOUTH WALES REPORT.

Operations of State Labour Bureau.

Seventh Annual Report of the Director of Labour of the State Bureau of Labour of New South Wales for the year ended June 30, 1912. Sydney: King's Printer, 1913.

According to the report of the Director of the State Bureau of Labour of New South Wales for the year ended June 30, 1912, the first half of the year was good in an industrial sense throughout the State, both in the cities and country. A severe drought, however, over nearly all districts, marked the latter half. Prices for all primary products continued high and business was generally good except during the droughty period. Unskilled labourers were well employed right through. There were twenty-eight strikes recorded during the year as compared with twelve in the preceding year.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Labour and Industries of New Jersey.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ended October 31, 1912. Camden: 1913.

The 1912 Report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey contains three parts. The first deals with statistics of manufactures in the State, giving tables showing the capital involved, the number of operatives employed, the cost value of material used, the selling value of goods made, the average working

hours and the weekly and yearly earnings of labour. Part II. contains statistics of employment on steam railroads of New Jersey, articles showing the retail prices of food supplies and operations in the fruit and vegetable canning industries during 1912. A review also is given of the British National Insurance Act. In Part III. is given an industrial chronology of New Jersey during the twelve months ended September 30, 1912. There were ninety-seven strikes in the State, which exceeds the number in any previous year since the Bureau commenced making a report in this connection. There were 32,344 employees involved in these disputes. For the same period the number of industrial accidents occurring in the State was 1,843 of which 325 resulted in death. This is a reduction of thirteen in the total number of accidents and fifteen in the number of deaths as compared with 1911.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports.—Eleventh report of the Geographic Board of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Evidence taken by the Public Service Commission, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Fishing Rights in the Province of British Columbia, Supreme Court Case, 1913.

A Review of the Dairy Produce Trade of Canada, being an address delivered before the Dairymen's Association of eastern Ontario at Kingston. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Forest Conditions in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserves. Published by the Department of the Interior. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Trade and Navigation Statement, January, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Veterinary Director General, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Ontario Reports. — Supplementary Estimates, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

The Increase of Food Supply Products in Northern Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Twentieth Annual Report on neglected dependent children in Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Hospital and Charitable Institutes Report, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Agricultural Bulletin re fruits recommended for planting in various parts of Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Agricultural College—Bulletin 200—Farm Forestry. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Manitoba Report.—Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for the year ended November 30, 1912. Winnipeg: King's Printer, 1913.

Alberta Report. — Annual Report of Department of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, 1911. Edmonton: King's Printer, 1913.

Great Britain.—Report on the draft regulations under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, for the hours of employment of winder engine-men. London: Wyman and Sons, 1913.

Report on the inflammability and capacity for transmitting explosions of carbonaceous dusts liable to be generated on premises under the Factory and Workshop Acts. London: Wyman and Sons, 1913.

Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other foreign countries in each year from 1900 to 1910-11. London: Wyman and Sons, 1913.

Memorandum of the Local Government Board for Scotland relative to the operation of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909. London: Wyman and Sons, 1913.

Monthly Statements re Pauperism. London: Wyman and Sons, 1913.

National Insurance Act Memorandum. London: Wyman and Sons, 1913.

United States Reports. — Report on conditions of woman and child wage earners in the United States, Vol. 19 Labour Laws and Factory Conditions, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Report on conditions of employment in the iron and steel industry in the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the International Harvesting Company. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Annual Reports of the New York State Department of Labour, 1911. Factory Inspection, Mercantile Inspection and Mediation and Arbitration.

Statistics of Unemployment and the Work of Employment Offices, Bulletin of the United States, Bureau of Labour, Washington, 1913.

Australia. — Eighth Report on the Commonwealth Public Service. Victoria: King's Printer, 1913.

Sweden.—Olycksfall I Arbete ar 1909. Stockholm: K. L. Beckmans Boktryckeri,

Kollektivaftal I Sverige ar 1911.

South Africa. — Mines Department Geological Survey.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Workmen's Compensation.

IN disposing of a case under the Workmen's Compensation Act on April 7 Mr. Justice Charbonneau commented on the fact that the suit was one wherein the court might be inclined to think that the claimant had shown a disposition to take advantage of a misfortune which had happened to him in order to create for himself a life pension under the operation of the Act. An indemnity of \$49.20, however, as well as an annual pension of \$45.00, was awarded to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was a labourer and was injured in a fall from a scaffold, the fall occurring whilst he was mounting the scaffold with a pail of cement in his hand. He asked for ninety cents a day from the date of the accident till the time when he would be in a position to resume work; he also sought a life pension from that date on account of infirmity. The defendant opposed the demand, representing that before the institution of the action he had paid to the plaintiff several sums totalling \$37.40, this amount being more than sufficient to cover the full claim which the plaintiff might have under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the time during which he was incapacitated from work. The defendant denied that the plaintiff had been permanently injured, and stated that he was able to work as well after as before the accident. As a matter of fact he had returned to the work and had earned the same wages as before the mishap.

The court held that the plaintiff had been deprived by the accident of 124

days' pay and that under the provisions of the Act he would be entitled to ninety cents per day for that time. He had received a total sum of \$62.40 from the defendant, leaving a further sum of \$49.20 due. It was also held that as a result of the accident plaintiff remained subject to a weakness of the spine which might affect his capacity to work as a labourer and caused him to be forced to do the lightest possible work. Judgment as above was accordingly rendered. (*Couillard v. Allan.*)

Workman's Compensation. — Reduction of Pension.

In a case under the Workmen's Compensation Act which was recently tried before Mr. Justice Archer at Montreal, a pension was reduced because the Court found the claimant had been guilty of inexcusable fault. The plaintiff, Anton Peterson, sued the Garth Company for damages for injury received through being struck by a descending elevator while working on the Windsor Street Station. He was working in the elevator shaft holding a large steel chisel, a fellow workman being engaged in striking it. While the two were thus working, the elevator came down, hit the chisel, and forced it into plaintiff's hand, severing a finger. The plaintiff asked for \$1,523 or a life pension equal to one-half the sum by which his wages had been reduced as a result of the accident. He was earning twenty-eight cents per hour, or about \$62.00 per month.

The defendant Company maintained that the plaintiff's earning capacity had not been permanently reduced and stated that he had been taken back to work at the same salary as before, and had been given his wages for any time he had been absent from work as a result of the accident. The Company also contended that the plaintiff showed negligence in

failing to give the reasonable attention to his work required under the circumstances.

It was pointed out by the Judge that the evidence had shown that a representative of the contracting Company had called upon those in charge of the building and had notified them that in view of the dangerous character of the work it would be necessary for the elevator in question to be stopped whilst particular work was being done in the shaft by the plaintiff. The plaintiff had seen that the elevator was running, and though he must have had an idea of the danger in which he was placed he did not notify his employers that the elevator was running, which neglect the Court held constituted inexcusable fault.

According to the Workmen's Compensation Act, however, where it is proved that a workman has suffered a permanent and partial incapacity, he was entitled to a rente equal to one-half of the sum by which his earning capacity had been reduced. The Court held that in the present case, although it was established that the plaintiff, after the accident, returned to work at the same salary as he was earning before the accident, it was quite apparent that his earning capacity had been reduced, as his trade was one in which he required the full use of his hands. The Court estimated that the decreased was eight per cent. The plaintiff would be entitled to a pension or rente of \$26 per annum. In cases of inexcusable fault on the part of the workman, the Court had discretionary power in the matter of reducing the compensation. Plaintiff's pension was accordingly reduced to \$20 per year. (*Peterson vs. Garth Company.*)

Damages for Injuries.

A life pension of \$247.50 was awarded by Mr. Justice Fortin at Montreal on April 30, in the case of a brakeman in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who lost a leg as a result of an accident occurring at Farnham in 1911. The plaintiff was standing

on top of a freight car giving signals to the engineer when the conductor threw on the emergency brakes, as a result of which the brakeman was thrown between two cars, having one of his legs so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. The action was entered under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Judge, after hearing the evidence on both sides, made the above mentioned award. (*McDonald v. C.P.R. Co.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Convictions of Striking Miners Quashed.

Important decisions were rendered by Judge Kehoe recently on appeal from the convictions of Magistrate Torrance under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It will be remembered that an action was taken against some of the employees of the Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., for going out on strike without notice. Three men were prosecuted for inciting, two of whom were fined \$500 each and costs or three months in jail, while the other was fined \$50 or sixty days in jail. The men refused to pay the fines and went to jail, but were released as a result of application to the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Justice after having served twenty days of their sentences. Appeals were made, and the three cases were heard before Judge Kehoe in Porcupine on March 26. The result was a reversal of the previous decision in the case of two of the men, while the appeal was maintained in the case of the other. The following is Judge Kehoe's decision in full:

IN THE FIFTH DIVISION COURT OF THE
DISTRICT OF SUDBURY.

(Rex vs. William Holowaskawe.)

Mr. A. G. Slaght for Appellant.

Mr. T. C. Robinette, K.C., and Mr. John Godfrey for Respondent.

This is an appeal from the conviction

made by Mr. Thomas Torrance, Police Magistrate, on the 21st January, 1913, under which the defendant was convicted under section 60 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and being Chapter 20 of 6-7 Edward VII for inciting to strike contrary to the provisions of the Act. By this is meant according to section 56, a strike which is unlawful by reason of an employee going on strike "on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act."

There is a lengthy clause, sec. 2, sub-section (e), which defines the meaning of the word "dispute," the effect of which is that he means "any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employees," as to certain things therein generally stated, or as to any other things therein specifically mentioned, such as wages, hours of employment, materials, supplied or alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, established custom or usage, interpretation of agreement, and other matter.

It was not proved before me, nor was it necessary to prove, that there was any reference to a Board of Conciliation or that there was any request for the same. *Rex vs. McGuire*, 16 O.L.R. 522.

The evidence showed that the first sign of dispute was the strike itself, or rather the inciting by the defendant of the strikers. The strike followed this inciting. As the prosecutor stated, the strike came to him with so much surprise that it was like a thunderclap. It appears that there was no demand for increased wages, shorter hours of labour, or anything of any kind until the defendant called upon the men to strike. This call was the very beginning of the dispute. There cannot be a dispute or difference unless there are two parties who dispute or differ from one another. It may be, and without doubt must have been the case here, that the strike was preconcerted among the men, though there is no evidence that this was so. But stating it is as strongly

for the prosecution as possible and allowing that the strike was the result of a previous understanding between the men, still matters did not reach a stage where there was a demand by the men for better terms and a refusal by the employer, The Hollinger Mines Company, of what the men asked. When such a demand and a refusal were not made, can it be said that there was any "dispute" until the strike itself created the "dispute"? If the answer be that there was no dispute until the strike itself, then will come the necessity of answering another question. Did the men go on strike "on account of any dispute," to quote the words of section 56?

In my opinion the defendant is not brought within the Act as an offender under section 56 and 61 for the reason that the strike was not on account of a dispute. To hold otherwise would be to eliminate the words "on account of any dispute" from section 56. If these five words were not in the section then it would be clear that the defendant by his inciting was guilty of an offence.

The Act when framed might have been so framed with or without these words. One cannot assume that they were placed in the section without it being intended that they were to have a meaning, and perhaps were intended for a purpose. Possibly it was considered that when a strike comes like a bolt out of the blue instead of like a storm which there is premonition, there is not the danger to the peace of the community that would be engendered by the antecedent mutterings.

Another consideration is that penal statutes must receive a strict construction. The conviction is quashed with costs to be paid by the prosecutor to the defendant, which costs I fix at \$50.

(*Rex vs. E. Croft.*)

The reasons in the *Holowaskawe* case apply to this case with costs to be paid by the prosecutor to the defendant, which costs I fix at \$50.

(Rex vs. Peter Cleary.)

MANITOBA CASES.

There is a difference in the circumstances of this case from those in the Holowaskawe case. The inciting was done after the strike had started. I confirm the conviction. The cost of the appeal which I fix at \$50 are to be paid by the defendant to the prosecutor.

Damages for Injuries.

At the Ottawa Spring Assizes, damages to the amount of \$500 were awarded to a brakeman of the Grand Trunk Railway for injuries received while in the employ of the Company last October.

The plaintiff, according to his own evidence, was working on a mixed train near Golden Lake, when he sustained the injury which afterwards meant the loss of his middle finger on his left hand and the temporary disablement of the hand and arm. One of his duties as brakeman on this train was to couple up and give signals. On this particular day his train had to couple up an empty Grand Trunk Pacific car which was lying on a siding at Golden Lake. His train backed on to the siding, but when it was still within a distance of three car lengths he gave the signal to stop, while he examined the coupler on the empty car, to see if it were working alright. While he was doing this the train backed down on him and before he had time to pull his hand away the two couplers met, resulting in his painful injury.

The fireman who was receiving the signals that day told the Court that he had not received the signal to stop, but the brakeman persisted that he did give the signal, and so the case hinged on that particular point.

In the evidence submitted, the jury brought in a verdict that the accident was due to a misunderstanding of signals between the fireman and the brakeman, and that the latter was entitled to \$500 damages. (*Leggatt vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

Injury to Switchman.—Alleged Negligence.—New Trial.

The plaintiff, a switchman employed by the defendants, was, while engaged in his duties as such in the yard of the defendants, struck by a train and injured. In an action to recover damages for his injuries, he alleged a defect in the ways, works, etc., of the defendants, in that there was not sufficient room between the tracks in the yard to enable him to carry on safely the operations of switching and signalling; that there was negligence in the operation of the train by which the plaintiff was injured, by reason of excessive speed and no warning given; and that he was under the orders of a foreman to which he was bound to conform and did conform, and was injured as the result of having so conformed.

The Court of Appeal held, upon the evidence, that there was nothing in the plaintiff's actions that was not in accord with his duties and the orders of his foreman. Although there was no express order from the foreman for him to take certain paces backward in order to give himself a clear vision of the foreman, and to give the engine-driver a clear vision of himself, he was apparently acting within the best of his judgment in order to carry out his orders faithfully, properly, and promptly; in fact he did, in the circumstances, what a switchman in the position might be expected to do, and what his employers might reasonably expect him to do. With reference to the location of the tracks in the yards, there was some evidence upon which a jury might base a finding that the "lay-out" was defective. The real questions in controversy were the inferences proper to be drawn from facts which were practically not in dispute; and it was the province of the jury, and of the jury alone, to draw those inferences. If the defences of contributory negligence and that the plaintiff voluntarily incurred his injuries, were to be established, they must

be established to the satisfaction of the jury. The decision in *Toronto Railway Company v. King*, (1908) English Appellant Case, 260, was followed. The judgment of Mr. Justice Perdue, of the Court of Appeal, in favour of the defendants, withdrawing the case from the jury, was reversed, and a new trial ordered.

In the Supreme Court of Canada, after counsel for both parties had been heard, judgment was reserved, and on a subsequent day the appeal was allowed with costs, and the trial judgment was restored.

On March 20, 1912, the judicial committee of the Privy Council refused leave for a further appeal. (*Wood vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company*.)

Injunction against Employees of Vulcan Iron Works Company.

*In the year 1906 the Vulcan Iron Works Company took action against its striking employees, the moulders, blacksmiths and machinists, for a permanent injunction against picketing and \$50,000 damages.

Judge Mathers, who tried the case, gave judgment in which he dismissed the case against machinists, 122; blacksmiths, 147, and blacksmiths' helpers, 335, and awarded the Company \$500 damages with costs and a permanent injunction against machinists, 189, moulders, 174, and all individual members who went on strike.

The costs taxed against the unions by the Court amounted to \$5,000, which we had to pay the other side in addition to our own lawyer's fees. That we had to pay is right because immediately after the costs were taxed the Company filed the judgment in the Land Titles Office, and thus tied up the property of some of the individual members of all trades who came on strike. These members, numbering about 30, were therefore un-

able to do anything with their property without running the risk of the Vulcan taking all their equity. Early in 1912 the Company agreed to accept \$3,000 in full payment of costs and damages. At the time the offer was made we were unable to produce the money. However, in September, 1912, this amount was made up by the Machinists' Grand Lodge contributing \$1,850 and the Moulders contributed the balance, \$1,150, but when the amount was offered the Vulcan they refused to accept it.

When Bro. Somerville stopped off at Winnipeg on his way to attend the meeting of the Grand Executive Board, negotiations were again opened up to ascertain the best settlement that could be made, and it was finally arranged that the Company would accept the full amount, less ten per cent. This proposition was laid before the Executive Board by Bro. Somerville, and they decided that the best thing to do was to pay up. The balance of the money required over the \$3,000 was met by our Grand Lodge, who will later endeavour to get the moulders to bear their proportion of the extra cost, the blacksmiths international, which organization was also affected, refusing to grant any assistance. The money has been paid over to the other side and this old sore is now a thing of the past. The amount paid in final settlement was \$5,000, as \$50 interest had been added.

In addition to these costs which were paid by Grand Lodge, the local lodges paid to their lawyers from local funds \$3,860. It is not likely that these lodges are anxious for any more lawsuits.

Violations of Building Trades Protection Act.

On April 22, M. Lighthburn was convicted on a charge of using a scaffold for erection of a building which did not comply with the Building Trades Protection Act. A statement was made by the defendant to the effect that he was not the contractor, but the owner of the house. He admitted, however, that he was hiring the men employed on the

*The accompanying decision was published in Bulletin District Lodge, No. 2, International Association of Machinists.

work, and the charge was changed to read employer instead of contractor. A fine of \$25 was imposed by Magistrate McDonald. On the same day the firm of George H. Archibald and Company was charged with non-compliance with the law by neglecting to provide protection over the sidewalks on streets where they were engaged in building operations. The defendant Company stated that they considered it unnecessary to do this as they had a permit from the City to use the sidewalks. They were told, however, by the presiding magistrate that the City by-laws were overruled by the Provincial statutes. A fine of \$10.00 and costs was imposed.

Another case of violation of the Act was brought to light in a charge made against Charles Rogers. A fine of \$20.00 and costs was imposed in this case, the offence being the using of scaffolding which was dangerous to the workmen concerned.

J. C. Fitzgerald, a building contractor, was fined \$10 and costs for refusing to make his scaffolding comply with the provisions of the Building Trades Protection Act. The Dominion Canadian Development Company was fined \$20 and costs for the same offence. The firm constructed an improper scaffold, which collapsed and precipitated a number of bricklayers to the ground.

Striker fined for assault.

A striking tile layer was fined \$10.00 and costs in the Winnipeg police court on April 29 for assaulting a non-union worker. The evidence showed that the assailant kicked the non-union man in the face, inflicting serious injury.

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Master and Servant. — Injury to Servant. — Workman's Compensation.

An interesting decision as illustrating the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act was recently rendered in the

Saskatchewan Trial Court by Mr. Justice Newlands. An action was brought by the plaintiff, Gonyea, against the Canadian Northern Railway Company for damages for injuries sustained by him while in the employ of the Company, doing some work of his own during the hours of his employment, namely, taking from the train of the defendants some articles of his own, the alleged negligence on the part of the employing Company being in their railway yard by their permission at the time of the accident. In the action brought for damages at common law, Mr. Justice Newlands held that the plaintiff was a mere licensee and that the defendants owed no duty to him and were not liable to him. The plaintiff then applied to the Judge to assess damages under Section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which provides that if the action is brought within the time limit and the employer is liable to pay compensation under the Act the Judge should proceed to assess such compensation. The counsel for the defendants maintained that the finding that the plaintiff was about his own business when injured disentitled him to such compensation, but the Judge held that the case resembled those of the Court of Appeal in *Bolvett vs. Sawyer*, 87 L. T.R. 658, and *Morris vs. Lambeth Borough Council*, 22 Times L.R. 22. In the first case the plaintiff was injured during his dinner hour while eating his dinner, and in the second during the night while cooking some food. In the case in question with the permission of the defendants the plaintiff was going for some clothes belonging to himself, and Mr. Justice Newlands held that the accident arose out of and in the course of his employment, and that he was entitled to compensation under the Act. The compensation was fixed at \$750, with the settling of the defendants' costs on the Supreme Court scale as against which they would have been if the action had been brought in the District Court. (*Gonyea vs. Canadian Northern Railway.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

Master and Servant. — Liability of Master for Negligence of Servant.

An action to recover damages for injury was decided in the Alberta Trial Court recently.

The plaintiff Company had a small vinegar factory, and were extending their premises by shifting the old factory upon the new foundation, so that the old building at the time of the accident was resting on the new cement foundation on three sides and excavation for a cellar had been made under the old building in its new position and was just reaching completion, the excavators with their teams being still at work. At the time the plaintiff Company's manager ordered a load of wood from the defendant, who was hiring teams and waggons from another Company who sent their men to the defendant's wood yard each morning, the latter not knowing what particular man would be sent. One of these teamsters was given the wood ordered by the plaintiff Company and took it to their premises. When he was about to unload it in a vacant yard, the manager of the plaintiff Company directed him to take the load around by a lane and to drive down the slope of the excavation and into the basement below the building which had been moved. While turning to go out after depositing the wood, the hub of one of his wheels caught the outer post and knocked it out, so that the beam resting thereon collapsed and caused the floor of the building to break down, doing considerable damage to the articles thereon.

The plaintiff Company sued the defendant for the damage done on the

ground that it was due to the negligence of the teamster, who, they alleged, was at the time the servant of the defendant.

Reference was made to the cases *Laughter vs. Pointer*, 5 B and C, 547, *Quarman vs. Burnett*, 6 M and W, 499, and *Jones vs. Mayor, etc., of Liverpool*, 14 Q.B.D. 890.

Mr. Justice Stewart gave his opinion that the present case was strongly in favour of the defendant inasmuch as he did not even own the wagon. In as far as a special control was exercised, this was done rather by the plaintiff Company itself in ordering a teamster to go into a most unusual spot to unload the wood. The accident happened after the contract to deliver the wood was fulfilled. He also compared the case to that of a wholesale importer of goods ordering a carload of goods from a manufacturer. The engine driver or brakeman in charge of the car, if he injured the property of the importer, could not be reasonably considered as the servant of the manufacturer. The action was dismissed with costs. (*Edmonton Vinegar Co. vs. Friedrichs.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Master and Servant. — Injury to Servant.

An award of heavy damages was recently decided upon by a jury in the British Columbia Supreme Court in the case of a labourer who was injured while in the employ of the British Columbia Sugar Refinery Company. The injured man was riding up in an elevator in the Company's works last October in company with another man, there being six barrels of sugar weighing 1,300 pounds in the elevator at the

time. When between the fourth and fifth floors the elevator dropped to the basement, and the men were thrown underneath the barrels. The plaintiff in the present case suffered a broken spinal column and leg and internal injuries. Council for the plaintiff alleged defects in the equipment of the elevator, and claimed \$15,000 damages for negligence. The defendants' counsel, however, contended that the injured man had entered the elevator in defiance of instruc-

tions to the contrary. The jury, however, awarded damages of \$12,000.

An interesting feature in regard to this case was the fact that the recent Privy Council decision of *Britannia Mines vs. Davis*, which imposed upon the employer the liability to show that his factory has been approved by the factory inspector was made use of for the first time in the British Columbia Court. (*Hichens vs. British Columbia Sugar Refinery Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JUNE 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

AT this season, considerable importance is attached to the condition of the grain crops in the prairie provinces. This was on the whole satisfactory. The state of the seed bed was good with plenty of moisture, and warm weather towards the end of the month stimulated growth so that the outlook is for a good crop. The acreage sown is estimated to be rather larger than that of last year. Some dissatisfaction, however, was prevalent regarding the general tone of employment, particularly in the west where reports of correspondents in practically all parts showed many men out of work. This would appear to be due partly to a policy of caution adopted by contractors on account of the financial stringency which was prevalent throughout the world during the early part of the year, and which, though somewhat abated, still continues in the United States and Canada. Another factor was the heavy influx of immigrants in the western provinces. The building trades for instance reported a demand for men considerably less than the supply. In the east these conditions were not in evidence, and though manufacturers were not handicapped by a shortage of workers no surplus of skilled labour appeared.

Fishermen in all parts had a fairly active month, good catches being reported, particularly on the Atlantic Coast.

The lumbering industry was fairly ac-

tive. In New Brunswick considerable apprehension was felt early in May that many of the logs would not be got out of the smaller streams on account of the low water; heavy rains, however, at the end of the month improved conditions considerably. In British Columbia the sawmills were nearly all working, but the quietness of the building industry had an adverse effect upon lumbering.

Conditions in the mining industry in the east were satisfactory. There was a scarcity of men in Nova Scotia. In Alberta the smaller coal mines experienced a slackness due to a falling off in the local demand; the larger mines, however, maintained good outputs. An unfavourable situation was caused in British Columbia by the cessation of work on Vancouver Island, whereby upwards of 2,500 men were idle during the whole month. These conditions had an adverse effect upon the other industries such as shipping, building, etc.

Manufacturing establishments generally were reported busy with the exception of one or two lines. Particular activity was noticed in machine and car building shops. Woodworking and implement factories were affected by a decrease in western orders.

Railway construction was actively carried on and there was a good demand for men for this work. Transport workers had a very busy month. Exceedingly active conditions prevailed at ocean and

lake ports. The building trades were not as busy as was anticipated. A considerable number of disputes occurred during the early part of the month. These were for the most part for an adjustment of wage scales and were generally terminated quickly. Wholesale and retail trade was satisfactory in most lines. Immigration continued to increase both in quantity and quality. A summing up of conditions during May would appear to show that while the majority of industries were not as active as usual the outlook for the season was fairly good.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 137.0 for May as compared with 136.3 in April and 136.3 in May, 1912. The chief advances occurred in animals and meats but there were slight increases in western grains, fodder, fruits and vegetables, wool, and metals, with decreases in Ontario grains, dairy products, calfskins, coal and coke, paints and oils, and rubber.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of industrial disputes was greater than during the same period of last year. The majority occurred in the metal and building trades, though the mining industry was also seriously interfered with. Many of the disputes were of short duration and were settled by the employers conceding a demand for higher wages.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during May, 1913, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Car works foundry, at Halifax, loss \$20,000; business block at Inverness, loss \$20,000; portion of commercial district of North Sydney, loss \$200,000.

New Brunswick.—Sawmill at Blissville, loss \$15,000; stores, moving picture theatre and boarding house at Chamcook, loss \$9,000; skating rink, barns, fraternal society hall and Baptist church at Moncton, loss \$100,000; also oil-house (property of Intercolonial Railway), loss \$8,000; gear manufacturing plant at Newcastle, loss \$4,000.

Quebec.—Barn with implements and stock at Ancienne Lorette, loss \$5,000; stores and dwelling at Lyster, loss \$20,000; foundry at Plessisville, loss \$150,000. The following fires occurred at Quebec: shoe factory, loss \$15,000; drug store, loss \$6,000. At Montreal the following fires occurred: stable and

three horses, loss \$2,000; five stores and dwellings, loss \$12,000; engraving establishment, loss \$2,000; radiator works, loss \$5,000; millinery store, loss \$5,000. 10,000 cords of pulpwood and quantity of railway ties burned by forest fire at Ste. Rose; stores and dwellings in the village of Ste. Anatasie, loss \$50,000; stores and dwellings at Ste. Leonard, loss \$20,000.

Ontario.—Bow park farm near Brantford, consisting of barns, implements, stock, loss \$30,000; livery and feed stable at Brantford, loss \$5,000; varnish factory at Brantford, loss \$7,000; also at Brantford, freight shed and contents, barn and contents; barn and contents at Boyne; Grand Trunk Railway coal chutes and five cars of coal at Belleville, loss \$20,000; newspaper plant of the "Daily Planet" at Chatham, loss \$75,000, (two lives lost); barn and granary at Cobden, loss \$3,000; general store at Dorchester, loss \$2,000; glove and robe factory at Delhi, loss \$25,000; business section of Englehart, loss \$125,000; power house at Ft. William, loss \$5,000; Grand Trunk Railway station, coal storage sheds, cars and a car of live stock at Gravenhurst; grain elevator and contents at Kingston, loss \$7,000; bakery and hotel stables at Pembroke, loss \$4,000; boarding stable and fifteen horses at London, loss \$15,000; five cars of freight at Mimico, loss \$4,000; boat and carriage works at North Bay, loss \$3,000; cold storage plant at Oshawa, loss \$30,000; departmental store at Renfrew, loss \$5,000; farm buildings at Richmond Hill, loss \$10,000; ice-house and cooperage shop at St. Catharines, loss \$30,000; sawmill at Southampton. The following fires occurred at Toronto: ice company's stables and fifteen horses, loss \$5,000; sash factory, loss \$6,000; steamer *Corona*, loss \$2,000; boathouse and launches, loss \$9,000; canning factory and cash register works at Trenton, loss \$100,000.

Manitoba.—Barn with stock and poultry at Sanford, loss \$5,000; livery stable and bakery at Selkirk, loss \$5,300; sash factory at Winnipeg, loss \$20,000.

Alberta.—Express car and contents at Calgary, loss \$100,000, also a box factory, loss \$10,000; portion of town of North Edmonton, loss \$135,000.

British Columbia.—Lumber mill at Armstrong, loss \$10,000; swamill and lumber at Britannia Beach, loss \$16,000; planing mill at Castlegar, loss \$10,000. At Vancouver the steamer *Ophir* was burned, together with six of her crew. Power dam at Prince Rupert, loss \$100,000.

Yukon.—Power house at Dawson, loss \$200,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following changes in wages and hours of labour were reported to the Department as having gone into effect during May:—

Building.—Bricklayers, masons and plasterers (fifty-seven) at St. John, N.B., were given an increase of five cents per hour and a reduction of one hour per day on May 1. By an agreement between employers and employees of the city of Niagara Falls bricklayers and

masons in the city were given an increase on May 1 of seven and a half cents per hour. Bricklayers in St. Thomas, (thirty-four) were given an increase of eight cents per hour on the same date. Through negotiations with the masons' section of the Builders' Exchange stone-masons (500) in Toronto received an increase of two and a half cents per hour on May 1. An agreement made two years ago provided for an increase of two and a half cents per hour to be granted to bricklayers in the same city, the increase going into effect on May 1. Bricklayers, stone masons and plasterers (eighty-five) at Berlin were given an increase of three cents per hour on May 1. Upwards of 200 carpenters at Halifax struck work on April 1, demanding an increase of eight cents per hour. On May 12 the men resumed work at an increased rate of three cents per hour. Carpenters (225) at Niagara Falls were given an advance of five cents per hour on May 1 with a reduction of working hours to take effect during June, July and August. The same class (eighty) at Berlin, had their wages increased from thirty and thirty-five cents to forty cents per hour on May 1. Two hundred members of this trade at Windsor were given an increase in wages and reduction of working hours on May 1. Painters (120) at Hamilton were given an increase of two and a half cents per hour on May 1. Plumbers (nineteen) at St. John were granted a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day on May 1. The same class (six) at Fredericton were given an increase in wages on May 2. About eight plumbers and gas-fitters at Hamilton were given an increase of two and a half cents per hour on May 1. At Berlin the same class (twelve) received an increase of five cents per hour.

Metal.—Stove fitters and foundry men (eighty) in the employ of the Record Foundry and Machine Company at Moncton were given a reduction in working hours of six per week on May 1. Iron moulders (twelve) in the

employ of the Peterborough Lock Company, Limited, received an increase of seven per cent. on May 5. The same class (7) at Belleville were granted an increase of forty cents per day the change going into effect on May 1. Electrical workers (twenty-five) in Halifax were granted an increase of five cents per hour on May 24, the present rate being thirty-five cents per hour. The same class (twenty-five) at Hamilton struck work on May 1 for an increase of seven and a half cents per hour. After being out eight days they compromised, journeymen getting an increase of five cents per hour and helpers three cents per hour. Linemen (twenty) in the employ of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company at Hamilton were given an increase in wages of two and a half cents per hour on May 1. Twelve of the men had been on strike for about three weeks for an increase from thirty to thirty-four cents per hour. The Company offered to grant an increase of two and a half cents per hour and most of the men returned to work on May 5. It was reported that electrical workers at Saskatoon received an increase. Sheet metal workers (fifty) at Hamilton were given an increase of two and a half cents per hour. Horse-shoers (twenty-five) in the same city were given an increase on May 26. were given an increase on May 26. Boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers (150) at Esquimalt were given an increase in wages on May 12.

Woodworking.—Woodworkers at St. John, N.B., to the number of about sixty, went on strike for an increase in wages. At the end of the month part of the increase demanded was granted.

Clothing.—After a strike lasting about nine days shoe workers in the employ of the J. W. Hewetson Company at Toronto received a ten per cent. advance in wages on May 15.

Transportation.—Motormen and conductors (seventeen) on the Sydney and Glace Bay division of the Cape Breton Electric Company were given increases

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney	Active	Active			Active			Active	Active
2—Westville	Active				Active			V active	V active
3—Halifax	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
4—Amherst	Active	Active			Active			Active	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
6—Moncton	Active							Fair	Active
7—Newcastle								Active	Active
8—St. John	Active	Active						Active	Active
9—Fredericton	Active	Active						V active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
10—Quebec	Active		Active				Active	Active	Active
11—Sherbrooke	Active							V active	V active
12—Three Rivers	Active					Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
13—St. Hyacinthe	Active							Fair	Active
14—St. Johns & Iberville	Active						Active	Active	Active
15—Sorel	Active							V active	V active
16—Montreal	Active		Active	Active				V active	V active
17—Hull	Active								
<i>Ontario—</i>									
18—Ottawa	Active		Active	Active				V active	V active
19—Brockville	Active	Quiet	V. quiet				Active	Active	Active
20—Kingston	Active	Quiet						Active	Active
21—Belleville	Active							Active	Active
22—Peterborough	Active							V active	V active
23—Orillia	Active							Active	Active
24—Toronto	Active						Active	Fair	Active
25—Niagara Falls	Active							Active	Active
26—St. Catharines	Active							Active	Active
27—Hamilton	Active							Active	Active
28—Brantford	Active						Active	Active	Active
29—Guelph	Active							Active	Active
30—Berlin	Active							Active	Active
31—Woodstock	Active							Active	Active
32—Stratford	Active							Active	Active
33—London	Active							V active	V active
34—St. Thomas	Active							Active	Active
35—Chatham	Active						Active	Active	Active
36—Windsor	Active							Active	Active
37—Owen Sound	Active		Active					Active	Active
38—Cobalt	Active							Quiet	Quiet
39—Sault Ste. Marie	Active					Active		Active	Active
40—Port Arthur and Fort William	Active						Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
41—Winnipeg	Active						Active	Fair	Fair
42—Brandon	Active						Active	Quiet	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
43—Regina	Active							Quiet	Fair
44—Moosejaw	Active							Fair	Quiet
45—Saskatoon	Active							Quiet	Fair
46—Prince Albert	Active							Fair	Fair
<i>Alberta—</i>									
47—Medicine Hat	Active							Active	Active
48—Calgary	Active							Fair	Fair
49—Edmonton	Active				Active		Quiet	Active	Active
50—Lethbridge	Active				Fair			Quiet	Quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
51—Nelson	Active						Active	Quiet	Quiet
52—New Westminster	Active	Fair	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Quiet
53—Vancouver	Active							V quiet	V quiet
54—Victoria	Active			Active			Active	Fair	Fair
55—Nanaimo	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Fair	Fair
56—Prince Rupert	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng'rs.	Elect'r'l. Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1- Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
2- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
3- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....
4- Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
6- Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
9- Active	Active	Fair	.....	v active	Active	.....	v active	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....
10- Active	v active	v active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....
11- v active	v active	.....	.....	v active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
12- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....
13- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
14- Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
15- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
16- v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	Active	Active	Active	.....
17- v active	v active	v active	.....	v active	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	v active	.....
18- v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
19- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
20- Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
21- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
22- Active	.....	Active	.....	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
23- Fair	.....	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
24- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
25- Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
27- Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....
28- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
29- Fair	.....	Active	.....	v active	.....	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
30- Fair	Active	v active	.....	Active	v active	Active	Fair	Fair	v active	.....	Active	.....
31- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
32- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
33- v active	v active	v active	.....	v active	v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
34- Fair	Fair	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
35- Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
36- Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
37- Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
38- Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
39- Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
40- Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
41- Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
42- Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
43- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
44- Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
45- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
46- .....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
47- Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
48- Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49- Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
50- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
51- Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
52- Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
53- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54- Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
55-	Active	Active
56- Fair	Active	Active	Active

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island—									
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
6—Moncton	Active	Active	.....	V active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair
7—Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8—St. John	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9—Fredericton	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
Quebec—									
10—Quebec	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....
11—Sherbrooke	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
12—Three Rivers	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—St. Hyacinthe	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14—St. Johns and Iberville	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....
15—Sorel	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
16—Montreal	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair
17—Hull	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	V active
Ontario—									
18—Ottawa	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
19—Brookville	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
20—Kingston	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—Belleville	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
22—Peterborough	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active
23—Orillia	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
24—Toronto	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
25—Niagara Falls	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
26—St. Catharines	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Hamilton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Brantford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—Guelph	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—Berlin	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
31—Woodstock	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
32—Stratford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—London	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
34—St. Thomas	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active
35—Chatham	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
36—Windsor	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37—Owen Sound	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—Cobalt	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active
39—Sault Ste Marie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
40—Prt Arthur & Fort William	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
Manitoba—									
41—Winnipeg	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
42—Brandon	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan—									
43—Regina	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
44—Moosejaw	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
45—Saskatoon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Prince Albert	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Alberta—									
47—Medicine Hat	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
48—Calgary	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active
49—Edmonton	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—Lethbridge	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
British Columbia—									
51—Nelson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52—New Westminster	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
53—Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
54—Victoria	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
55—Nanaimo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56—Prince Rupert	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Un- skilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	V active	Active	Active	V active
4—											
5— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active
7—											
8— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
9— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
10— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair
11— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active
12— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
15— Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
16— Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active
17— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
18— Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
19— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
20— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
22— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
23—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
30— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
31—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
32— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33— V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair
35—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
36— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
39—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
40— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—											
42— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
43— Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
44—											
45— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
46— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
47—											Active
48— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
49— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
51—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
52— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet
53—											
54—		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
55—					Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
56— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active

of two and two cents per hour according to the number of years in which they had been in the service of the Company. Motormen and conductors (sixty) at Windsor were given increases on May 1. An important increase went into effect among motormen and conductors employed by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company on May 1, whereby 500 men were affected. By this change members of the first and second year received an increase of one cent per hour, those with three years to their credit received an increase of one and a half cents, while men who have been in the employ of the Company more than three years received an increase of two cents per hour. A strike of longshoremen occurred in the Newcastle and Miramichi district, and about fifty men were given an increase in wages.

Miscellaneous.—A general increase in wages went into effect among employees of the Bell Telephone Company at Montreal and Toronto. A strike of quarry workers occurred during April at various points in Hants County, N.S. Following this dispute quarry workers, including engineers, blacksmiths, etc., in the employ of companies operating at Wentworth, Avondale, and Sweet's Corners were given an increase in wages.

At Montreal twenty bill-posters in the employ of the Ware Bill Posting Company were given an increase in wages of about \$2.00 per week and a reduction of one hour per week on May 1. Employees of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited at Montreal were voluntarily given an increase in wages on May 1. Flour mill workers at Peterborough received increases of \$1.00 and \$1.50 per week, the changes going into effect on May 14. At Toronto 6,500 employees of the T. Eaton Company departmental store were granted a reduction of working hours from fifty-one to forty-seven per week, the change to continue through the summer months. Paper workers (seventy-five) at Ottawa were voluntarily granted increases of twenty-five and thirty cents per day, the change taking effect on May 7.

Agriculture.

A favourable feature of the month was the exceptionally good reports received concerning the general agricultural outlook. This was particularly the case with regard to the western grain crop and the fruit crop of Ontario. Seeding was completed under favourable conditions. A somewhat long and cold spring was experienced in the West and the wheat crop is considerably later than last year. A favourable growth, however, was reported during the last two weeks of May. In the eastern provinces spring was rather earlier than last year. The Manitoba acreage is approximately the same as last year. A snowfall in Saskatchewan early in the month caused quick germination and rapid growth. In Alberta there is a considerable increase over last year in the acreage of grain sown, particularly in the northern part of the province. Generally speaking the seed bed was in good condition with, perhaps, more moisture than last year. A heavy rainfall in some parts of Ontario had a deterrent effect upon spring grains and in some cases reploughing of the land was necessary. Pasture, however, made good growth, and young stock were turned out to good grass crops. In this province, more than elsewhere farmers were handicapped by a shortage of good labourers. In some parts of Quebec seeding was completed earlier than usual, but in the Maritime Provinces operations were hindered by the cold weather. Fruit crop reports from all parts were of a satisfactory nature, the condition of orchards being generally good.

The first fruit crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture states that on the whole weather conditions for fruit generally have been good. The winter of 1912-13 was particularly favourable for both small fruits and tree fruits. Spring opened in Eastern Canada at least two weeks earlier than usual although severe frosts were experienced during the second week of May. Trees wintered well in the Maritime Provinces and more rain than usual fell during the

early spring. In the chief fruit districts of Ontario little damage appears to have been done by the frosts though it is as yet early to make an estimate in this connection. Weather reports from British Columbia are not so favourable. Winter frosts were heavier than usual and caused injury to some of the tender varieties of trees.

At this season of the year considerable interest is centred in the condition of the various grain crops throughout the world. In Argentina and Australia the preparatory work of getting in seed for the next cereal harvest is being pursued with weather and soil generally satisfactory, according to a bulletin published by the United States Bureau of Statistics on foreign crops. Generally speaking, conditions in Europe are not as favourable as usual. The wheat crop of England and Wales is expected to be three or four per cent. less than that of last year. Spring sowings were backward. In France a tone of general satisfaction characterized reports concerning the progress of agriculture during March and early April. In the United States it is estimated that the acreage of winter wheat sown for 1913 is greater than that of the preceding year. The estimated crop is placed at 535,000,000 bushels, as compared with 399,919,000 bushels harvested last year.

Fishing.

Fishermen generally had a fair month. The lobster season in the Sydney district commenced on May 1, at which time practically all sections of the Maritime Provinces were opened up to the fishermen. The weather was rough and the catch lighter than usual. There was keen competition among buyers and prices were high, ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per cwt. In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island good catches were made at the beginning of the month, but severe storms destroyed a lot of gear and hindered operations. There were fair catches of herring made on the Nova Scotia coast; some gasperaux were also taken. Salmon were scarce from both

Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, but river fish were plentiful. White fish and lake trout were also taken in good numbers during the early part of May; the catch was, however, lessened later by stormy weather on the lakes. Halibut and haddock catches were larger than usual, but cod were scarce. Mackerel were caught in great numbers on the East coast during the latter end of the month. Shad were plentiful and the prices for this class dropped towards the end of May. Little news came to hand concerning the operations of the Lunenburg fleet but with favourable weather conditions and a good supply of bait a satisfactory season is anticipated.

The Newfoundland seal fishing season closed during the month. Although less ships and men were engaged, the catch showed a considerable increase over that of last year. The number of seals caught amounted to 272,965 at a total value of \$494,406 as compared with 175,128 caught last year. The season was also successful from the point of view of casualties, no ships being lost and no serious accident occurring during 1913.

A review of conditions in British Columbia during the 1913 season shows that the catch of halibut for the period from January 1 to May 1 was about \$9,500,000 lbs. as against 10,000,000 for the same period of the year 1912. The decrease is due to a large falling off in the April catch, the 1913 amount falling short of that of the previous year by about 1,500,000 lbs. The number of whales taken on the west coast of Vancouver Island this season is reported to be much smaller than last year owing to exceptionally stormy weather. Over 22,000 lbs. of herring were caught off Vancouver Island coast from October to February.

The April monthly bulletin of sea fishery statistics published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries contains the following statement with regard to conditions during April:—

On the Atlantic coast the weather was rough during the first half of the month; but during the second half, with very favourable weather conditions, fishing became general all over. Since the opening of the

new lobster season, in November last, till the end of April, there were 24,615 cases canned and 52,528 cwts. shipped fresh to market. In the corresponding period of the preceding year there were 19,174 cases canned and 68,451 cwts. shipped fresh. It is worthy of note that 114 cwts. of periwinkles were marketed from Digby in the course of the month. The weather on the Pacific coast was unusually rough for April. Fishermen reported large quantities of halibut in Hecate Strait. On the west coast of Vancouver Island halibut fishing was poor, owing to boisterous weather.

The following figures show the quantity of cod and haddock landed in Great Britain during the three months ended March 31, 1913, with comparison with the same period of the preceding year:—

	1913. Cwts.	1912. Cwts.
England and Wales—		
Cod	720,500	730,846
Haddock	299,277	371,971
Scotland—		
Cod	276,986	315,610
Haddock	189,747	242,744
Ireland—		
Cod	12,205	17,903
Haddock	6,665	7,278

The result of the cod fishing season in Norway from January 1 to May 3, 1913, was 49,500,000 fish, as compared with a catch of 79,600,000 cod during the corresponding period of the year 1912.

Lumbering.

Generally speaking, the lumbering industry was not as active as is usual at this time of the year. A feature of the month was the unsatisfactory conditions in the Maritime Provinces caused by the rapid drop of the water in the streams. All the mills in St. John were running during May and at the middle of the month a short season was anticipated on account of several million feet of logs being held up by low water. Heavy rains, however, during the latter part of the month materially improved conditions and it is expected that many of the stranded logs will be brought out. Conditions in the labour market were not favourable and skilled men were scarce. A strike during the early part of the month hindered operations in the wood-working factories in St. John but the matter was adjusted and the plants were

in full operation later. In Nova Scotia most of the large mills commenced sawing and the difficulties with driving were not so pronounced as in New Brunswick. River driving in Quebec was practically finished but few of the large mills started their cut. Ontario conditions were good. Increased orders were received by wholesale merchants, due partly to a slight easing in the money market. The outlook is for a profitable year in this industry. The cut in the Ottawa Valley is expected to be larger than last year, despite bad conditions during the winter. The collapse of a dam across a log drive operated by the J. R. Booth Company caused the death of one man and a cessation of work in the paper mills where by upwards of 1,000 men were thrown out of work for some days. In the Georgian Bay district most of the mills were operating during the month. The planing mills were exceptionally busy. Saw mills in Edmonton were idle, no logs having come down the river. In British Columbia the lumbering industry, together with others, felt the tightness of the money market, proposed buildings being held back for the present. Saw-mills, however, with few exceptions were running steadily.

Mining.

The mining industry was generally quiet throughout the country. An exception was noted, in the case of the Nova Scotia Collieries, which were actively working. The stimulus given by early navigation caused large shipments to be made all over Cape Breton Island. The Westville Collieries were active although the output was somewhat reduced by a scarcity of labour. The mining properties in Central Quebec were working full time and several asbestos mines worked night and day. The Cobalt mines were active and the output of these is expected to be considerably heavier than that of last year. The smaller Alberta Collieries were less active owing to the falling off in the local demand; extensive outputs were maintained in the larger mines. A cessation of work by upwards of 2,500 coal miners

on Vancouver Island reduced outputs considerably in this section and caused great inconvenience to shippers who were forced to look to the American market at increased prices. Metalliferous mines, however, in British Columbia in nearly all cases showed activity.

The annual report of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company gives evidences of an active year. The total quantity of coal mined was 841,528 tons, an increase of more than 60,000 tons over last year. Of this quantity 256,476 tons were used by the Company; over 200,000 tons were sold in the Maritime Provinces, while shipments to Montreal and other points on the St. Lawrence amounted to 330,000 tons. The average number of men on the pay-roll was over 5,600, the wages paid being upwards of \$3,000,000 during the year.

Manufacturing.

Considering financial conditions, manufacturing throughout the country was in a very active condition. In almost all parts factories were running at full time and several cases are reported of a shortage of skilled operatives. Particularly was this the case in Montreal where skilled workers were reported to be wanted in almost every line of mechanical activity. A feature of the situation in that city was the great scarcity of female labour needed for the lighter work in a great number of manufacturing establishments. Boot and shoe factories in some cases reported a slackness. The cigar making industry also was quieter than during the corresponding month of last year. Exceptional activity continued in the wood-working and machine shops, except in so far as these industries were affected by industrial disputes. Generally speaking, the manufacturing industry continues to show a steady increase, both as to number of workers and volume of output.

The annual report of the Dominion Textile Company for the year ended March 31, 1913, shows the year to have been the best in the history of the Company. The sales were the largest on

record, standing at \$9,824,101, as against \$9,470,270 in 1911, which was formerly the record year. Net manufacturing profits were \$1,230,705 against \$1,137,554 the year before, an increase of almost \$100,000. The plant has been considerably enlarged during the past year, and the employees in the seventeen mills now number 7,500, with a pay roll greater than three years ago by \$350,000.

Substantial increases in both sales and earnings are shown by Canadian Cottons, Limited, in their financial statement for the year ending March 31, 1913. Manufacturing profits amounted to \$481,502, compared with \$424,000 last year. An increase in net earnings was made of nearly ten per cent. Great improvements to the various mills of the Company have been made during the past year.

In the weekly report of the Australian Trade Commissioner, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce under date of May 12, some information is given respecting the marketing of Canadian manufactures in Australia. Importations of office equipment from Canada showed some increase in volume. The trade also in chairs was more satisfactory than for some time past. A report of the New Zealand Trade Commissioner bears reference to an exhibition to be held in Auckland in December, and mentions a number of the opportunities for Canadian firms to introduce their goods.

During the month a second "Made-in-Canada" train left Montreal to tour the Western Provinces with a view to demonstrating Eastern manufactures.

Railroad Construction.

Operations were extensively carried on in railway construction. Exceptional activity was noted in the West where there was a scarcity of labour. Much work was done on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway. Rapid progress was made on the double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Brandon. It was announced that the Cana-

dian Pacific Railway have called for tenders for the construction of a twenty-four mile section in connection with double-tracking work west of Revelstoke and a twenty-five mile section east of Kamloops. Work on the Kettle Valley Railroad was hindered by a strike of labourers. Much work was done on the Canadian Northern Montreal-Ottawa and Port Arthur line. It is expected that work on the Canadian Northern line of the Hudson Bay Railway between Le Pas and Port Nelson will employ upwards of 2,000 men during the summer. The chief work of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be on the main line where a great number of men are already employed in track laying and construction. Activity was maintained north of Weyburn. Following a delay caused by wet spring weather, activity was resumed on the Canadian Northern Pacific construction on Vancouver Island. Rapid progress was made on the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia, and it is likely that the completion of this line will be made considerably earlier than was expected.

Transportation.

A feature of the month was the exceptionally heavy volume of shipping carried on. At Montreal the heaviest month on record was reported, and only an unusual number of freight ships available saved the port from a serious congestion. Lake ports also conducted a heavy business. There were a larger number of vessels engaged in carrying grain than ever before, and an average of nearly one million bushels of grain was shipped from the Fort William elevators daily. Transport workers were active in all parts. Steam and

electric railway employees were also active, with the exception of a time when disputes were in progress at Halifax and Port Arthur.

An important event occurring during May was the launching by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company of the largest vessel ever built in Canada.

The report on Dominion Canal Statistics for 1912 was recently published and shows an increase in the volume of traffic over 1911 of twenty-five per cent.

Of considerable importance to railway employees is an amendment to the Railway Act, which was read a third time in the House of Commons and passed during May. Provision is made thereby for compensation for railway employees in case of financial loss by change of terminals and consequent change of abode.

A great growth is recorded in passenger traffic on the Victoria lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway for the first four months of the present year.

Trades.

Building.—Members of the building trades in Eastern Canada were generally well employed. In the West a great falling off in employment was experienced as compared with last year.

Metal.—Conditions in the metal trades were very active, and a shortage in skilled mechanics was reported in many parts.

Woodworking.—Woodworking establishments with few exceptions were actively working.

Printing.—The printing and allied trades reported conditions fair.

Textile.—Textile workers were exceptionally well employed.

Clothing.—An improvement in industrial conditions was noted in the case of clothing trades. Garment workers were exceptionally busy, though boot and shoe workers were not so well employed as during last month.

Leather.—The leather trades enjoyed a fairly active month.

Food and tobacco preparations. — Bakers and confectioners in all parts had a good month. The cigar making industry was not so active as during last month.

Transport.—Workers in the transport trades were unusually active. A great volume of shipping provided employment for all available men. Steam and electric railway employees were also well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Generally speaking, the miscellaneous trades had an active month.

Unskilled.—Unskilled labour in the

East was more than absorbed by the great amount of construction work being done. In the West there was a surplus of this class of labour, though good men were wanted for railway construction.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During April, 1913, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being \$49,013,002 and \$45,853,553 respectively. The total value of domestic exports during April, 1913, amounted to \$22,016,880, an increase of \$8,339,891 over the corresponding month of last year, when the total stood at \$13,676,989. During April there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, forest, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures, while a decrease was shown in the exports of miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, April, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of April		Month ending	
	1912	1913	191	191
Dutiable goods	30,214,139	32,431,932		
Free goods.....	15,393,352	16,056,348		
Total.....	45,607,491	48,488,280		
Coin and Bullion.....	246,062	524,722		
Grand Total.....	45,853,553	49,013,002		
Duty collected	7,860,759	8,163,576		

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of April				Month ending			
	1912		1913		191		191	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	2,384,849	3,181	2,929,884	21,559				
The Fisheries.....	235,036	123	622,346	2,419				
The Forest.....	1,478,042	.....	1,864,715	.....			
Animals and their produce.....	1,032,168	26,214	1,744,648	23,557				
Agriculture.....	5,936,313	60,261	11,365,018	5,648				
Manufactures.....	2,601,537	426,747	3,478,598	744,517				
Miscellaneous.....	9,044	46,141	6,681	107,659				
Total merchandise	13,676,989	562,667	22,016,880	905,359				
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	1,240,634	.....	672,445				
Grand Total Exports ...	13,676,989	1,803,351	22,016,880	1,577,804				

In the weekly report of the New Zealand Trade Commissioner, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce under date of May 12, an increase is seen in New Zealand imports from Canada. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, the imports from Canada amounted to \$2,084,305, an increase of \$577,615 over the previous year. The steady expansion of business in this direction during the past four years may be noted in the following figures, which show the imports from Canada to New Zealand:—

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910,	\$1,004,090
" " " " " 1911,	\$1,408,625
" " " " " 1912,	\$1,506,690
" " " " " 1913,	\$2,084,305

The April bank statement shows a decrease in paid-up capital of \$796,549, the total at the end of April being \$115,799,217. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$365,340,002 and \$357,756,659 for April and March respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to

the value of \$98,100,111, as compared with \$102,202,047 in March, a decrease of \$4,101,936. Current loans in Canada showed an increase of nearly eight and a half million dollars, the amounts being \$898,964,181 and \$890,513,446 for April and March respectively.

During May the Merchants Bank of Canada, La Banque Nationale, and the Imperial Bank published statements for the year ending April 30th, and the Bank of Montreal for six months ending on the same date. The statements in each case indicated prosperous conditions, showing a considerable increase in current loans and saving deposits, as also in profits available for distribution to shareholders.

Domestic trade.—With navigation in full progress, trade assumed a brisker condition. Wholesale houses and manufacturing establishments reported business satisfactory, comparing favourably with the same period of last year. A promise of good crops made business

fairly good in the West, though collections were reported slow in some parts due to a tightness in the money market, and also to speculations in real estate. The volume of dry goods business done was satisfactory, and hardware houses had their customary activity. Grocery trade was fairly active.

According to R. G. Dun & Company, commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada during April were more numerous than in the same period of recent preceding years, while the aggregate liabilities were the largest since 1910. Total suspensions numbered 125 and supplied \$1,514,069 of defaulted indebtedness as against 107 for \$754,622 in April of the previous year, 115 for \$1,341,591 in 1911, and only eighty-eight reverses in 1910, when, however, the amount involved was much above normal at \$3,698,366.

Notes.

Announcement is made of the Fifteenth Convention of the Canadian

Forestry Association, to be held at Winnipeg from July 7-9. This, it is stated, is the first time that this Association has ever met in Winnipeg, and among matters which will be brought up for the first time will be a number of problems which relate to the great central part of Canada. These will include that of the protection and perpetuation of the forests of Western Ontario and of Northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; the best methods of handling prairie forest reserves, and the possibilities of the same in supplying timber, fence posts, etc., for the settlers. A general discussion of the value of forests will form a part of the work of the Convention. It is expected that nearly all the Provinces will be represented.

The following table shows the operations of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau, established by the Quebec Government during May, 1913:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered	811	49	860
No. of applicants for situations..	630	20	650
No. per cent. of persons placed..	80	80	80

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active over the entire district during the month. All the larger industries were busy, and all foundries and other works, with the exception of two wood factories, continued steady. The workers of these factories were on strike over a dispute as to increase in wages.

The steel trade was very active and production for the month was a little larger than in April, which was a record month at the Sydney steel plant. The shipments were equal to that of April, which were the second largest in the

history of the Company. Record outputs were produced in the different departments of the wire-drawing nail mill. The bar and rod mill is giving excellent results. No. 4 furnace was shut down for re-lining, and No. 7, one of the new furnaces lately completed, was blown in. The stocking of ore and limestone began early in the month, but was retarded by the loss of one of the ore steamers, which ran on the rocks on the coast of Newfoundland.

The Sydney Mines steel plant had a good month, and their outputs will exceed those of April, which were the largest in the history of the Company.

The coal industry was stimulated by

the early opening of navigation, and May outputs and shipments were very large all over the Island.

Both rail and water transportation were heavy.

The building and allied trades were not so busy as at this time last year, although there is considerable work going on both in Sydney and the surrounding districts. Forty men, wood-workers in the factories of Chappell Bros. and Rhodes, Curry Co., were idle from the beginning of the month, and near the end of the month ten carpenters were laid off on account of lack of finished material. These, however, were later on able to secure other work. The effect of the strike was to retard building operations.

The painters received an increase of 25c per day, their minimum rate now standing at \$2.75 per nine hours.

A large volume of business was done by the wholesale and retail trades.

Two articles, apples and pork, increased in price, while eggs, potatoes, butter and halibut decreased.

Early in the month the business part of North Sydney was swept by fire, causing a loss about \$300,000.

Westville.

The demand for labour during May greater than at any previous time in this district, owing to the construction of the Eastern Car Company's plant and the great activity in the building trades, hundreds of dwellings being under construction.

The opportunities for employment are excellent, as the car company will require about a thousand men on August 1 when they will start manufacturing steel cars. There is also a great shortage of labour in the collieries.

The Intercolonial Coal Company have decided to re-open the Scott seam, and will have employment for 600 additional men. They expect to be in a position to raise 2,000 tons of coal a day in a short time. The fire in the main seam which has had the effect of cutting down the output, has been closed off, and the

management do not fear any more trouble from that source. The Acadia Coal Company have decided to grant an increase in wages of about ten per cent. to the overground men employed at their different collieries. About 500 men will be affected by the increase, which goes into effect on June 1, and which is the result of representations made to the management by committees of their employees. The price of explosives to miners is also reduced six cents per lb. This means an increase of about fifteen cents a day to them.

During May, butter, cheese, eggs and sugar decreased in price.

The wet weather delayed seeding. The sawmills and collieries were active, but their output of the latter were reduced on account of scarcity of labour. Manufacturing concerns were also active.

Halifax.

Through an agreement having been reached early in the month between the carpenters' union and the master builders, the men returned to work at an advance of three cents per hour, after an idleness of over a month. This caused active conditions in the building trades. All men connected with construction work in this line are now very actively employed, and indications point to a continuance of active conditions. The announcement of the new management of the Intercolonial Railway that work will be started on railway extension and terminal construction promises employment for a great number of men.

About 140 men employed by the Halifax Electric Tramways Company, including motormen, conductors, power house and car barn employees, ceased work on May 16, the Company refusing to consider the request of the men for an advance in wages. Outside help was brought to the city to operate the cars. A collision between the imported help and sympathizers of the motormen and conductors prompted the Company to take the cars off the streets, and Halifax went without a car service from 4 p.m. on May 16 to 6 p.m. on May 20,

when an agreement was arrived at between the men and the Company. The men received an advance all around, and every man was put back in the position he vacated.

The electrical workers, inside wiremen, advanced their scale from thirty to thirty-five cents per hour. There was no cessation of work, the employers agreeing to pay the new rate.

Construction work on the Halifax and Eastern Railway progressed at a good rate, but contractors report being somewhat hampered by a shortage of unskilled labour.

Farmers in this locality are busy seeding. The grass is reported in good condition, and is fully two weeks ahead of last year.

Work along the water-front has been exceptionally good, longshoremen and freight handlers being actively employed.

Practically a million barrels of apples were shipped from this port during the past season.

Amherst.

The conditions of the labour market were active. A great number of houses were under construction in different parts of the town of Amherst, and it is hoped that building during the year will lower the high cost of rentals at present being charged.

Work has started on the foundations of the factory of the Amherst Pianos, Limited, the contract price of the building being about \$26,000.

The structural iron for the steel underframe shop of the Canada Car and Foundry Company has been erected, and the masons are now busy closing in the outriders, which will be of concrete. The Company expect to be building steel underframe cars within a short time.

All the machinery has been installed in the addition recently made in the rolling mills, and operations will begin in the addition at once.

Tenders have been called for the erection of two school buildings of brick with some trimmings.

The Canada Car and Foundry Company have purchased an additional piece of land which will enable them to increase their already large plant at Amherst. They have commenced building a siding to run in to the new steel shop.

There has been but little farming carried on as yet on account of the cold weather prevailing throughout the month.

Manufacturing has been active; the woodworking factories have been particularly busy preparing for the large number of buildings that will be erected during the coming summer.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Conditions in the labour market have not changed to any great extent since last month. Skilled workers were well employed. Work on the new Zion Presbyterian church has been completed. The reconstruction of the Roman Catholic church, recently destroyed by fire, has not yet commenced. Carpenters, generally, were actively employed, and the construction of several cottages at Holland Grove, near the entrance to Charlottetown harbour, together with a large dining hall intended as a summer resort, is now in progress.

Rates of wages have not changed. The labour market was quiet. No tangible reasons can be advanced for the increase in price of milk from six to seven cents per quart, at a time of the year when heretofore the consumer looked for a decrease.

The price of bread advanced from seven to eight cents per loaf of two pounds. The increased cost of labour and material is given as the reason for the advance.

Messrs. Bruce, Stewart & Company have adopted the nine hour system for their employees, to take effect on June 1.

Interest and activity in the black fox business is expected to draw tourists to this Province this year.

Farmers are now busy getting in crops, and fruit growers, poultry men and market gardeners are likewise busy. Fishermen are having fair catches, and with the advent of fine weather expect to have a good season. Lumber mills in this district are working to their full capacity. Manufacturing was quiet, with a good opening for several concerns. It is expected that a branch of the Colonial Corporation, Ltd., Halifax, will start work here. Railroad construction was also quiet, but a busy time is looked for when work is commenced on the widening of the Prince Edward Island Railway gauge in connection with the car ferry.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Active conditions prevailed during the month in nearly all the various avenues of the local labour market, while commercial circles reported healthy and progressive activity. The volume of employed labour shows an increase over April, and is somewhat in advance of the corresponding period of last season. Increased activity is reported in the Record Foundry and Machine Shops, where a large number of additional moulders and other helpers have been taken on; also in the Marvin Biscuit Factory, which has increased its staff, the Humphrey Woollen Mills and the Abrams Machine Shop; while all other local manufacturing plants were in active operation. Additional capital is being subscribed for the Maritime Hat and Cap Factory, with the object of erecting a new factory capable of employing one hundred operatives. The Hygienic Fresh Milk Company, Ltd., of Antigonish, have purchased the plant of the Moncton Pasteurized Milk Company, and are re-modelling and extending the factory, which when completed will employ some fifteen hands. The Rhodes, Curry Company have at present forty men employed in the erection of a new freight car shop for the Intercolonial Railway.

The city was visited by a very disastrous fire on the morning of May 6, which completely destroyed the Baptist church and parsonage, the skating rink and four dwelling houses. Loss about \$75,000.00; insurance about \$40,000.00. On May 7 the Intercolonial Railway had a large oil warehouse burned, at a loss of \$8,000.00. Steps to re-build the church have already been taken, and a large modern building will be erected at an early date.

Considerable building is in progress, with carpenters and builders' labourers in good demand, and the coming season promises to be very active in this line. The Moncton Tramways, Gas and Electricity Company are also very active, employing a large number of men at installation work. Considerable wet weather has been encountered which has seriously interfered with this class of labour, and at the same time much retarded farming operations in the outlying districts. The operation of the National Transcontinental line from Moncton to Edmundston passed to the Intercolonial Railway, the latter assuming charge this month. The Record Foundry and Machine Company and the various building contractors in the city have conceded the nine hour day to their employees without reduction of wages.

All the city solicitors have also announced their intention of closing their offices during the months of June to October inclusive on Saturdays at one o'clock p.m. No other material changes in hours of labour or rates of wages were reported, and no difficulties between employers and employees were noted.

Newcastle.

There is little change to report since last month. Speaking generally, there was no lack of employment for men who really wanted work, and any that were not at work are of the unskilled class. The Canadian Gear Works, Limited, a new Company recently formed for the manufacture of wagon parts and gears, are getting their factory and plant into order and will soon be in a position to commence operations.

Agricultural operations are very backward, owing to the cold and late spring. Seeding is only half done in some sections, and the grass has scarcely commenced to grow. Lack of rain has also hindered growth. A few days' warm weather with some rain would work a great change.

The majority of the lumber mills have commenced operations, but some are hindered from want of logs. The freshet came rather earlier than usual this year, before the operators were ready for stream driving, and now the water is so low that it is feared many of the drives will only be got out with the greatest difficulty, if at all. Some mills that had carried enough logs over from last season to warrant them opening up this year, have had to close down pending the arrival of more logs.

St. John.

Business continues brisk, and all the trades are well employed except the shipbuilders. Work is being rushed on the excavation for the new post office, the McClary Manufacturing Company's new warehouse, and a new building for the Bank of British North America. Several buildings are remodelled, and numerous dwellings are being erected. Besides these, the city is repairing several of the streets, and has given out contracts for paving a portion of Sydney street and the north side of King Square.

During the winter season of November to April, 1912-1913, there were 146 sailings of trans-Atlantic and West India steamers from this port, carrying away \$31,259,234 worth of exports. The lumber shipments amounted to \$1,159,465, and the grain shipments \$8,912,309.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending May 29 were \$7,556,431, and for the corresponding period last year \$8,232,924, being \$676,493 less in 1913 than in 1912, and \$1,236,036 greater than for the four weeks ending April 24 of the current year.

The savings bank deposits for the month of April were \$80,742.73, and the withdrawals \$109,584.94.

The inland revenue receipts for the month of April were \$18,366.47, as against \$17,803.64 in 1912, an increase of \$582.83. The customs receipts for the month of April were \$160,545.49, and for 1912 \$142,296.58, an increase of \$18,248.91.

The carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers and plumbers inaugurated the eight hour day on May 1. The woodworkers were out on strike for an increase in pay of fifteen per cent. Some of the men returned to work at a twelve per cent. increase.

Messrs. William Thomson & Son will ship 5,000,000 bushels of grain through the Intercolonial Railway elevator this summer by the Furness boats to London. The steamer Shenandoah has already taken away 60,000 bushels of wheat and flax.

A large steel suction dredge, built for the Provincial Government by Messrs. James Fleming and Fred S. Heans, was successfully launched from Hilyard's blocks on May 21. This is the largest steel ship ever built in St. John.

The work of installing modern sanitary appliances in the houses of the city is progressing favourably. Since November, 1912, 239 closets have been put in and tested by the inspector of plumbing. The Maritime Nail Company, Limited, has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$3,250,000. The increase will consist of 30,000 shares of \$100 each.

Fredericton.

The labour market during May was an excellent one for the building trades, there being a brisk demand for this class of artisans. On May 1 a demand was made by masons, carpenters, painters, plumbers and masons' tenders for increased wages. Within a day or two, however, the demands of the men were either acceded to or a fair compromise reached, which will ensure contentment for another year at least in these trades. Work has been started on the new post office here, as well as the annex to the Provincial Normal School, which will

give employment to a considerable number of men. The factories and machine shops are well supplied with orders, and conditions all point to a most satisfactory and prosperous summer.

The farmers had an active month, but seeding operations have been somewhat retarded by cold backward weather. In this vicinity much interest has been developed in the establishment of orchards, and many thousands of young trees have been set out.

The lumbermen had a bad month for stream driving, but rains at the latter end of the month greatly improved conditions, and it is believed that most of the logs will be brought out.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month has been a good one, with the demand for labour of all classes good. The harbour improvements, new buildings, extension of the Transcontinental along the water front, have all contributed to increase this demand. There were, however, quite a number of unemployed. The cause of this is, perhaps, the fact that these men are not very anxious to work at the employment offered. There were no labour difficulties of note except that of the employees of the Quebec Harbour Commission. In the building trades, whilst regular existing rates have not changed, good men easily secure higher rates than the regular schedule. A great number of immigrants were landed by ocean steamers during the month.

Farmers were busy seeding. In the lumbering industry few of the big mills have as yet started their cut, but the river driving is nearly finished. Manufacturers are still busy, and in railroad construction the work on the terminals for the Transcontinental is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Sherbrooke.

Labour generally was well employed during May, and in many cases the sup-

ply was not equal to the demand. This was particularly so in the machine shops and woollen and worsted factories. There was a great demand for machinists and iron workers, consequent upon the enlargement of the Jenckes Machine Company's plant, and also that of the Rand Drill, besides the opening up of new concerns. As a consequence of this shortage of labour, the machine shops are very busy, and overtime has had to be put in to keep up with the orders.

The ratepayers have passed the by-law endorsing the action of the city council in granting aid to the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills Company. The city will now purchase a site for the Company costing \$14,000, and exempt the building from taxation for a period of ten years. The Company in return will spend \$200,000 on buildings and machinery, and will pay out at least \$50,000 yearly in wages. The Company have already started preparations for the erection of the buildings, and it is anticipated that operations will be begun in the new plant in the fall.

The Panther Rubber Company of Stroughton, Mass., will also establish a branch of their industry in this place. The city will purchase the building formerly owned by the Sherbrooke Iron Works, and present the same to the Company, and also exempt the plant from taxation. The Company will spend \$50,000 on machinery and repairs to the building. They also agree to employ not less than fifty hands, with a yearly pay roll of \$25,000.

The city council has also passed a by-law, subject to the approval of the ratepayers, to bonus the Crown Manufacturing Company of Rock Island, Que., which intends to move to Sherbrooke. The city will give a deed of a property to the Company at the end of ten years if during that period the Company have paid out \$25,000 yearly in wages. In addition the Company will be exempt from taxes for ten years, and electric power will be furnished at fifteen dollars per horse-power.

A proposition is now before a special meeting of the city council from a syndi-

cate to establish a car wheel foundry here. The Company propose to erect a plant to cost about \$30,000, and employ 100 men to begin with. The amount to be paid annually in wages will be approximately \$100,000.

The Sherbrooke Power and Railway Company propose to make further extensions of their railway system, provided arrangements can be reached between the Company and the city council.

With the establishment of the above industries, together with the extensions to the existing plants, there should be a large influx of workers into the city within the next few months.

To meet the increased expenditure, consequent on the installation of extensions to the sewerage system and new permanent work on the streets, the taxes have been increased two mills on the dollar, which now brings the levy up to twenty mills; that is, fourteen mills for general purposes, and six mills for schools.

Some time ago the city council agreed to issue bonds to the amount of \$615,000, but they have not been put on the market. It was first proposed to pay 4½ per cent., but at a recent meeting it was decided to pay five per cent. on these bonds, as it was thought this would result in the issue being taken up more rapidly.

On May 14, the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade was held in Sherbrooke. The representation was large. Civic problems were discussed, as well as the best methods to be followed in the securing of new industries. Colonization work was also dealt with, and representations made to the Federal and Provincial Governments with a view to securing more help for the townships from among those who are arriving in Canada from Great Britain.

Wholesale and retail trades were very busy during May.

Agricultural work was well advanced, and seeding was completed much earlier than in previous years. The frosts

experienced about the middle of the month affected early vegetables and garden produce, but grain and other farm products were not far enough advanced to be injured. Lumbermen were busy getting the drives to their destinations. In several sections large contracts have been let for pulpwood to be prepared during the summer for shipment in the fall. The manufacturing industries were busy, and a scarcity of help was complained of. All the mining propositions in this section and central Quebec were working full time, and several asbestos properties were worked night and day. Railroad construction gangs were busy repairing and fixing up the various tracks.

Scotstown. — Most of the lumber for building the new chair factory has been bought, and it is expected that it will be on the ground in a few days. The work of building will be commenced in the near future.

Lake Megantic.—A meeting of the ratepayers of Lake Megantic was held on May 3, when three by-laws were to be voted upon. Two were to give bonuses to the proposed broom factory and Asselin mill propositions respectively; there was also a by-law to give a bonus of \$25,000 to the Furniture Company. The two former by-laws were passed without opposition, but that in connection with the Furniture Company was withdrawn before a vote was taken.

Three Rivers.

The condition of the labour market during May was very active in Three Rivers and throughout the district. Several buildings have been erected for residences, besides others for manufacturing purposes, including one for Messrs. Girard & Godin, one for the North Shore Power Company, four for the General Chemical and Explosives Products Company, etc.

Surveys have been made for the construction of the electric tramway in the city and suburbs, and the Company expect to lay the ties and rails in a few weeks from now.

The harbour has been exceptionally active during the whole month with cargoes of coal and sulphur coming in and lumber going out, besides the regular traffic.

Business, both wholesale and retail, was good.

Rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

Necessaries of life are still high, except potatoes that have a tendency to be cheaper, selling for from 45c to 50c a bushel.

Farmers were busy with their seeding, which is almost completed. Fishing was not very active. The lumbermen have been generally successful in their stream driving operation, and the logs are now running into the booms. The saw mills have also opened up for the season with large forces. All factories were running full time with many orders ahead.

St. Hyacinthe.

Labour conditions were good during the month, better indeed than during the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were active, and it was found difficult to secure a sufficient number of men, several buildings being delayed in consequence. The wages paid this spring for carpenters and joiners are from \$2.50 to \$3.00 for a ten hour day, as against \$2.00 to \$2.25 at the same time last year. This increase affects about three hundred men.

All the industries were busy, with the one exception of boot and shoe factories, which have been somewhat quiet after stocktaking, but are gradually becoming more active. In several cases additional hands are wanted by various manufacturers. A new concern, the Aston Hydro-Electric Company, has just been organized with a capital of \$60,000. It will develop one of the most important water powers on the Nicolet river.

An increase in salaries has been granted to members of the City Hall staff as well as to the chiefs of the fire and

police departments and eight constables and two public weighers.

Contracts for rebuilding Barsalou and Morrison bridges were awarded to the Galbraith & Cate Company of Montreal, at a cost of \$48,840, the work to be completed on November 1 for the Barsalou bridge, and on January 1 for the Morrison bridge.

Sidewalk, sewer and street paving work being done by the city is progressing rapidly, and the shifts would be doubled if it was possible to secure an adequate number of labourers.

The Graveline Shoe Manufacturing Company of Montreal have applied to the city council for a bonus, and it is expected an agreement will be reached.

Commercial travellers report trade good, and the prospects most encouraging. Retail business also was active during the month. Banks report a good month with easy collections.

Agriculture was very active during the month. Seeding operations have been going on with favourable weather conditions. Garden products have not suffered from the recent frosts, and a plentiful crop is expected. Farm products sold well. Eggs, which had come down, have advanced from two to three cents per dozen. 425 boxes of butter were sold at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound, May 17, on the Butter and Cheese Exchange; at Cowansville one lot sold for 26 $\frac{1}{8}$ c, and another one for 26c per pound. Grain, hay and other farm products also find an easy market at good prices. Farm labour is scarce, and the demand by far exceeds the supply in spite of the high wages offered.

St. John's and Iberville.

The general condition of the labour market was active, the various branches of industry being well employed. On account of the large number of houses under construction, the building trades have more work than they can handle. The corporation will spend several thousand dollars this year in sewer construction and street repairing. The work of enlarging the public market will

soon be completed. The Government is rebuilding several bridges over the Chambly canal below St. John's.

Banks reported easy collections. Business, wholesale and retail, was very good. Rates of wages remained the same, and the best understanding prevailed among employers and employees.

Customs receipts for April amounted to \$30,091.07, or an increase of \$4,599.11 over the same month last year.

According to the census just made, St. John's has a population of 7,035. The figures of the last federal census were only 5,859.

Seeding operations in the district are completed, and farmers anticipate a splendid crop this year.

The fishing season promises to be excellent on the Richelieu this year. Local fishermen have already taken large quantities of fish.

Navigation was very active throughout the month. Railway construction was also carried on extensively.

The local potteries are in a very good condition. Although they have enlarged their plants and added to their staffs, they find it difficult to meet the large demand for their products.

A new concern with a capital of \$25,000 is being organized to prepare the wood intended for the furniture factories. The new North American Jewellery Company is in full operation with bright prospects for the future.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Labour generally was well employed upon outside work, which could not be properly performed during winter or the spring season. All men available and willing to work readily found employment with remunerative wages.

Building operations were commenced, giving an additional opportunity to unskilled labour. All other industries were actively engaged in their respective branches.

In the city of Sorel the machine shops especially were running to their full capacity, so much so that men have been advertised for.

The ready-made clothing industry made quite a start in that city, and two establishments, that of Mr. C. O. Paradis and the S. Hart & Company, have found it necessary to enlarge just at the outset and increase considerably the number of their employees, most of them being female workers, who receive from \$3.00 to \$6.00 a week, and who, in the past, had no opportunity to earn anything. As they are, most of them, daughters of labourers or journeymen, their employment has largely contributed to ameliorating the living conditions of that class.

The Leaborough Mining Company also recently commenced operations in the city of Sorel, employing a great number of women, who find in that establishment an easy and remunerative work.

At the Government shipyard, work was actively carried on, and the number employed there is larger than it ever was at this season of the year.

Taken as a whole, there has been quite an improvement in every branch of commercial activity.

Farmers had a good month, but the grain sown has been slow in growing, on account of the dryness of the soil during the first part of the month. The rain in the latter part, however, has given hopes of a good haying and harvesting.

The cost of living was about the same as in the previous month.

Montreal.

The month of May was remarkable in Montreal for the large volume of manufacturing in practically every line of industry, and for the great activity in the shipping of the port. Manufacturers said indications were excellent for a busy summer, and in most lines they stated that there was more work than workers, both skilled and unskilled. This shortage of labour is particularly marked in the clothing trades. There are now in Montreal about 150 garment making establishments, employing many thousands of men and women, and there

is a perpetual shortage of labour. Another marked feature of the situation is the great scarcity of female labour needed for the lighter work in a great number of manufacturing establishments. Skilled workers were reported to be wanted in almost every line of mechanical and manufacturing activity. In regard to unskilled workers the demand was very heavy all the month, and the supply far short of it. In addition to the men wanted for railway construction outside of the city, labourers are called for in large numbers all over the Montreal district for the making of roads, laying of pavements, laying of tracks, excavating for buildings, and other forms of summer activity.

The month was a very busy one in the harbour, and longshoremen and dock workers of all kinds were active. About 5,000,000 bushels of grain came down the Lachine canal, and only an unusually large number of ocean grain ships that had come to Montreal saved the port from a serious congestion. The month in fact was a record-breaking one in this line, and work went on day and night. The port is growing very rapidly, and with each step forward in business new accommodation is necessary. The Harbour Commissioners are planning a scheme of enlargement of facilities even greater than their present \$6,000,000 operations.

Work was pushed to the utmost on many new buildings, notably the new Protestant high school, on University street, and the Scroggie departmental store building on St. Catherine street, which will be two of the largest structures in Canada. Three hundred men are employed on each structure. Demolition work was begun to make way for the Drummond building on St. Catherine street, which will be the first big ten-storey store and office building in the uptown district. A large new building will be that of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, to be erected on St. Antoine street. During the month building permits were taken out for a great number of residences, flats and stores, and for a number of large

churches and schools. The permits included a big new building for the Montreal Light and Power Company on St. Urbain street to cost \$220,000.

The largest single undertaking of the kind in America was commenced toward the end of May, when work began on the construction of the new conduit system for the burying of all electric wires in St. Catherine street from Guy street to Papineau avenue. This work has to be done in six months and will cost about \$275,000. Later on this work will be extended all over the city, the civic authorities being authorized to borrow \$5,000,000 for the removal of all wires and poles. Another important civic work which will give employment to a large body of men for a long time, will shortly be begun, viz., the construction of twin boulevards, six miles in length, along either side of the newly widened aqueduct, between Montreal and Lachine.

Rapid progress was made all the month in the work of harbour development. The many Dominion Government public works in the city and district were also well advanced. In the supplementary estimates presented to Parliament, provision was made for many important public works in addition to the long list noted in a previous report, and representing a great amount of work for large bodies of men. The sum of \$50,000 is provided toward the cost of construction of a new armoury for the Grenadier Guards of Canada. Other items of importance to Montreal, all of them further amounts to main sums already voted, are:—new customs examining warehouse, \$350,000; new postal station H, \$80,000; remodelling and furnishing Montreal general post office, \$50,000; new detention hospital, \$50,000; postal station F, \$20,000; postal station G, \$15,000.

Steady progress was made on the Canadian Northern Railway tunnel. The work of enlarging the Grand Trunk Railway yards also progressed well. Large bodies of men were employed in the reconstruction of the two big railway stations of the Canadian Pacific,

viz., Windsor and Place Viger. The Canadian Pacific Railway's new lake-shore line, which will form a double-track route between Montreal and Toronto, is rapidly nearing completion. Hundreds of men are engaged in double tracking the Canadian Pacific line between Montreal and Farnham, Que.

Nearly 10,000 men in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway will benefit by a ten per cent. increase in wages announced from Montreal headquarters on May 30, to take effect on June 1. This is the result of negotiations between officials of the road and representatives of the Federated Trades. The men concerned are in the mechanical and car departments of the Eastern Division, extending from Port Arthur, Ont., to St. John, N.B.

Bank clearings for May showed a slight increase over those of the corresponding month of a year ago. The figures are: \$248,446,965 for May, 1913, and \$247,675,889 for May, 1912, an increase of \$771,076.

The customs receipts for May amounted to \$2395,377.50, an increase of \$251,111.16 over May, 1912.

Lachine and Rockfield. — The utmost activity prevailed in the big structural iron works, car building plants, etc., at Lachine and Rockfield. There was activity also in the building line. The sum of \$25,000 is provided by the Dominion Government for a new wharf at Lachine, while \$7,000 is allotted for enlargement of the post office. The big factory of the Atlas Glass Works has been completed at St. Pierre, near Rockfield. Its capacity will be \$1,000,000 worth of glassware every year, and it will employ 700 skilled workmen.

St. Lambert and South Shore. — Rapid progress was made on the new yards of the Grand Trunk Railway at St. Lambert. May 31 saw the formal opening of eighteen miles of electric railway on the South Shore, the first link in the line of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway to the Eastern Townships. The road is now in operation from Montreal to Richelieu.

Outremont. — Many new cottages and flats are under construction in Outremont. The town will this summer begin the construction of conduits for the placing underground of all electric wires at a cost of \$100,000. The Bell Telephone Company will pay half the cost, and have the use of a separate conduit for its wires.

Maisonneuve. — A new shoe factory has located at Maisonneuve. The utmost activity prevailed in the factories, and building was active. The sum of \$45,000 is provided for the new postal station M in addition to the main sum already voted.

Westmount. — Many fine new residences are going up in Westmount. Building permits issued for the first five months of the year totalled over half a million dollars.

Verdun. — Very great activity prevailed in building all the month, and good progress was made in street improvements.

La Prairie. — The construction of the new protection wall on the St. Lawrence river front will give employment to a considerable body of men for some time. A Dominion Government appropriation for \$35,000 is announced.

Varennnes. — An extensive brick plant is being erected at Varennes by the Mount Royal Brick Company, with a capital of \$1,500,000. The plant will have an annual capacity of 100,000,000 bricks.

Hull.

The sawmills in this locality were in full activity and working full time. All available unskilled labourers were at work, and the demand exceeded the supply. Men for logging are becoming more and more scarce, and several agents are obliged to go to localities on the lower St. Lawrence to engage workers, which has the effect of raising wages.

Industries of all kinds were prosperous and much activity prevailed, especially in sawmills and paper manufactures. Business, both wholesale and

retail, was as good as at the same time last year; the textile trade, however, was quiet. Bank reports in this district were better than for the preceding month, and quite as satisfactory as at the same time last year, and collections were reported good. The tightness of the money market was noticeable.

The dam at the J. R. Booth Company's mill, which broke up on account of the water pressure early in May, was the cause of much loss of time for the men employed in the sawmill, etc.

The cost of living is about the same, except that pork and beef have still increased in price since last month.

According to reports received from the surrounding country, seeding operations were completed, and in several places the grain already has an appearance which gives prospects of a good crop. In certain parts frosts damaged meadows and pastures.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The condition of labour was very good in Ottawa and district during May. In the majority of trades there was an excess of demand over supply. The situation was harmonious throughout the month, and there was a general improvement over both the previous month and May last year.

The activity of the Ottawa Electric Company and the corporation in carrying on new undertakings supplied unskilled labour with work, while the opening of the sawing season in the mills and the general activity of the manufacturing establishments kept the skilled trades busy.

The building season began in earnest this month, and a record number of new structures are being erected. Amongst the larger works started are the new office of the Ottawa Evening Journal on Queen street, to cost \$102,000; a new ladies' college, to cost \$97,000; a new apartment house on Metcalfe street, to cost \$150,000; new shop and apartment building on Bank street,

to cost \$42,000, and a new warehouse on Nicholas street, to cost \$39,000.

Building permits for April, 1913, were \$787,300, compared to \$457,000 in April, 1912, and \$219,250 for the previous month this year. For the first four months of 1913 the permits issued total \$1,180,731, compared to \$861,736 for the corresponding period last year.

The feature of the cost of living situation was the rise in the price of beef and pork, due to a shortage of supply from the wholesale dealers. Eggs remained stationary, the explanation given being an exceptionally heavy demand, owing to the increased prices of meat.

Farming operations were actively carried on in this district in May. The seeding was all completed, with the exception of corn. Market gardening was hampered somewhat by the cool weather, and the growth of vegetables was below the normal in the first part of the month. The shortage of labour is still a feature of the general situation.

The sawmills began the cutting season under favourable conditions. The production during the month was good, and the demand for lumber, while not exceptional, showed an improvement towards the end of the month.

The various manufacturing houses had an active month, and the total output was greater than last year. Ottawa's manufacturing interests show steady growth.

Railroad construction work is not very active about the city at present.

Brockville.

Labour conditions continued active and compared favourably with the corresponding month of 1912. They were also better than during the preceding month. The supply has not been equal to the demand, and it has been found necessary to bring in several foreigners and also to send direct to England for several families.

All outside work was active, sidewalk construction and the building trade being especially busy.

The St. Lawrence Engine Company is unusually busy, and on May 8 shipped a carload of engines to Vernon, B.C. The Brockville Atlas Motor Company was also very active.

Railway traffic was unusually active, and on May 4 there was at one time fifteen train loads of grain between Brockville and Belleville on a division of the Grand Trunk Railway.

A new public school is to be built north of the Grand Trunk Railway, and a street opened from Havelock to Amy street, at a cost of \$51,000.

The Co-operative Store opened for business on May 28 on King street east, and did an excellent business. Wages are about the same, unskilled labour being paid from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day.

There were twenty-six building permits issued during the month at a total cost of \$8,385.00.

The rate of taxes for 1913 is to be twenty-eight mills, an increase of two mills over 1912, and will affect rents to some extent. The cost of living is practically unchanged since last month, with the exception of butter being a little cheaper and meats slightly higher.

Agriculture was unusually active, especially in the line of seeding and planting; dairying was also unusually brisk, the grass being good, and the supply of milk larger than usual for this season. Market gardening was actively carried on, and the supply of early vegetables is on hand. Fishing was rather quiet on account of the cool weather.

No lumbering was done in this locality. Manufacturing was active. All the local industries were running full time with plenty of orders. The motor car and motor boat firms made large shipments during the month. Railroad construction continued on the Canadian Northern extension north of Brockville.

Smith's Falls.—The assessment commission of Smith's Falls have finished their work and the assessment has been nearly doubled from last year, having advanced from \$2,207,807 in 1912 to \$3,901,401 for 1913. The Frost & Wood agricultural works have laid off 100 men

on account of the unsettled money market in Western Canada.

Athens.—Tenders were asked for the erection of a bank at Athens, a branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

Kingston.

Labour conditions in this district fully maintained the favourable prospects of the earlier part of the season. The weather was good for all outside work, and mechanics and labourers in the building line have more than they can handle. Factories, mills, etc., were all working full time, and often overtime, to carry out their orders. The contract for the new causeway has been awarded to Fallon Bros. of Cornwall at a price of \$212,000. Tenders are being called for an eight-roomed addition to Victoria school. Plans are completed for the new church which will replace the present Sacred Heart structure at Wolfe Island. The new building will be a handsome and modern structure, and will cost \$75,000. The new First Baptist church is well under way, the corner stone is to be set on June 2. The addition to the General Hospital is now ready for the roof.

The model gun shed at the Royal Military College is also being advanced. Progress in building dwelling houses continues with no sign of abatement.

The building permits for April totalled \$132,430, as compared with \$95,625 of the same month last year. The amount of \$27,096.24 was received at the customs house in the month of April for imports. Inland revenue collections for April totalled \$9,471.76.

Ice has advanced this year from \$7.00 to \$8.00, partly on account of shortage in the ice harvest, and also on account of increased expenses. Farmers have been very busy getting in their crops, for which the weather was most favourable.

The annual meeting of the South Frontenac Farmers' Institute was held in the court house, Kingston, on May 24. Mr. B. Gordon was elected president. From all reports the Institute

was never in a more prosperous condition. T. G. Taggart, of Sydenham, delivered an address on Progress in the Department of Agriculture.

Belleville.

The condition of labour in the city and vicinity was excellent, and no strikes or disputes have arisen. There was every indication that this will be one of the busiest seasons in this city for years in regard to labour. The city council has passed a by-law to put down a cement pavement on front street. A new eleven room public school will be built and a new opera house. In addition to these, many dwellings are being erected.

There was no material change in the cost of living from the previous month.

In the industrial line there was considerable activity the various industries in the city working full time. In some instances overtime to manufacture articles for orders has been necessary.

Agriculturists are at present very busy, and the dairy interest, which is considerable in this vicinity, was good, the many cheese factories being in full operation and manufacturing all the cheese they can.

Construction work is being done in the city for the Canadian Pacific Railway line through here. Work on the piers for the bridge across the river commenced this week.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions continued favourable, and building operations began on an extensive scale. There is a decided scarcity of houses to rent. The real estate agents of this city find it hard to meet the demand; rents have gone up recently, and are likely to go higher. Operations toward the erecting of the factory for Henry Hope & Sons have commenced at a proposed cost of about \$60,000. The Canadian General Electric Company will add two more new buildings to their already large plant. They are to be completed by August. Contracts have been let for a factory building to cost about \$20,000 for the

Vermont Marble Company. The Bonner-Worth Manufacturing Company are building an extension to their factory. The new building will be eighty-three by sixty-six feet, and will cost \$10,000. They will also have another building forty-five feet square, and when this is complete they will be able to double their output. New freight sheds will be erected on the land recently purchased from the city by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The power committee of the city council have instructed the city clerk to write the Peterborough Light and Power Company for a price at which they will sell their property to the city. Failing to get a reply, they have authorized the preparation of a by-law to expropriate plant.

The farmers were busy and the outlook for the season is good. The farmers are looking forward to better dairy results this year than they have had for some seasons, on account of the good pasture. They have one complaint, which seems hard to overcome, namely, the help problem. They are offering \$30.00 per month, and good men can get more.

Most of the lumber drives are down, having made a good start this spring. The mills are running to their full capacity. The planing mills are very busy, there being an unprecedented demand for planing mill productions.

There was a good demand for skilled mechanics in all branches of manufacturing industries. A new machine shop started during May, which will manufacture a line of cement mixers and do a general repair business. The Brinton Carpet Company have decided to install more machinery at once, as it has been found that the progress of the Company necessitates this being done, and also to gradually enlarge the plant.

Lindsay.—A by-law granting ten years' exemption from taxes to the Canadian Boving Company was carried, and the Company will build a factory and manufacture hydraulic and other machinery. They will also build additional factory buildings next year that will cost thirty thousand dollars.

Orillia.

Labour has not been in such good demand this spring as for some years past. Considerable building is under way, but it is principally of a public character, there being not nearly so many dwellings as last year and the year before. The factories have nearly all reduced their staffs, orders having fallen off. This has thrown a number of men out of employment, some of whom have found it hard to get other places.

The supplementary estimates contain a vote of \$25,000 for the enlargement of the post office.

The town council is submitting to the ratepayers a by-law for raising \$58,000 for improvements to the waterworks.

The assessment roll gives the population of Orillia as 7,652, an increase of 529 over the previous year. The assessment increased \$202,000, and is now over four millions.

Agricultural work was well advanced. Pasture is good. Prospects are bright, though frost did some damage. Salmon trout fishing has been good.

Barrie.—In his annual report the President of the Board of Trade stated that for the twelve months ending April 1st, \$763,907 had been paid in wages by the industries of Barrie, an increase of \$53,859 over the previous year. Building permits were issued for work, to the amount of \$101,717, and promise to exceed these figures during this year.

Toronto

Both skilled and unskilled workers were generally well employed during May, except as conditions were unfavourably affected by strikes and labour disputes. The building trades were much unsettled on this account, and the tightness of the money market also acted as a check upon speculative building. The structural steel workers, cabinet makers, glass workers and plasterers' labourers went out on strike at the beginning of the month, and demands for increased wages from several other unions were unsettled. On May 5 about

370 iron moulders struck for an increase of 50c per day, or 5½c per hour. A compromise was effected and they returned to work on May 8, having received an increase of 3½c per hour, bringing the wages of moulders and core makers up to \$3.42 per day. The linemen in the employ of the Toronto Electric Light Company, numbering 200, went out on the 8th on a demand for an increase of wages to 40c per hour. A settlement was arrived at, by which the men returned to work on the 24th on being granted an increase of 7c, bringing their wages up to 37½c per hour. The employees of the Toronto Hydro-Electric system were granted a new scale of wages, under which the linemen were to receive from 32c to 38c per hour according to classification, and electrical mechanics from 27c to 42c. The men were not willing to accept these terms, and went out on May 30. The plasterers' labourers' strike was called off on May 28, the men who had asked for 40c per hour agreeing to accept 35c as a temporary arrangement, the question of a further increase to be referred to arbitration. Some of the striking structural steel workers and cabinet makers have been granted the increase and returned to work, but the greater number were still out at the close of the month. The carpenters belonging to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Society, who demanded 45c per hour and have signed an offer of 42c made by the employers, issued an ultimatum to the effect that if the increase was not granted on May 31 they would go on strike. The membership of these two organizations combined is about 1,800.

Building permits for April represented a total approximate value of \$3,740,826, as compared with \$2,842,995 for the corresponding month last year.

The Toronto Harbour Commission is preparing to spend over \$5,000,000 in dredging the harbour and channels and other improvements. Five tenders for the work have been received and contracts will be awarded very shortly. The dredging to be done includes the

removal of 31,230,000 cubic yards of sand, and it will require about eight years to complete the work.

The National Drug and Chemical Company are erecting a five-storey factory building on Phoebe street, to cost \$90,000, and will put up a five-storey warehouse adjoining, to cost about the same amount.

The United Drug Company, Limited, will erect a factory on Broadview avenue, south of Queen street, giving them approximately 85,000 ft. of floor space at a cost of about \$150,000.

The Dearborn Chemical Company are erecting a three-storey factory of reinforced concrete on Dundas street, to cost \$40,000.

The National Cash Register Company have applied for a permit for extensive factory buildings on Christie street in the northwestern factory district, the estimated cost of which will be about \$250,000.

The city council has adopted the recommendations of the board of control for increases in the salaries of civic officials amounting to about \$20,000, and giving additional pay to the fire brigade, to the amount of about \$35,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are double-tracking their line from North Toronto to Agincourt Junction, a distance of eight miles. The work includes the erection of four additional bridges over the Don and its branches, two of the spans being each nearly 1,000 ft. in length. The steel for the bridges will be ready by the fall. The cost of the bridge work will be about \$400,000. The accommodation at the new Union station, Yonge street, will be improved.

The metal and engineering trades, except where interfered with by labour troubles, were active. Furniture workers, carriage and wagon workers and piano workers had plenty of employment. Printers and allied trades had a fair month. Custom tailors, garment workers and the other clothing trades were active. The provision trades were normal. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and laundry workers were busy, particularly during the latter

part of the month. Railway and street railway men, teamsters and expressmen had plenty of work. Unskilled labour was in good demand. The Bell Telephone Company have increased the wages of their operators in Toronto to the following scale per week: beginners, \$7; senior operators, \$10.50; supervisors, senior supervisors and night chief operators, \$12 to \$15; chief operators, \$16 to \$23.

Farmers were very busy. Much injury to crops has resulted from heavy rains, which are reported to have destroyed all the barley sown and injured other grain and vegetables, so that much of the land had to be re-sown. Plums and pears have also suffered from backward weather. Farmers requiring help are now generally willing to guarantee continuous employment the year round in order to secure the services of immigrants.

Aurora.—The manufacturing industries of this town are suffering on account of being unable to procure or retain the workmen they require, for the reason that the men cannot secure house accommodation. It is stated that about 150 houses suitable to the means of workmen are urgently required.

Niagara Falls.

Labour was fully employed. Everything indicates great industrial activity for all the summer. A shortage of men in some building trades is probable.

An American rubber company secured a site of thirty-five acres here and proposes to establish a plant which, when the full plan is realized, will employ 1,800 men.

The American Cyanamid Company, which has been building a duplicate of its original plant, will erect still another unit. The three sections of the works will employ 1,000 men. The company proposes to erect twenty-four dwellings for its employees. The Menzie Thompson Company plans a branch here to employ fifty hands. The Niagara Fruit Company was incorporated, capital \$40,000. The Bell Telephone Com-

pany will build extensive conduits for placing wires under the streets. A contract was let for a \$25,000 school. Paving and other city works contracted for last year are being completed. New work is held up pending improvement of the bond market. Some finishing work was going on along the Boulevard. Further proposed developments of the stone-quarrying industry are announced.

Milk producers will not make the usual summer reduction in the wholesale price.

Cold, damp weather hindered vegetable planting. Men for the season's work on farms are in great demand.

Manufacturing concerns were generally active, many very busy.

Port Colborne.—Great industrial activity prevailed. The numerous large cargoes of wheat brought down from the head of the lakes continually overtaxed elevator capacity.

Welland.—A contract was let for the Canada Forge Company's new \$25,000 shop. Paving work was being rushed. Building was active. Manufacturing concerns were busy. The first shipment of raw cotton arrived at the Empire Cotton Company's new mill. A \$20,000 subway will be built to permit street railway extension to the suburbs south of the town.

St. Catharines.

Labour market continued active to busy during the month.

During April the building permits issued in St. Catharines were equal in number to those of last year, but did not reach the same total valuation. In April last year the list totalled \$140,000 but this included the factory building. Last month the permits aggregated \$57,000 showing a substantial growth in the matter of residential construction.

At a meeting of the City Council on May 5 it was decided to use Roemac and Asphaltic concrete as the pavement for several streets.

The Bell Telephone building which is to be commenced immediately will be

three stories in height, thirty-five feet frontage on King street, eighty-eight feet on Hellervell's lane and a shed at the rear.

Factories were all working full time and some overtime. The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company are employing a number of men to pave between the tracks on James and Lake street. Work is progressing on the Niagara extension of the same railway, all the piles are driven for the ten mile creek trestle and for that at the eight mile creek at McNab. Three bridges are to be built between there and Niagara where about four acres of land have been secured for a power house, car barns, and a freight terminal at King and John streets, opposite the canning factory. The line will continue several blocks farther into the town to Queen street.

Thorold.—Labour conditions continued active. At a meeting of Thorold township council the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company applied for a franchise to lay more track in the township. The proposed new route will be from Thorold to Lock 25 then south along the stone road to Allsburg. That part of the work as far as Lock 25 will be commenced immediately further and extensions will be made later.

Merriton.—Labour continued active for the month.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was well employed. Work is rapidly progressing on the construction of the Port Dalhousie Canning Company's plant. Work is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible on the side walls of the main building.

Hamilton.

Satisfactory conditions prevailed in all lines of labour during May, there being fewer labour disturbances, and weather conditions more satisfactory for outside work than during the previous month.

Outside civic work is progressing rap-

idly; the works department has 1,600 of labourers on the various civic undertakings and is paying out over \$21,000 per week in wages.

Gangs are working night and day on the 30-inch water main on Wilson street, and no time is being lost in rushing to completion the improvements to the waterworks system, so that there will be no chance of a water shortage this summer. Work is being rushed also on the construction of the 80,000 gallon water tank for the mountain top and the work on the construction of the new Ferguson Avenue pumping station is progressing rapidly. It is estimated that the new system will be running in July.

All branches of the building trades have had a busy month.

The Canadian Drawn Steel Company are making extensive alterations to their plant, as well as a factory addition. When the work is completed the factory will be one of the most up-to-date in the country. The company in planning the alterations made important provisions for the comfort of their employees.

The Otis-Fenson Elevator Company will make extensive additions to their factory on Victoria Avenue north; a one-storey addition, 140 feet by seventy feet will be started at once at an estimated cost of \$20,000. A pattern and storage warehouse 100 feet by seventy feet and a new brass foundry will also be proceeded with at once.

The Dominion Steel Castings Company, a new concern here, whose plant has been completed only five months find it necessary to make large extensions to its establishment, in order to keep up with rapidly increasing business and will spend \$90,000 in additional buildings and equipment.

Work on the big warehouse for the Dunlop-Magee Company is progressing rapidly and will include a large coal elevator with a capacity of 1,000 tons.

Work on the new fire station on Balmoral avenue is well under way and it is the intention of the contractors to have it completed by the close of the summer. Tenders have been let for the erection

of a school, to be built in the East-holme survey at a cost of \$136,207.

The Ontario Pipe Line Company have under construction the erection of a large coke and gas plant in the north eastern section of the city, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000.

The Hydro Department is putting in an average of 500 meter services per month. Local electrical supply firms are protesting against the Municipal Power and Lighting Department going into the business of selling electrical supplies for household use. During the past six months, 655 building permits have been issued for 1,023 buildings at a total value of \$2,515,950.

The government dredge Quebec has completed its work at the city dock and there is now a depth of nineteen feet at low water mark near the dock, which will permit of big freighters moving there.

The Hamilton Street Railway Company's earnings during the first quarter of this year were about twenty-three per cent. higher than they have been in any first quarter in the history of the company. The gross receipts for the first quarter were \$146,172.80. The city's eight per cent. share amounts to \$11,693.82. Custom collections for the port of Hamilton during April amounted to \$311,608.44, an increase of \$33,917.49 over the corresponding period a year ago.

Inland revenue returns for Hamilton during the month of April amounted to \$188,115.55, which was an increase of \$21,645.33 over April, 1912.

Both wholesale and retail merchants report having had a busy month.

A settlement regarding wages was arrived at between the local garment workers and their employers, whereby those earning less than \$10.00 per week receive an increase of fifty cents per week and those earning \$10.00 or more per week receive an increase of \$1.00 per week. Pressers who received \$14.00 to \$16.00 per week will now receive \$16.00 to \$18.00 per week. Two hundred labourers employed at the steel plant have received an increase of two cents per

hour in wages. The organized plumbers and gas and steam fitters have signed a new agreement with their employers whereby the minimum wage is increased from 40c to 42½c per hour. The sheet metal workers have received an increase of 2½c per hour in wages. Horseshoers have received an increase in wages from \$15 and \$16 per week to \$16 per week for fitters, and \$18 per week for firemen.

The linemen employed by the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, who went on strike last month for an increase of 4c per hour have returned to work at an increase of 2½c per hour.

On May 1 seventy-five journeymen electrical workers and fifty helpers went on strike for an increase of 7½c per hour in wages. After being out about a week the men returned to work at an increase of five cents per hour for journeymen and three cents per hour for helpers.

There is no change in the molders' strike situation here.

The price of egg, nut and stove coal dropped from \$8 to \$7.25 per ton on May 1.

Farmers in this locality have had a busy month and report having been considerably hampered by a scarcity of help. Fruit growers report considerable damage to early potatoes, beans and strawberries by frost during the early part of the month.

Active conditions prevailed in nearly all branches of manufacturing during May.

The new rod and bloom mill in connection with the steel plant is completed and is now in full operation. The cost was about \$1,500,000.

Owing to the increased business of the International Harvester Company a new warehouse, to cost \$100,000, will shortly be erected. It will be five storeys high and 1,000 ft. x 200 ft. in size.

John Connor & Co., florist, will erect a large green-house in the neighbourhood of Stoney Creek.

Operations have been commenced by the Grand Trunk Railway in fixing up the line from Hamilton to Allandale. There will be an entirely new track laid

from here to Allandale and all the old wooden bridges will be replaced by iron ones.

Bank clearings for the month of May amounted to \$15,779,334, as compared with \$13,904,354 for the corresponding month a year ago.

The new Hamilton Labour Directory, compiled by Mr. Walter Rollo and printed by the Labour News Printing Company, made its appearance during the month, and contains a lot of valuable information for workmen.

Burlington.—New buildings are going up in all parts of the town, business men are enlarging their places of business, new residents of a most desirable class are flocking in, and everything is on the boom. Local real estate men report daily transfers of vacant properties for building purposes, and outside manufacturing concerns are turning their attention this way with a view to locating branch factories here, where the natural advantages are so numerous.

Dundas.—Preliminary arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a new industry in Dundas. The concern is the Canadian Abrasive Wheels, Limited, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The Company has purchased eight acres of land between the canal and the Hamilton & Dundas tracks as a site for the factory and shops. A large number of men were busy on the work of extending the water mains from King street to the new Cement and Brick Company's premises in order to furnish a liberal supply of water to that industry. Poles and wires of the Hydro were being placed for the carrying of electric power to the same place, and will soon be ready for service. The announcement was made from Toronto, of the incorporation of the Cockburn Lumber and Concrete Company with a capital stock of \$100.00. The new company is erecting a large plant in the northwest part of the town and will utilize the stone screenings from the Doolittle and Wilcox quarries for the manufacture of cement.

Guelph.

Labour conditions were generally satisfactory, all classes of workers being well employed.

Favourable weather gave the building trades a good start and a great many buildings, principally dwelling houses, were in course of construction.

Building permits for the month of April were estimated at \$107,889, an increase of \$73,103 over the corresponding month last year.

Good progress is being made on the new factory of the Page Hersey Tube Mills Company also on the new Husbandry building at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Tenders are being called for a new dining hall at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The Board of Works Commission have awarded the contract for the erection of a \$11,000 foot bridge, across the River Speed at Hefferman street, the structure to be finished by November 1.

The report of the Light and Heat Commission, presented to the City Council, shows that the city is doing well by Municipal Ownership. The detailed statement shows assets for the electric department of \$192,386.96 with profits of \$16,573.53 for the year. The gas works show assets of \$225,444.38 with profits for the year of \$11,628.67.

The capital stock of the Taylor Forbes Company Limited has been increased from the sum of \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good for the month. Customs returns for the month of April were \$27,381.09 an increase over the corresponding month last year of \$6,870.14.

A dispute arose between the foundrymen of the city and members of the Iron Moulders-Union, and as a result twenty-four men struck work. Two shops are affected, the Gibson Manufacturing Company and the Raymond Manufacturing Company. The men demand \$3.25 per day, an increase of twenty-five cents per day workers and ten per cent. for piece work.

Three shops, namely, the Guelph Stove Company, Thos. Griffin, and Crowe's Iron Works have effected a settlement with their men, who demanded a similar increase.

Farmers had a very active month, and report a scarcity of farm help. Crops are looking well, the frosts having done little damage, except to small fruits. Manufacturers generally were well employed, but a few industries are feeling the effect of the tightness in the money market, western sales not being so good as during previous years.

Fergus.—Fergus is having a building boom, twenty-two houses going up last year and at least that number are under contract for this year.

Berlin.

With the exception of the rubber and shoe industries labour conditions were good during the month and compared favourable with the corresponding month of last year. All workers in the building trades were well employed with a shortage of carpenters reported. On account of the stringency in the money market and of the inability of the Board of Works Department to handle the amount of work contemplated this season, it was decided to cut down the improvements from \$259,280.00 to \$150,000.00 and leave the balance for next year. On May 16 the ratepayers carried a by-law to raise \$30,000 to double-track the street railway at King street west to Waterloo. Work on the Dominion Tire Factory is making good progress, the men have started work on the last story. The original plan called for an expenditure of \$300,000.00, this, however, has been increased to \$350,000.00, and the company is pushing the work ahead as fast as possible. Work in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was completed during the month. Interior decorations and lighting system at a cost of \$10,000. The retail merchants have decided to give a Wednesday half holiday to their help during June, July and August. Traffic both on steam and electric lines was

heavy during the month while freight shipment compared well with last month. There were no strikes or lockouts in Berlin but in Galt there were sixty moulders on strike. The cost of living was about the same as last month. Coal dropped fifty cents per ton during the latter part of the month, but eggs went up. Rent is still going up, but a local Housing Committee was formed in May, and if the Capital is forthcoming, they will proceed to build working-men's houses. Work on the paving of Queen street was begun on May 20. The Warren Bituminous Paving Company have the contract and expect to complete the work in two months by July 1. The Inter switching of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway will be completed in Berlin. The roads will be connected at a point directly in the rear of Victoria Park. This will greatly facilitate shipments for local manufacturers on these roads.

There were fifty-three building permits issued during the month of April amounting to \$79,220.00, and included twenty-nine houses, ten garages and fourteen additions and improvements to buildings. For the first four months of 1913, building permits amounted to 211,784 as against 178,293 for the same period of 1912, or a gain of eighteen per cent.

Custom returns for April, 1913 were \$35,886.79 an increase of \$1,201.94 over April, 1912.

Farmers were busy during the month, spring ploughing and getting the earlier seeding done. Although a heavy frost visited this section early in May, farmers report the damage not very serious. Fall wheat is looking well, while fruit trees are in excellent condition. Manufacturing in the shirt and collar industries here was brisk with several factories short of female help. Furniture factories were all working full time with a shortage in some departments. Tanneries and confectionaries are reporting trade good while shoe factories and rubber factories were not very busy, the reason given is the open winter last year made the demand for heavy foot wear

poor. Trunk and bag factories are all working full time as well as button factories, the latter also being short of female help.

Waterloo.—Conditions were as in Berlin. Factories were all busy. A lot of work that was to be done by the Board of works such as paving streets, etc., will be laid over till next season.

Galt. — All industries were working full time. The Galt council by a unanimous vote passed a by-law to raise \$50,000 for a new school. Work on this school will be started as soon as possible.

Woodstock.

Most factory managers report no improvement in industrial conditions, especially those depending largely or wholly on the Northwest trade. Orders are slow and collections hard to make. The wagon-makers, for instance, say the demand for farm wagons has fallen off materially as compared with last year. Fortunately there is a sufficient demand for other kinds of wagons to keep the factories going. Manufacturers of pianos and organs report business to be fairly good, but with the conditions as to orders and collections already noted. The same may be said of the furniture trade and of the foundries. In consequence there is no very great demand for labour of any kind at the factories, although there is a continued scarcity of moulders, pipe-organ hands and good cabinet-makers.

Labour of all kinds seems to be scarce. Farm labour is notably so. Farmers in this district are making constant enquiries for help, and any immigrants who reach this far are quickly engaged. These, however, are few. Thirty dollars a month for the year round is offered for married men, with free garden and free milk, etc. Twenty-five dollars a month with board and lodging is offered for single men; but apparently the men are not to be had. With the increasing pressure of summer work, the situation threatens to become quite serious.

Shopkeepers generally report business good. There is a good deal of employment, apart from the factories, and in most of the trades everyone is busy. There is a great amount of building going on, and as the supply of local labour is not very great it is all fully employed. Supply and demand in the building trades seem to be fairly well balanced. Carpenters, painters and paperhangers are very busy, and the available supply of unskilled labour is so fully occupied that it is quite difficult to get men for odd jobs.

The value of the building permits for the month totalled \$22,787.

Stratford.

Labour was generally well employed during the month. A great number of men were engaged in civic work, paving streets, laying cement walks, and the covering of Romeo creek with concrete. The work will last for a few months. Building operations were active. Permits for the month of April in the city amounted to \$75,075.00, being an increase of \$22,950.00 over the corresponding month of last year. The Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Toronto have moved into their new buildings.

Industrial activity prevailed. Wholesale and retail business was more active than during the same month of 1912.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford during April amounted to \$21,447.28, being an increase of \$3,678.58 over the corresponding month of last year.

The excise returns during the same month amounted to \$4,688.92.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported.

Harriston.—The town has concluded an agreement whereby Mr. J. E. White gets five acres of land for the purpose of erecting buildings and a plant costing \$10,000. The town retains three acres of the eight purchased, for which they paid \$500, and which gives them the needed lands to straighten out and

make the river bed in a condition to take off the water during the spring.

Goderich.—Two industrial by-laws were voted on by ratepayers, one of which was carried and the other defeated. That guaranteeing bonds of the Rice-Knight Company to the amount of \$20,000 was carried, for the manufacturing of brass and electrical fittings. Another providing for the loan of \$4,000 to Deitrich & Son was defeated by two votes.

London.

There was sufficient employment for all classes of labour in this city, in spite of a greater supply of workers than ever before, owing to a large number of arrivals from Great Britain. Building conditions are of the best, with some large building being erected. The railroads were busier than usual, and in the factories and foundries exceptional activity prevailed. A new cigar factory is commencing operations, and all the others experienced a shortage of help. Commercial travellers are bringing in larger orders than ever before, and retail makers report trade good. The barbers of the city have increased their prices. The opening of the district in the east end of the city along the inter-switching line for building of factories with a promise of a low piped taxation has created a boom in that direction and land values have greatly increased. A considerable amount of land has changed hands.

The scarcity of experienced farm help and the exodus of a number of farmers' sons to the Northwest is causing farmers in this locality to abandon grain raising, and go into cattle or fruit raising instead. The outlook for fruit is excellent better, and a very large yield is expected.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market was not as active as is usual at this time of the year. Mechanics in the building trades, however, were busy, but

railway traffic and shop employees report a decided falling off in business. Generally considered, May was a better month than April. The demand for labour in the building trades was steady throughout the month. Unskilled labour was in great demand.

Work has progressed rapidly on the foundation of the new Michigan Central machine shops. No additional contracts were let for factories or new industries.

There was a decided falling off in railway traffic business, and as a result a number of crews were set back. Merchants report retail trade fair.

Bricklayers were granted an increase in pay. The police force also received a slight increase in their monthly allowance. The Michigan Central shops reduced the hours of labour from nine to eight hours daily, with Saturday afternoons off.

A considerable number of Michigan Central shop employees have left the service and sought employment elsewhere. Skilled workers constituted a good percentage of those who gave up their positions. A reduction in hours and advocacy of the piece-work system are given as the reasons for the dissatisfaction existing.

Houses for renting are reported to be very scarce.

Farmers were engaged in seeding and fairly good progress has been made.

A considerable amount of fish is being handled from Port Stanley, but the catch is not as heavy as during the corresponding month of last year.

Local manufacturing industries report trade brisk and all hands well employed.

The Michigan Central section gangs have been increased, and extensive repairs are being made in the local yards and along the line.

Chatham.

The general condition of the labour market during May was fairly good, the building trades showing a slight improvement over the previous month. A great majority of the permits issued in

April were started during the first of the month. The permits issued up to May 26 were thirteen, and amounted to \$15,900. All were for tenement houses. A number of the largest factories were somewhat quiet, but workmen generally were kept on, the companies expecting trade to increase as the season advanced. Planing mills in some cases were working overtime.

A great number of new arrivals from Great Britain received ready employment, especially skilled workmen in the woodworking trades.

The city assessors completed their returns and showed that the city's assessment had been increased \$1,752,084, making the total assessment \$7,295,499. The increase in population was 696; the total now being 12,039.

On May 9 the Planet Publishing Company's plant was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a complete loss of between \$60,000 and \$70,000 and the loss of two lives. About sixty hands were temporarily thrown out of employment. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

Farmers were very busy, but the continued cold weather was injurious to the corn growers; many will have to replant.

The Wilson Democratic Sugar Tariff will be a severe disappointment to the sugar beet growers in the district. The agents of the Michigan Company, who have 1,500 acres under control, were instructed to collect the seed delivered to the farmers until further arrangements could be arrived at. As the season is advanced, the farmers will be put to considerable loss.

Prices for farm products range as follows: hay, \$12.00 ton; red clover, \$10.00; cattle, export, \$6.25; hogs, \$9.50.

Good farm hands are still scarce.

Windsor.

Labour conditions during May were satisfactory in nearly every line of business. The new factories have commenced operations for buildings and there are under construction at the present time erections for the Tate Electric

Company, the Tudhope Motor Company, the Remington Arms-Union Metallic and Cartridge Company and Vincent Steel Process Company and Hein Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of auto lamps, etc. The Public Works Department have commenced paving operations.

Owing to the unsettled weather outside trades have been affected, building operations also were hindered through the scarcity of brick. Steamboat traffic has opened up causing employment for a number of unskilled labourers.

On May 1 the carpenters received an increase in wages from thirty cents per hour to thirty-five and forty. The street railway motormen and conductors received an advance of two cents per hour. They are at present receiving 23, 24 and 25 cents per hour based on length of service with the Company.

Real estate has been very active throughout this district, including Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Ford City and Ojibway. There are numerous homes being erected in all parts.

Owen Sound.

The labour market remains somewhat quiet this month, those connected with the building trade being chiefly affected. The slight decrease in the town population owing principally to the removal of Canadian Pacific Railway employees and their families to the present Canadian Pacific Railway terminus, Port McNicol, together with the tightness in the money market, has not encouraged the erection of new houses, and as no new factories are as yet under way, the building business has been light. Permits issued so far have been principally for improvements.

Factories were fairly active and running full time.

The retail trade compared quite favourably with that of the same period last year. Some lines showed a slight decrease, while others showed an increase. Contrary to expectations many merchants report "best May in our experi-

ence" and none report a decided decrease.

Wages remained steady, one hundred dollars a year has been added to the wages of each of the police staff.

Cobalt.

Generally speaking, labour was well employed. Farmers have practically completed all seeding operations, the warm weather of the early part of the month assisting greatly, although during the third week the weather turned decidedly cold with flurries of snow in the district. Work on the Transcontinental Railway is being rushed in order to have trains running by September, when considerable wheat is expected to be moved from the west and through Ontario by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario and Grand Trunk Pacific lines.

The strike situation in Porcupine remained unchanged. The mine managers of the Cobalt camp announced through the local paper during the month that no reduction in wages would be made from the present schedule when the eight hour day Ontario law goes into effect on January 1.

Sault Ste Marie.

There was still the same atmosphere of uncertainty in the industrial situation in Sault Ste. Marie. The building trades were fairly active, but no exceptional activity was noticed in any particular line. It is announced that the steel plant is preparing to enlarge its capacity in order to increase the output. Surveyors were at work on the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario line, and there was a good demand for men on railroad construction work. Market gardens and dairying engaged the attention of the agriculturists. The iron mines at Michipicoten, owned by the Lake Superior Corporation, are putting on more men to increase the output. The Trap Rock plants at Richards Landing and Bruce mills will commence operations during the coming month. On

the whole labour was not so well employed as is usual at this time of the year.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

During the month of May labour was everywhere fully employed. Every industry was working busily, and new work was in progress in public works in both cities. There was no exceptional rush, but everything was going steadily and employment was good. Commercial activity has been steady throughout the month.

One slight change in wages affecting a few men in the printing trade has been reported.

Conditions were disturbed by the strike on the municipally owned street car service.

The cost of living was much the same as April.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

The tightness of the money market, and the unfavourable weather that prevailed almost throughout the month had a somewhat deterrent effect on the employment of labour.

The value of building permits for the month amounted to \$2,958,150. Customs receipts totalled \$938,066.88. Bank clearings were \$139,394,050. 9,340,875 bushels of wheat, 4,284,150 bushels of oats, 694,200 bushels of barley, 1,989,750 bushels of hay were inspected at Winnipeg during May. Freight movements were fairly good.

Motormen and conductors of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company received an increase in wages from \$12.96 to \$13.50 per week, during the first six months of employment; \$14.04 to \$14.58 per week during the second six months; \$14.58 to \$15.12 per week during the second year; \$15.98 to \$16.74 per week during the third year, and from \$17.28 to \$18.36 over three years' service.

The strike of bakers, which commenced on May 1 was practically concluded, with the master bakers acceding to the demands of the men for higher wages and better conditions.

The local unions of Electrical Workers are negotiating with the Manitoba Government Telephone Commission, the Winnipeg city authorities, and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for a new wage schedule.

The local union of Printing Pressmen is seeking an increase in pay for those employed at this trade.

Industrial sites are now obtainable within the city limits, at a low cost as a result of the activities of the trade expansion committee of the Industrial Bureau.

The housing question is receiving the serious attention of the city Town Planning Association.

The public market will be formally opened June 13, and householders are showing much interest in the venture, as it is calculated to locally decrease the cost of living.

The Greater Winnipeg water scheme was endorsed by a vote of the citizens on May 1.

A money by-law to provide for the erection of a subway at Salter street was carried, but one providing for a subway at Princess street was defeated.

Eighty business men of Winnipeg made a trip to western points, and expressed themselves pleased with the development of the West.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture will send especially equipped trains over the principle railroads of the province to further the agricultural education of the farmers. At every available point along the route demonstrations and lectures will be given by professors and staff of the Provincial Agricultural College.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held on May 14.

The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commission are contemplating the construction of adequate docks along the Red River.

Entries for homesteads in the district have been large during the past few weeks.

T. Ruxhouse was summoned for a breach of the Building Trades Protection Act, and paid the costs of the Court. G. Waseline was also summoned for having an unsafe scaffold in use, and was fined \$10 and costs.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company paid the maximum fine of \$75 for permitting a smoke nuisance.

Lumber mills were fairly busy.

Manufacturers have not had a very good business month.

At Transcona the erection of a round-house for the accommodation of about fifty Canadian Pacific Railway engines is nearing completion. Much progress is being made with the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway in the district of Le Pas.

Brandon.

The prevailing condition of the labour market was one of quietness. The financial stringency has, no doubt, had much to do with conditions, especially in the building trades.

The contract for the Gordon McKay building was let to the Shepley Construction Company of Winnipeg, and work commenced.

Work has commenced on street paving on several of the streets.

On June 1 the citizens will vote on new money by-laws, approximating \$500,000.00 for street car extensions and waterworks extensions, etc.

The street cars have been running during the past few days, and will be formally opened by the Mayor Monday, June 2.

During the past month the local contractors have formed a branch of the Canadian Builders' Exchange.

The labour market was quiet.

Conditions for wheat growing have been very favourable, though the crop is somewhat later than last year.

The Manitoba Engines and McDiarmid & Clark Company are busy.

Work is rapidly progressing on the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge, and also on the double tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Brandon.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Labour conditions gradually grew less favourable during May, with the result that many hands were out of employment.

The month compared unfavourably with April, and also with the corresponding period of last year, and for this season of the year such conditions are unusual, especially in the building trades.

The following figures represents the business activity, and shows the growth in the respective departments:—

Building Permits—

April, 1912.	April, 1913.
\$664,045	\$707,850
For 4 months, January—April.	
1912.	1913.
\$1,092,525	\$1,401,345

Clearing House Returns—

April, 1912.	April, 1913
\$9,038,637	\$10,883,023
For 4 months, January—April.	
1912.	1913.
\$32,863,893	\$44,933,166

Customs Returns—

April, 1912.	April, 1913.
\$192,675.93	\$114,746.57

Both wholesale and retail trades were active.

For some time past the need for a labour temple has been apparent to those in labour circles in Regina, and now a move in that direction has been made, with the result that a Company has been formed and incorporated as the Regina Labour Temple Company, Limited, and capitalized at \$50,000, being 10,000 shares of \$5.00 per share.

The land throughout this district is in excellent condition. Seeding is finished, and the growth of the grain is very satisfactory. The fall of snow during the early part of the month was

welcomed by the farmers, and good has resulted therefrom. The soil is moist and all that is necessary for good crops is a continuance of fine weather.

Moose Jaw.

There was a falling off in the number of carpenters and labourers employed this month as compared with the same month last year and the reason is because of a decrease in building operations. There are not nearly as many houses being erected and very few of the large buildings have progressed far as yet. The bricklayers and stone masons appear to be steadily employed.

Considerable grading and construction work was being done by the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway in the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw.

The plumbers have asked for higher wages and most of the masters have ceased work.

Practically all seeding operations were completed in this district on May 15 and as the last week has been warm, there has been a splendid growth. There have been a few local showers, and altogether the outlook is excellent for a good crop.

Saskatoon.

The general condition of labour was a little better than last month with signs of future improvement. Some trades were fair, while others were dull. A general comparison, however, with last year shows an unfavourable result.

Excavation for a few of the large buildings is going on but the general tone in construction seems to be quiet.

So far there are no grounds to predict crop failure through weather conditions. The wheat acreage in this vicinity is large and the growth is seasonable and healthy.

Prince Albert.

The early part of the month was quiet and the supply of labour exceeded the demand, except in occupations connect-

ed with agriculture. The latter portion, however, has seen an improvement, and few were out of work.

Contracts have been let for the new offices for the Bank of Commerce and the Union Bank, and this will absorb quite a large proportion of the unemployed. No trade has experienced any particular activity, and the situation cannot be described as brisk, comparing unfavourably with the last year's record. Much building is held up by the financial stringency which is general in the West.

No changes in rates of wages or hours were reported.

A meeting has been arranged between the Local Builders' Exchange and the Plumbers' Association, which will consider the demands of the men for an increased wage.

The provision market is steady, with the usual reduction in dairy produce at this season.

The fine weather experienced has allowed the farmers to complete seeding operations, and the present outlook is favourable for a good yield. Fishing was very brisk, and large quantities arrived from Stoney Lake three times a week.

The lumber mills were running full time and strength.

Great developments are taking place in the Great West Works and the factories will be shortly running at full power.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions were good in all branches of the building trades and other industrial pursuits during May. Carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and electricians all reported their various trades as being fully employed, while unskilled labour was in good demand owing to the many public improvements being undertaken by the city this spring.

The lack of housing accommodation for artisans has been causing a lot of uneasiness, but this state of affairs is

being steadily overcome. The City Council and Board of Trade have been successful in interesting several people to build moderate-priced dwellings, and it is expected that before long the 400 people now living in tents will be comfortably housed. In the outskirts of the city fully 200 houses are being erected, while five new buildings for industries which have located here are being rushed to completion. The Ogilvie Flour Mills are completed, and the machinery is practically all installed, and a few weeks more will see this concern in operation. The capacity of this mill will be 4,000 barrels of flour daily, and will give employment to more than 100 men.

Work is also progressing on the Alberta Glass Bottle Company, the Medicine Hat Crayon Company, Alberta Bedding Company, and the Medicine Hat Pumps and Brass Manufacturing Company's plants. When these plants are in operation they will employ about 200 men.

A by-law was carried by a large majority on May 22, granting a twenty year franchise to the Montreal Engineering Company for the building and operation of a street railway in Medicine Hat. Work on the building of this road is to commence immediately, as according to the terms of the franchise the Company must have three miles of road built and in operation in nine months from the date of the passing of the by-law.

Weather conditions have been the very best this spring for the agriculturalist. Seeding operations were completed, and the farmers have been busy getting in their root crops during the past few weeks.

Both wholesale and retail trades reported business good.

Calgary.

Labour conditions during May, while showing an improvement over the previous month, were not as good as during the corresponding month last year. In the building trades there was a good deal of activity but owing the large influx of

immigrants there were many cases of unemployment. The same conditions prevailed among the unskilled class of labourers. The civic authorities have not been able to secure the necessary loans for the carrying out of much anticipated work and this also has tended to render the employment situation unfavourable.

The Northwest Brass Company have commenced the erection of a plant to employ one hundred hands. It is announced that negotiations have been closed for the establishment of a factory to make a special brand of marmalade and that twenty-five hands will be employed at the commencement.

It is reported that representatives of several firms who have visited the city with a view to noting the industrial advantages offered thereby have expressed themselves as pleased with the possibilities of the Western Canada market for goods, and the opportunities Calgary offered them to manufacture there.

Edmonton.

While the demand for labour increased over the previous month it was not great enough to absorb all the new arrivals and a large number were unemployed at the end of the month. This was especially the case in the building trades, although the building permits issued for the first four months of the year totalled more than for the same period in 1912. Railway contractors are using thousands of unskilled labourers, but there is still a large surplus of this class of labour unemployed. The large amount of work being started by the city will provide employment for a great many as the season advances.

The City Council has authorized the Commissioners to spend \$125,000 upon further provision for the sedimentation and filtration of water at the present pumping station. The civic census taken on the first of the month gives the city a population of 67,243, last year's figures were 53,611.

The returns for the month of April are as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Bank clearings	\$16,335,000	\$17,335,539
Building permits		1,547,100
	1912.	1913.
Street Railway—		
Passengers carried . . .	782,646	1,249,472
Receipts	\$32,158.48	\$51,165.13

The Windsor hotel site with 106 feet frontage on Jasper avenue sold recently for \$500,000. The same ground was bought from the Hudson Bay Company twenty-two years ago for \$75. The present owner will spend \$30,000 improving the old buildings. Wholesale and retail trade was reported fair.

Wheat seeding is now completed and a large proportion of the cereal is showing above the ground. The weather during the first part of the month was cold but later was very favourable. Generally speaking the reports from the district are of a hopeful character.

The sawmills are still idle as no logs have come down the river yet. John Walters Limited, who will handle the drive for all the mills, expect to bring down about 22,000,000 feet.

With a decreased demand for coal many of the small mines were quiet, but the large companies who ship to outside points are still active.

Railroad construction was active. Especially was this noticeable in the number of outfits leaving the city and the great number of men the contractors have taken out during the month.

Lethbridge.

The demand for labour was a little better than during last month, though a falling off was noted as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The city council have as yet undertaken no new work this season and unskilled labour is more than sufficient to meet the demand. A new foundry and iron works is commencing operations, and the local brewery have added extensive additions to their buildings and plant. As a distributing centre Lethbridge is growing fast and the volume of traffic passing through has increased largely during the last two or three years. Bank clearings

for May show a falling off as compared with last year's figures for the same month.

There was no unrest in labour circles during the month.

Farmers were busy and completed their seeding. The season has been a remarkably good one with plenty of moisture. Coal mining was fairly active. Railroad construction was being carried on between Lethbridge and Weyburn, Sask. More than three hundred men were at work on extensive alterations to the yards at Lethbridge where new freight sheds are going to be built. A joint contract between the city and the Canadian Pacific Railway provides for a subway at 13th Street crossing at a cost of about \$80,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The general conditions of labour for the month of May did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of 1912. This was partly due to a tightness in the financial market. There are quite a number of small dwellings and other small buildings being erected, but no large buildings.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway boat Nasookin, was launched, and is now waiting for furniture, which is being shipped from Vancouver. When completed, will take the run from Nelson to Kootenay Landing.

A Nelson firm has received the contract for building a new school in Kaslo. Kaslo at present seems to be taking on a new lease of life, as the Canadian Pacific Railway and Provincial Government are going to spend twenty thousand dollars in a new wharf.

There was quite an active stir in mining, as the Government is continuing the bounty on lead. Some of the old mines that have been closed down for some time are beginning work again.

There is no unrest in labour in mining camps at the present time. Everything appears to be running in first-class order.

New Westminster.

The conditions of employment during May have not been even so good as in April, owing to the scarcity of money. Some work is being done by the building trades, but little compared with last year. Work has been planned, and permits issued, only to be held up for lack of funds, and in some instances operations have been commenced, and since stopped uncompleted.

Men of all trades are leaving daily to seek work elsewhere, while every train brings more in who are **not aware** of the conditions existing here. The city and adjoining municipalities are curtailing their expenditure on public works and thus throwing out of employment many of the men who were working last year, and as far as can be seen at present this condition is likely to continue throughout the summer. Much railway work is being planned and talked of, but nothing is being actually started.

The lumber industry is going on nearly as usual, but as the mills are manned chiefly by Orientals no relief in this direction can be looked for by the unemployed.

Wet weather has, coupled with an extremely late spring, caused a delay in farming operations, though the crops have been fairly well planted. Fishing is rather slack in the Fraser, although some fish are being taken.

Lumbering is going on as usual, the Fraser mills having again begun operation. Most of the other plants are at present running.

The factories were mostly running full time during the month. Railway construction has been cut down to the minimum, no new work being opened up. Some sewer work and street work is going on, but there are more applicants than jobs.

Vancouver.

With the advent of better weather, employment of outside workers improved slightly, although it was much slackier than it has been at this season for many years. Large numbers of

building trades' mechanics were unemployed, particularly carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and those trades which are associated with the erection of new buildings. The trades which showed slight improvement were those engaged in renovating, repairing and the work of overhauling which comes with the spring. The amount of new building in progress during the first three weeks of May was as follows: Week ending May 4, value of permits issued, \$238,760; May 11, \$158,915; May 18, \$58,565; May 25, \$75,715. It will be noted from the foregoing figures that the building trade slackened off considerably as the month advanced. The total value of the permits issued during the month of May last year was \$1,594,158. During the whole of the month of April last the permits reached \$1,107,452.

The past month has seen work commenced on the filling in of False creek, recently conceded by the city to the Canadian Northern Railway Company for the erection thereon of a union station. The agreement accompanying the transfer calls for the payment of the wages of labourers at the rate of \$3.00 per eight hour day—the same as is paid by the city to its own labourers. The entire work in connection with the erection of these terminals is expected to take two years to complete.

It is anticipated that a dry dock will shortly be erected on the harbour front.

During the month the new voters' list for Provincial and Federal election purposes has been revised, and now contains approximately 28,000 names, which is 8,000 more than were on the old lists.

Mention was made in a recent report of the intention of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line to extend the service of that Company to this port. This will materialize by the arrival here, at the end of May, of the "Flintshire." After a time, when the service is established, it is expected that the ships of this Company will make semi-weekly calls.

The supplementary estimates brought down in the Federal Parliament on May 20 contained the following appropriations for Vancouver city: Harbour im-

provements, \$500,000; drill hall, \$200,000; detention shed, \$150,000; postal station, \$35,000; post office improvement, \$17,000; drill hall, North Vancouver, \$30,000; public building, North Vancouver, \$25,000; assay office, \$10,000.

The loss by fire during the entire month of April amounted to \$14,183.

Although employment was exceptionally slack, immigration showed no sign of diminishing. The local "Progress Club" is establishing a scheme to take charge of newcomers, if possible to put them in touch with employers and employment. The Salvation Army has also established a labour bureau.

During the month, relations between the International Longshoremen's Association and the British Columbia Marine Association have been strained, and at one time a strike seemed imminent, but matters were subsequently adjusted.

Taking a survey of the local situation generally, both as regards employment and general commercial and industrial activity, it was exceptionally quiet for this time of the year.

All trades report great slackness, and "slack" or "quiet" describes the present condition of each.

Victoria.

Although there was some improvement in labour conditions over the previous month, yet owing to unforeseen circumstances, labour was not as well employed as it was expected it would be. Now that the city, however, has sold a portion of its debentures, work will be commenced at once on sewer construction, street paving, etc., giving employment to a large number of men. Among the building trades work has been fair with some unemployed among the carpenters and plumbers. The painters' strike which commenced in March still continues four or five of the largest shops being effected. The Cooks and Waiters Union are endeavouring to induce the proprietors of hotels and restaurants to dispense with Oriental cooks, and have met with con-

siderable success, a number of hotels and restaurants having replaced their Chinese cooks with white chefs.

The value of building permits issued during April amounted to \$691,540, compared with \$514,850 for the same month last year. In Oak Bay the value of the permits for April was \$180,983, and in Saanich, \$345,700. Bank clearings for April totalled \$15,294,112 and for the same month last year \$14,680,203.

The assessed value of land and improvements in what may be called the Greater Victoria area, for 1913, are as follows:—

	Land.	
	1913.	1912.
Victoria	\$89,190,330	\$71,670,770
Saanich	17,777,750	9,156,070
Oak Bay	8,272,950	4,550,848
Esquimalt	5,463,427	.....
	Improvements.	
	1913.	1912.
Victoria	\$23,161,140	\$17,071,360
Oak Bay	2,463,250	1,218,160

Improvements are exempt from taxation in all above municipalities.

Shipping returns compiled by the Customs Department show that during the year ending March 31, 1913, 11,407 vessels with a registered tonnage of 9,046,115 berthed at the local wharves. This is an increase of 1,629 vessels and a tonnage of about 2,000,000 over the returns of the previous year.

The Manufacturers' Committee of the Board of Trade are endeavouring to induce new industries to locate here, and are meeting with encouragement.

A new cement plant at Bamberton, Saanich Inlet, has commenced operations. It will have a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day, and give employment to 200 men. The cost of the buildings and machinery was about \$1,000,000.

Oak Bay ratepayers have passed by-laws granting \$10,000 to the new Jubilee Hospital and \$50,000 to purchase a park.

The Dominion Government has voted substantial sums towards the commencement of the erection of new concrete piers in connection with the breakwater and also towards the building of a new dry dock at Esquimalt. When completed these works will cost several million dollars.

The strike of coal miners at Nanaimo and other places on Vancouver Island is creating a difficult problem for steamers plying on this coast, as they are compelled to import their coal from the American mines, the duty and additional freight charges adding considerably to the cost. The same applies to coal used for domestic purposes.

The number of whales taken on the west coast of Vancouver Island this season has been much smaller than last year, owing to exceptionally stormy weather.

Over 22,000 tons of herring were caught off the Vancouver Island coast last season, October to February. Most of the fish are sent to the Oriental markets.

Nanaimo.

Conditions in the labour market were very unsettled owing to the strike in the coal mines, the principal industry in the district. This has effected the building trades and the sawmills and has stopped for the present a lot of improvement work which was to have been done this summer. Consequently a great number of men were thrown out of employment.

Merchants wholesale and retail report-

ed a falling off in business though not to a very large extent.

There is a discontented feeling among the men and as the union has not allowed a vote to be taken it is unknown how the majority of the men stand on the question at issue.

The cost of living has shown a little increase during the month principally in meats, but there has been a slight falling in rents of houses.

The farmers have nearly done their spring work. There was little done among the fishermen in this district and the whaling station report a falling off in the catch so far this season.

Work was steady in the logging camps. The sawmills of the district are working to the fall but there are rumours of a slackening up in the local demand for lumber.

All the coal mines in the district are on strike but the Canadian collieries report that they are having a fair output at Cumberland and an increasing tonnage at Extension. The other mines in the district have done nothing during the month.

Railroad construction on the Island is being pushed as fast as practicable on the extension now being run.

CONDITIONS DURING MAY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Notwithstanding unseasonable weather, activity in the different industries employing women has not abated since last month.

National Council of Women.—Montreal was honoured during the first week of May by the visit of the delegates to the National Council of Women of Canada, meeting for its 20th annual convention. Not since 1896 had this body met in our city. The programme embraced a wide range of subjects, all affecting the general welfare of women and children. An important report was

that on Immigration prepared by Miss Fitzgibbon. Its general tenor was that there is always a demand for domestic servants and trained workers; but practically none for educated British women. The following recommendations were made and adopted with the report:—

(1) That the Government appoint agents in Britain and Europe to examine intending immigrants and investigate their local standing, to decide their desirability as future citizens of Canada, this plan being already adopted by Australia; and that in the meantime agents of the Immigration Department be made responsible for sending undesirable immigrants, and be fined \$5 for each undesirable sent.

(2) That matrons be appointed to travel on steamship lines and on railway trains carrying large parties of female steerage passengers.

The adoption of the report included also the carrying of this resolution:—

"Resolved, that in view of the fact that many young women immigrants desire to come to Canada to the protection of uncles and aunts who are householders, as well as fathers, brothers and other members of the family, the National Council asks the Dominion Government to so amend the law as to make it possible for them to do so."

A very important aspect of the immigration question was raised by Miss C. M. Derick of Montreal. Professor Derick's remarks were directed towards assisted immigration. She pointed out its dangers, one being the effect this assistance too often has on the newcomers, giving them a false idea that everything should be made easy for them; and even that they are entitled to special consideration. History proves that those who have succeeded best in America were the pioneers who came of their own accord and faced the hardships of a new country. For the sake of future generations this is the stamp of immigrant we need. As a result of Prof. Derick's remarks, the Committee on Immigration was instructed to investigate the whole question of assisted immigration, and the bonus system, to report thereon at the next annual meeting.

Mrs. Plumptre, of Toronto, made some interesting remarks concerning the bad effects of misrepresentations. Steps should be taken in this direction to have such dangerous methods stopped. It has often happened that girls are sent to Canada under pretenses that are altogether false. Much disappointment and very often real hardships have been the result of this.

During one of the sessions of the National Council, the question of bringing many young orphans and deserted children from Britain was thoroughly gone into. A resolution was moved by the Toronto Council, as follows:—

"That the National Council of Women of Canada view with apprehension the importation, in ever increasing numbers, of young orphans, deserted children, who were brought up, or temporarily confined, in British Poor Law Institutions, or under the charge of other charitable bodies. Since no amount of care in the selection of such children can be relied upon to outweigh the great danger of unfortunate hered-

ity, the Council resolved to approach the Government asking that scientific tests be made to ensure the exclusion of a certain proportion amongst them who may be mentally or morally deficient."

The importance of this much discussed question is evident from the following figures: April, 1909, saw 10,000 immigrants landed in Canada; April, 1913, has brought 33,515.

The report of the standing committee on Employments for Women was prepared and read by Prof. C. M. Derick, M.A. It contains items of much interest and wide scope, a summary of which follows:—

The Report of the Royal Commission upon Industrial Training and Technical Education, which is now in press, will furnish the results of past inquiries into the general condition of women workers, and be a basis for the study of suggested reforms. From preliminary bulletins some interesting figures can be gathered. Between 1900 and 1910 the number of Canadian women working in manufactories for salaries increased from 2,151 to 6,375., and the number working for wages from 61,220 to 72,571. The earnings of these women in 1910 amounted to \$29,707,802; but the average salary of the one group was only \$447, and the average annual income of the other \$261, less than a living wage. During the past year, little progress has been made in securing better conditions for women workers. Modern social reforms have led to and are furnishing new channels for women of character and ability. Probation officers for Juvenile Courts are employed in increasing numbers. Police women, whose special duty is the protection of women and girls, and the prevention of vice, have been appointed in Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver. McGill University has consented to give necessary training to women, as well as men, wishing to qualify as house and health inspectors. Such appointments will be necessary in connection with the Greater Montreal Planning and Housing Association. The University has also inaugurated courses in Physical Education, making a beginning towards supplying the growing demand for trained supervisors of play-

grounds. In Vancouver Miss Magoun has recently been named supervisor of playgrounds. In New Westminster Miss Margaret Strong has been appointed superintendent of city schools. She is the first woman to be named to such a position in Canada. Reformatory institutions for women, such as that which the Montreal Local Council is trying to secure, will require trained matrons, superintendents and instructors in agriculture, horticulture and other industries. A woman has recently applied for admission to the four year course at Macdonald College, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science of Agriculture. The application was favourably received and she will enter upon the work in the autumn.

The National Council when visiting Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, was addressed by Principal Dr. Harrison, who, among other things, said that he had been unable to supply eight trained women housekeepers or superintendents of institutions, and had been asked to recommend other women to important posts in the dairying industry; there were, as yet, none trained for this work at the college.

Mrs. Hamilton, the convenor of the committee on Agriculture for Women, as well as Dr. Harrison, advocated colonies of women with small holdings, undertaking the growing of vegetables, fruits, poultry-raising, etc. It is Mrs. Hamilton's opinion that ordinary farming can be done by women, requiring only an adaptation of machinery. In Ontario the Women's Institute are engaging trained women to give rural classes of twenty-five or more short courses in cooking, serving, etc. Like institutes are being formed in the Province of Quebec, differing from those of Ontario, in being independent of the Government.

Difficulty in obtaining good domestic servants is developing a desire for some scheme of co-operative housekeeping. Excellent openings for women who have specialized in the different branches of domestic science would be available if

some practical plan could be arrived at.

In Manitoba the nursing profession has been placed on a firmer footing by the passing of the Registration Bill, which ensures the registration of fully trained nurses only. Nurses in every Province desire not only Provincial but Dominion Registration of graduate nurses from reputable training schools.

Last autumn a woman was admitted to the study of law at McGill University.

The Montreal Women's Club has petitioned the University to admit women to the study of medicine. The matter is now under consideration.

Last June for the first time in a Canadian University a woman was appointed Professor at McGill.

The following recommendations were submitted and adopted:—

1. Compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 and 14.
2. Trade and technical education for girls in Government institutions, all departments of which should be opened to both sexes.
3. Employment bureaus in close connection with the Public schools.
4. The taking of a yearly school census.
5. The establishment of women's hotels and clubs for wage-earners.
6. The admission of women to the professional faculties of all universities and to the practice of all the learned professions.
7. Equal rewards for equal work regardless of sex.
8. Reasonable hours of work and good conditions for men and women wage-earners without discrimination between the sexes.

In connection with recommendation (8) advocating reasonable hours of work and women alike, it is interesting to quote some points of the discussion on this report. As to measures intended to protect women by making laws for them, which do not apply to men in the same industries, it is the opinion of Prof. Derick and many influential members of the National Council, also of many leading workers in Great Britain and other countries, that such laws are really detrimental to the interests of women, driving them into sweated industries, replacing them in better paid industries by men, leading to unprotect-

ed home labour, etc. The firm conviction is that reasonable hours of labour should be secured for both men and women, as in countries where the eight hour day prevails, and that women should never be included with children in labour or other legislation.

Wages and Conditions of Telephone Girls.—The Bell Telephone Company has increased the schedule of wages for its operating staff. This change has been under consideration for some months, and came into effect on May 1st, 1913. The new schedule has brought the rate for:—

Operators (beginners), from \$6.00 per week to \$7.00.
Senior operators, from \$9.00 per week to \$10.50.
Supervisors, senior supervisors, night operators, from \$10.50 and \$13.75 to \$12.00 and \$15.00.
Chief operators, from \$13.75 and \$22.40 to \$16.00 and \$23.

The maximum rate of \$10.50 per week is reached after forty-five months of service. Night operators of both local and long distance are paid the maximum wage as soon as they go on night duty, regardless of length of service. Two weeks holidays are granted all employees who have been with the Company one year or over. In addition operators are granted one-half day off every three weeks, and supervisors one-half day off every two weeks.

Under no circumstances do employees work more than six days a week. Day operators work an eight hour day; evening operators work a seven hour day; supervisors have a seven and six hour day; senior supervisors and chief operators have an eight hour day. All are granted twenty minutes relief morning and evening so that the actual time at the switchboard varies from six hours for supervisors and seven hours and twenty minutes for operators. This so-called eight hour day has been in effect with the company in Montreal since 1906. In the last ten years the numbers of telephones in Montreal has more than quadrupled and the staff has increased proportionately.

At present there is a staff of 1,300 local, long distance, special information, recording operators, etc. Some of

these employees have been with the company since 1882. The company wishes to obtain the best type of female labour and puts forth every effort to make conditions attractive. The company's practice is to place, whenever possible, its operators in the central office nearest to their homes after they have graduated from the school. A short enumeration of the commodities provided for the girls' comfort will give some idea of the conditions.

First, the operating rooms are large and airy.

There are cloak rooms, where driers are installed; lunch rooms, where good food is procurable at lowest possible cost, and prepared by expert hands. Tea is furnished free of cost. Rest rooms, hospital rooms, with emergency remedies, bath rooms, libraries and the services of a matron to look after the welfare of the operators. There will be much demand for telephone operators as it is the intention of the company to establish three new exchanges before the end of 1914.

Teachers' Salaries.—Following a request of the Head Masters' Association, the Board of Protestant School Commissioners adopted a new scale of salaries on May 9, 1913.

Thirty-eight male teachers, principals of High schools, were affected by this change. The women teachers profiting by the change are those from the 3rd grade up and number twenty-eight. The annual salaries were: before the change from \$800 to \$1,000; after the change from \$850 to \$1,200. The annual increase is \$50; previous to the change it was \$25. It is gratifying to note an increase in women teachers' salaries, but the universal opinion is that it ought not be restricted to the teachers of the higher grades.

There is no better instance for advocating "equal salaries for equal work" than in the teaching profession. In Montreal we find women teachers preparing pupils for the same examinations as the masters do their boys, and still their salary remains at one-half that given male teachers. In a recent edi-

torial of a Montreal leading paper, this subject is alluded to with much feeling.

A comparison is made between the salaries given in the West with those of our Province. Allowing for the difference in cost of living, the calculation is that the rural teachers' salaries in the Province of Quebec should not be less than \$40 a month for a school year of ten months. There has been some improvement in the last ten years, but the maximum attainable by the rural teacher is still only \$30.

Toronto.

Appointment of Police Women.—The National Council of Women have followed up their efforts for securing a woman's court in Toronto by a delegation to the Police Commissioners asking for the appointment of police women. On May 15 another delegation, the result in all probability of a daily attendance at the women's court, again appeared before the Police Commissioners with suggestions as to how the new women's police department could be run. Thus far there are six applications for the two new positions of police women. Miss Mint of the Mercer Reformatory receives the first appointment. The second position will be filled shortly.

Women for the Board of Education.—The Local Council of Women are asking the co-operation of their affiliated societies to secure the election of women for the Board of Education. At present in Toronto the whole of the primary and secondary education maintained by public taxation, with the exception of that carried on in Roman Catholic Separate schools, is under the control and management of a Board of Education made up of two members elected by each of the seven wards, and two appointed by the Separate School Board. It is quite practicable for the women of Toronto to elect a certain proportion of the fourteen Public school trustees elected every year. There are in each ward a large number of women's votes that are never polled, some belonging to un-

married women and widows, possessing the ordinary municipal franchise, and many belonging to married women assessed on their property or income. All that is necessary is time, organization, and work. There is admittedly no department of human endeavour in which woman has more right to labour than this, and there are few in which their influence would be more productive of good to the community. This movement is in line with the resolution passed by the National Council of Women at the recent convention in Montreal approving of the election of women as members of the Board of Education.

Fresh Air Class.—On May 13, at Victoria Park, the open air summer school for Public school children was opened. Larger accommodation has been arranged for, and Dr. Struthers, chief medical inspector, expects to have at least a hundred needy children cared for in this way during the summer. On May 10 the first "little mother classes," opened by the Board of Education under the supervision of Miss Rogers, were begun in Victoria, Hester avenue and McCaul street schools. The attendance at all three centres was satisfactory, and the senior girls, just entering their teens, were elected officers of the "Little Mothers" League. The classes meet every Saturday morning and lessons on the proper care of infants will be given.

Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Officer, has called the attention of the Board of Education to the necessity of their providing separate drinking cups. The matter must be attended to before the first of September, or action will be taken by the Department of Health.

New Occupation for Women.—On May 3, at the commencement exercises of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, forty-six men and one woman were given the degree of D.D.S.

Protection of the Young Working Boy and Girl.—At the recent session of the Ontario Legislature the Children's Protection Act was amended as follows:—

Sec. 17.—(1) No child (under sixteen) shall loiter in any public place after 9 o'clock in the evening.

or be there unless accompanied by his parent or guardian or an adult appointed by the parent or guardian to accompany such child.

(2) A child found in a public place after the hour named in sub-section 1 unless so accompanied may be warned to go home by any constable or probation officer or officer of a Children's Aid Society, and if after such warning the child is found loitering in a public place such child may be taken by the constable or officer to its home, or the Children's Shelter.

(3) A parent who permits his child to violate this section shall for the first offence incur a penalty of \$1 without costs, and for a second offence \$2, and for a third, or any subsequent offence, \$5. 8 Edw. VII. c. 59, s. 19, amended.

Sec. 2. (k) "Public Place" shall mean a street, highway, or lane, whether a thoroughfare, or not, and a tavern or other place of public resort, and, generally, any place to which the public have or are permitted to have access.

Women Wage Earners.—Prof. Derrick of McGill University states that there are in Canada 72,571 women working for an average wage of \$261 a year. She further shows that during the years 1900-1910 the number of women earning an average of \$447 a year rose from 2,151 to 6,375, while the number of women getting an average of \$261 a year rose from 61,320 to 72,571 in the same period. This indicates that many women are not getting a living wage of \$7.50 a week.

In Toronto one does not have to go far to find low wage conditions. A girl working in a candy factory 9 hours a day earns \$3.50 a week. A girl working 9½ hours a day at a whitewear factory earns \$5 a week. A girl worked 8½ hours a day in a biscuit factory for 21 months for \$4.50 a week. A girl working in a candy factory 9 hours a day earns \$4 a week. A married woman working in a glass factory 9½ hours a day earns \$5 a week. A girl working in a departmental store 8½ hours a day earned \$5 a week for 18 months, when it was increased to \$6 a week.

With reference to the wage conditions of women in industry, the recent convention of the National Council of Women referred to their Local Councils the following recommendations:—

1. Compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 and 14.

2. Trade and technical education for girls in Government institutions, all departments of which should be open to both sexes.

3. Employment bureaus in close connection with the Public schools.

4. The taking of a yearly school census.

5. The establishing of women's hotels and clubs for working women.

6. The admission of women to the professional faculties of all universities and to the practice of all learned professions.

7. Equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

8. Reasonable hours of work and good conditions of work for men and women wage earners without discrimination between the sexes.

Regulation of Child Labour.—The Local Council have passed a resolution that in order to safeguard the child every child shall be required to produce a certificate stating age and educational standing. Such certificate to be issued by the school authorities, with the further recommendation that the Provincial Government establish a department in connection either with the Boards of Education or the Juvenile Courts, which shall have authority to investigate individual cases in order to ascertain whether such employment of a child under fourteen is essential for the support of its family, and where such is proved to be the case, to issue mothers' pensions to such families on lines similar to those already in operation in Australia, New Zealand, Missouri and Illinois. The Local Council of Women have decided to engage a professional investigator from the Russell Sage Foundation to inquire into the condition of women in industry in Toronto.

The Housing of Toronto's Workers.—About three years ago the Health Department made a survey of some of the housing districts in Toronto where the small wage earners are forced to live. The result was a revelation of insanitary houses, overcrowding, and high rents. Many of the houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation and placarded. The tenants were forced to move out. So rapid has been the growth of population, and so impossible has it been to provide houses for the new-comers, that the result has been a repetition of overcrowding, the development of new insanitary districts, consequent upon overcrowding. A recent survey of the Board of Health reports a row of eight houses given over to

Macedonians and Bulgarians, where the Macedonian labourers "live cheap, work all day, crowd into the houses at night, bringing the mud of the streets into their rooms, drink beer, play cards, and sleep in closed rooms in the clothing worn during the day." It is pointed out that for taxation purposes the land is valued at \$768, pays in taxes less than \$15 a year, its total assessment is \$1,968, and the rentals are \$1,056. The question is raised why not tax these lands on their earning power and so induce the erection of decent tenements. Another solution of the housing problem comes through the Toronto Housing Company. The Company have asked the city of Toronto to guarantee its bonds to the extent of \$850,000 or 85% of the total investment. The men who have organized the housing construction company are subscribing \$150,000 capital as the base for the bond guarantee. The Company take the risk of management, and are bound under the terms of the Act to conduct the management as a philanthropic venture. The Council can take the work it proposes to do into its own hands at any time after the first five years of the Company's existence, and no person who has put money into it can secure a greater premium on his stock than 10% should the city decide to control directly the movement for the improvement of housing conditions. The city council is to be represented on the Board of the Company, and it is the intention to have representative labour men also on the Board. A two years' programme has been mapped out, providing for construction within the city, and it is believed that all the money obtained from the city's guarantee can be spent inside the city limits for the benefit of Toronto's workers. The flats and houses so built will rent for sums ranging between \$11 and \$20 monthly. The Housing Company has begun the erection of its first block of workmen's houses on Spruce street. They hope that these houses may be an object lesson in sanitary housing at a reasonable rent, and at a reasonable distance from the wage-

earner's employment. In their endeavour the Housing Association should have the best wishes of all who want Toronto to be a city of "modest homes rather than of hovels and palaces."

New Hostels. — In March the Girls Friendly Society of the Church of England opened a boarding home for business girls in Pembroke street, to accommodate about fifty. On May 29 Archbishop McNeill opened the new St. Philip Neri Hostel at 251 Sherbourne street. The home will accommodate about fifteen regular boarders and the same number of transients. The house is the outcome of the effort made by the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada to assist in solving the problem of housing young girls in the city.

Domestic Service. — The agents for bringing out domestic servants had a busy month in May. There is still a great scarcity of servants to meet the demand. The Women's Domestic Guild have placed fifty-eight, for the most part cook-generals; the Britt agency, about 150. Of this number cooks and cook-generals made up 41, general servants 45, housekeepers 2, housemaids, parlor maids and table maids 53, children's nurses 13. The Salvation Army have placed about thirty-five women.

Short Survey of the Nursing Profession. — The Department of Health employs sixteen nurses, the supervising nurse and fifteen assistants, all graduate nurses. There are four child welfare nurses, at a salary of \$65 a month, whose duties are to supervise the city milk stations, visit in the homes, instruct the mothers in the care and feeding of infants and children up to school age. Their hours are from 9 to 5, with one afternoon a week, and three weeks' vacation. There are ten tuberculosis and one measles nurse, at a salary of \$75 a month. The tuberculosis nurses visit where possible all cases of tuberculosis, provide for examination of those exposed to the disease, arrange for sanitarium treatment where necessary, and nurse patients suffering from the disease in their own homes. The hours are simi-

lar to those of the child welfare nurses. The supervising nurse receives a salary of \$1,200 a year. School nurses—There are thirty-seven nurses on the staff. They receive a salary of \$600 the first year, a raise of \$50 a year and two months' vacation. They are all graduate nurses, their hours are from 9 to 5, they visit the schools in the city, inspect

the children in conjunction with the school doctor, and endeavour to bring about a more regular school attendance, and to secure the co-operation of the parents regarding better health conditions.

There are twenty-four hospitals having nurses in training and graduate nurses as follows:—

Hospital.	Address	Number of nurses in training	Number of graduate nurses	Allowance for nurses in training	Allowance for graduates
				\$	\$
Coronada	73 Winchester St.	4	1	slight	
Cottage	84 Wellesley	11	1	6.00	35.00
Glenwood, private	54 Major St.	0	1	0.00	0.00
Grace	Huron and College	42			
High Park Sanitarium	144 Gothic Ave.	6		10.00	
Hos. for Consumptives	Weston	30	3	10.00	40.00
Hos. for Incurables	130 Dunn Ave.	16	4	8.00—10.00	30.00
Hos. for Nervous Diseases	72 Heath St. W.	15	5	8.00—10.00	varies
Isolation Hospital	Gerrard St. E.	22	3	12.00—16.00	50.00
Lyndhurst	82 College	9	2	7.00	40.00
Madison	159 Madison Ave.	0	4	0.00	40.00
Parkdale	71 Melbourne Ave.	0	6—10		
Private	15 Selby St.	0	1		
St. John's	Major St.		Refused to give information.		
St. Michael's Hos.	18 Bond St.	120	8 sisters	2.00	3.00, 4.00
Sick Children's Hos.	College St.	57	4	0.00	
Strathcona, private	Wright and Sunnyside	1	2	0.00 1st	
			16	6 months	40.00
Toronto General	400 Gerrard St. E.	147	0	5 years ago	50.00
				4.00, 5.00, 6.00,	
				now 0.00	
Toronto Orthopedic	100 Bloor St. W.	7	0	3.00	
Victoria Memorial	56 Isabella	12	4	10.00	40.00
Wellesley	Homewood Place	11+14 probationers	19	0.00	0.00
Western	Bathurst and Nassau	70+15 probationers	0	0.00	varies
Women's Hos. Salvation Army	65 Bloor St. E.	4	2	Paid as officers of Army.	
Toronto Asylum					

May Day Celebration. — The United Garment Workers of the World held a May Day celebration in Association Hall, Toronto. Half a dozen different nationalities met to discuss the question of improving conditions for the working classes. Mr. Jas. Simpson and Mr. Fred Bancroft urged better education and better organization for the labouring men, higher wages, better conditions of work and corporal representation in the parliaments of the world with a view to securing better legislation. Polish, Bulgarian, Finnish, Yiddish, and Italian labour men expressed the same views, each addressing the meeting in his own language.

Winnipeg.

Though not so extensively employed during May as in April, labour has been in fair demand in many branches of women's work. Especially is this true of skilled labour. The action of the banks in curtailing credit has influenced the labour market. Several firms have stated that they were not taking on new hands, while others have admitted that they have been obliged to discharge their newer help.

The demand for domestic help has been steady throughout the month. Some of the employment agencies report it far in excess of supply. One bureau re-

cords one domestic placed for every eighteen situations vacant. This, however, does not truly represent the conditions here, for nearly every vacancy that is reported is listed with at least two and sometimes six different agencies. One bureau has found that situations have frequently been filled prior to the would-be employee making application. All classes of domestics are still greatly in demand, but it would appear that the supply shows an improvement over last month.

Skilled help is wanted but immigrants without special training have found difficulty in securing employment. This is true of inexperienced help in all classes, with the exception of domestic help. Various employment agencies report difficulty in securing work for salesladies and office assistants except in cases of well trained applicants.

Help in laundries and confectionery factories, tailoresses, dress-makers, experienced stenographers and book-keepers have all been sought during the month. The telephone girls will receive an increase of \$2 per month commencing June 1, but will have to work half an hour a day longer, making their shift eight hours daily.

School teachers are needed possibly more than any other class of female workers, with the invariable exception of the domestic. Nurses have been sought for training both in the city and country, and hair-dressers are in demand.

The new regulations for employment agencies requiring extensive detailed information re immigrants seeking employment have resulted in one of our largest womens agencies declining to help immigrant women to secure employment.

Woolworth & Company opened up a branch store on Portage avenue on May 31. At present they have a staff of

forty-five, almost entirely girls. They expect, however, that their usual staff will not run to more than twenty-five to thirty.

The Winnipeg teachers have formed a club. Officers for the years were elected as follows: Hon. president, Mrs. Daniel McIntyre; hon. vice-president, Miss Barbara Stewart, Central collegiate; president, Miss N. Parsons; vice-president, Miss M. Cameron; secretary, Miss D. Tysoe; treasurer, Miss M. Stinson; executive committee, Miss Esther Lion, Miss G. Addison, Miss L. Redman, Miss T. Fox, Mrs. Adair, Miss Monteith. The objects of the club are to promote greater unity of interests, closer social intercourse among teachers, and greater helpfulness to others. The executive were authorized to prepare a constitution, rules and by-laws to be submitted for ratification by the club.

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for women in Vancouver and district were fair. Laundry workers and employees in candy establishments were actively employed. There was fair employment for retail workers. In the clothing industry a slackness was reported, garment workers and tailoresses having a quiet month. Fair conditions prevailed among waitresses, and there was an active demand for domestic servants. Conditions in other branches of female employment compared favourably with the previous month, but showed a falling off as compared with May of last year. The female retail employees have formed an organization in conjunction with male employees for the purpose of obtaining a weekly half-holiday. No industrial accidents were reported, and there were no trade disputes among female workers.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING MAY, 1913.

THE unanimous report was received on May 14 of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and employees, being scavengers, waterworks employees, and maintenance and construction men, members of Civic Employees Union and Local of International Union of Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers.

On June 2 the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was appointed to inquire into certain differences existing between a number of boot and shoe manufacturers of the city of Quebec and their employees, members of La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec. The report was accompanied by a note signed by Mr. Hebert, dissenting from the findings of the majority of the Board.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister of Labour received on May 14 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and employees, including scavengers, waterworks employees, and maintenance and construction men, members of Civic Employees' Union and Local of International Union of Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers. The number of employees affected by this dispute was given in the application as 1,200 directly and 1,200 indirectly. The dispute grew out of the demand of the waterworks employees for an increase of 2½ cents per hour and to the employees' demand for the dismissal of certain officials of the city for alleged discrimination against and intimidation of union men.

A Board was established by the Minister on March 14, and was constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice D. Murphy, Vancouver, B. C., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. H. O. Alexander, Vancouver, B. C., city's nominee; and Mr. George E. McCrossan, also of Vancouver, B. C., employees' nominee.

In the report it was stated that the complaint regarding discrimination against members of the Civic Employees' Union was well-founded, and the Board recommended that some alteration should be made in the methods of dismissing men. The Board also found that a foreman of one of the wards had given preference of employment to those who were, or who were likely to become, members of a society to which he himself belonged. As, however, the power of hiring and dismissing men had a short time prior to the investigation been taken out of the hands of the ward foremen no recommendation on this point was necessary. Regarding the demand of the waterworks employees for an increase of 2½ cents per hour, the evidence given in this connection showed, in the Board's opinion, that the rate paid to these men was as high as that paid by any contractor in the city of Vancouver and vicinity. The Board therefore did not approve of this demand, but recommended that in the case of men working at a greater depth than six feet below the surface should be paid the same rate as that paid to men in the sewer department working under similar conditions.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

Vancouver, B.C., May 7, 1913.

The Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Civic Employees of the City of Vancouver and the Corporation of the City of Vancouver.

Sir,—

The undersigned, members of the Board of Conciliation appointed in this matter, beg respectfully to report as follows:—

Meetings of the Board were held on April 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25 and 28. In addition, the Chairman held a conference with the representatives of the Civic Employees Union on the 29th and with the representatives of the City of Vancouver on the 30th, with a view to adjusting the matters in dispute, if possible, so as to avoid the necessity of making a formal report. This attempt, however, failed.

The matters complained of as presented to the Board were divided into three parts.

First, it was alleged by the Civic Employees Union that discrimination against union men had taken place in the Scavenging Department of the City of Vancouver. The representatives of the city took the position before the Board that the city had no objection to the existence of the Civic Employees' Union and made their defence on the ground that no such discrimination as alleged had been indulged in. So far as members of the City Council and City

Engineer, Mr. Fellowes, are concerned, this was shown to be true. In fact, no evidence whatever tending to implicate either such members or the engineer was adduced.

The Superintendent of the Scavenging Department is a Mr. Wylie, and his Assistant Foreman is a Mr. Lee. In the opinion of the Board, discrimination has taken place against members of the Civic Employees Union. For such discrimination they consider Assistant Superintendent Lee primarily responsible, but they believe he acted with the knowledge and concurrence of Superintendent Wylie. Since the beginning of the year six men have been summarily dismissed from the Scavenging Department. Of these, four were members of the Civic Employees' Union, and two, McBeth and Parker-Bruce, were prominent in carrying on a propaganda to obtain additional members for that Union. The other two men so summarily dismissed were apparently non-union men. One was dismissed for drunkenness, and the other for using abusive language to a householder, both matters being in the opinion of the Board of so serious a character as to justify drastic action. McBeth was dismissed because it was alleged by Lee and corroborated to a certain extent by two other labourers under his employ that McBeth had entered a cafe and spent some ten or fifteen minutes there during working hours. It was shown before the Board that the custom exists amongst scavengers in the City of Vancouver when doing work in the business sections, to accept offers of refreshment, coffee and such like, from the proprietors of cafes, hotels, etc. In the opinion of the Board this custom was known to Assistant Superintendent Lee, if not to Mr. Wylie. Whilst the Board was unanimously of the opinion that a regulation should be made by the city forbidding any such practices, they are convinced that the indulgence in same by McBeth was made a pretext to get rid of him and that if he had not been a member of the Civic Employees' Union he would not have been so drastic-

ally dealt with. This was clearly shown by the fact that a couple of days after McBeth's dismissal, Lee caught another employee doing the same thing, but instead of dismissing him summarily, he warned him that such practice must stop, adding that one man had been dismissed because of same.

Parker-Bruce was dismissed for singeing the hind legs of his horse in the stable with a lighted match. This was undoubtedly to a certain extent dangerous, but again the Board are convinced that it was a pretext and not the real cause of his dismissal. They think that had he not been a union man of considerable activity, he would have been warned. They agree that it is a serious matter to light a match in the stable, but the evidence showed that although there is a prohibition for smoking, matches have at times been lit in the stables for the purpose of examining horses. They think a stringent regulation should be passed by the city forbidding this to be done in the future. The two other union men who were dismissed were accused of wasting their time during working hours. The evidence against them was that of Assistant Superintendent Lee and a foreman under him called Reilly. Both of these men, in the opinion of the Board, in giving their evidence showed a bias against the union.

It was also shown that Assistant Superintendent Lee had directly under him quite a number of his immediate blood relations. The Board considers it unwise for the city to have such a condition of things continue, as it is very likely to cause dissatisfaction and to create the impression of favoritism.

Whilst again agreeing that loitering during working hours is a grave breach of discipline, the Board believe that had these men not been members of the Civic Employees' Union, they would not have been so summarily dealt with. They would have been warned, the Board believe. The four union men and presumably the other two as to whose dismissal there was no evidence given, except the

mere fact that it had taken place, were summarily dismissed by Superintendent Wylie without being given a hearing or in fact knowing, in some cases at any rate, why such action was being taken. It appears to the Board that the power of taking such drastic action in dealing with labourers when vested in a single official is likely to be abused. In the particular instance of Mr. Wylie, whilst undoubtedly he is an admirable servant of the city, his attitude before the Board displayed not only a bias against the Civic Employees' Union but also an arbitrariness of character calling for the curtailment of the unlimited powers he has apparently hitherto had of dealing with the men under him without giving them a hearing and without assigning a cause for their dismissal. On this branch of the inquiry, therefore, the Board is of the opinion that the Civic Employees' Union have made out their case, but at the same time they do not believe that the actions of Assistant Superintendent Lee and of Superintendent Wylie under all the circumstances are such as to require anything further than an admonition and an alteration of the methods in dealing with the dismissal of men under them.

The next point raised by the men was the contention that the employees of the Water Works Department of the city engaged in digging trenches should have their pay increased by the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}c$ per hour. Apparently the basis for this demand was that previous to a couple of years ago the city did pay these men something more than they pay employees in other departments. It was explained, however, on the city's part that about that period wages of common labour were standardized by making \$3.00 a day the regular rate in all departments. The Board conceive that in dealing with matters of wage increase when such demands are made, not from a business corporation which may be shown to be making large profits from labour but from a city which must derive its revenue from the taxation of the community, they must proceed on two principles,

the first that every labourer must be paid a wage sufficient to enable him to maintain himself and his family in a reasonable degree of comfort; the other, that that being granted, the law of supply and demand must rule; in other words, if it can be shown that the city is paying such a reasonable living wage, then there is no reason why it should be called upon to pay more for labour than is being paid in the open market by contractors doing a similar kind of work. It was admitted on the part of the men that they could not show that the rate of \$3.00 a day for 8 hours' labour was not such a reasonable living wage. It was shown on the part of the city that such rate of pay was as high, if not higher, than is paid by any contractor in Vancouver and vicinity doing a similar kind of work. The Board, therefore, is of the opinion that this demand cannot be approved of, except possibly under one minor head. It was shown that in the Sewer Department of the city where similar trench work is done, men working below a certain depth from the surface are paid a somewhat higher wage. It very seldom happens in the Water Works Department that such deep trenches are dug, but it does so happen on occasion. The Board are of the opinion that the city might well favourably entertain the demand of the men to the extent of paying any men in the employ of the Water Works Department at a greater depth than, say, six feet below the surface the same extra wage as is paid to men in the Sewer Department working under similar conditions.

The third matter brought before the Board was an allegation of discrimination in the Maintenance Department. This department employs labour for the purpose of maintaining the streets of the city in proper condition. Evidence was given only in connection with one gang, that in Ward Four, there being six wards in the city. The representatives of the Civic Employees' Union put forward a complaint that the Foreman of Ward 4, one Mr. Davis, was discriminating in the matter of the employment of

men. Up to the time of the Board's sitting, these ward foremen had the power of hiring and dismissing men, although the Board is informed that the city has now altered the regulations so as to take this power out of the foremen's hands and place it in the hands of the Assistant City Engineer, a move which in the opinion of the Board is to be commended. Inasmuch, however, as an adjustment of the dispute could not be brought about, the Board deem it their duty to report upon the matter as it existed at the time of the hearing.

The charge against Mr. Davis was that he being a member of a secret society gave employment to those who were members or whom he thought were likely to become members of such society in preference to others, and that having hired likely candidates, he personally canvassed them with a view to inducing them to join said society. Twenty-three men employed under Mr. Davis were called, and of these, fifteen were shown to be members of the society in question. Mr. Davis admitted canvassing his men to join the said society. In the opinion of the Board it was shown that that canvass had proven effective; several labourers after being under his supervision for a few months were shown to have joined. The twenty-three men called included practically all labourers employed under Davis. Not a single man of those working under him was a member of the Civic Employees' Union. It was shown that if it became necessary to lay off men, members of the order to which Davis belonged would be the last to suffer. In the opinion of the Board solicitation on the part of any official amongst the men under him to join any society or any organization is highly prejudicial to the interests of the city and is very likely to create such a condition as the Board finds has been proven here viz., discrimination in favour of the members or the likely candidates for membership in the society or organization on behalf of which the solicitation takes place. Since the sittings of the Board, the city have removed Davis to

another ward, and so far as the City Engineer, Mr. Fellowes, or any other official is concerned, there was no proof adduced before the Board that they had any knowledge of these practices on the part of Davis. In view of the action of the city, it does not seem necessary that the Board should make any recommendation other than the statements hereinbefore contained in reference to this feature of the investigation.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) DENIS MURPHY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) HY. O. ALEXANDER,
City of Vancouver.

(Sgd.) GEO. E. MCCROSSAN,
*Commissioner on behalf of
Civic Employees' Union.*

**REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN CERTAIN BOOT AND
SHOE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC AND
THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF LA FRATERNITÉ
NATIONALE DES CORDONNIERS MACHINISTES
DE QUÉBEC.**

THE Minister of Labour received on June 2 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences existing between Messrs. J. H. Larochelle, W. A. Marsh & Company, J. Ritchie & Company, and C. Goulet, boot and shoe manufacturers of the city of Quebec, and their employees, being members of La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec. The number of employees affected was given in the application as twenty-five directly and 500 indirectly. The matters at issue related in each case to the wages paid for certain classes of work in these factories.

The industry concerned not being one of the public utilities class to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, a Board could only be established by consent of both parties to the dispute. Such consent was therefore obtained of the employing Companies, and a Board was established by the Minister on April 11, being constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice H. C. Pelletier, Quebec, Que., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; and Messrs. Felix Marois and Gaudiose Hébert, also of Quebec, Que., appointed on the nomination of the employing Companies and the employees respectively.

The report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Marois, and dealt with each individual complaint. In the opinion of the Board the complaints were not well-founded and the award was in favour of the employing Companies. In a note accompanying the report Mr. Hébert dissented from the findings of the majority of the Board and expressed the opinion that the demands of the employees concerned should be granted.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and between: J. H. Larochelle, W. A. Marsh & Co., J. Ritchie & Co., O. Goulet, boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec, on the one side, and their employees, members of "La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec," on the other side.

Before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation composed of three members: H. Cyrias Pelletier, Félix Marois and Gaudiose Hébert.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour.

Mr. Minister,—

We, the undersigned, being the majority of the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, have the honour to submit to you our report and recommendations in the six industrial disputes which have been referred and submitted to us, as follows:—

1.—*Re dispute between Marsh & Co. and Felix George Marois, member of "La Fraternité des Cordonniers machinistes," shoemaker.*

Origin of the trouble.—Félix Georges Marois works on the Goodyear automatic leveller machine, beating down shoe insoles. He claims that five years ago the manager of the Marsh factory promised and gave him 10 cents extra per case to use a hammer in beating down lumps on the soles because the machine was not doing the work thoroughly. On the other part, Marsh & Co. say Marois was complaining about the way the machine was working and they gave an extra 10 cents per case to have the work of the machine completed, but that since that time that machine has been repaired and adjusted, it does good work and there is no more reason to give that extra 10 cents; that the price of 35 cents per case for beating down insoles on that machine is a good price and that it is also the price paid elsewhere in other shops for the same work on a similar machine.

On May 30, 1911, Mr. Marsh gave the Conciliation Board notice that he intended to submit to it that matter of that extra 10 cents paid by him under protest to Félix Georges Marois.

On May 30, 1912, a similar notice was given by Mr. Marsh, asking for a reduction of that extra. The Conciliation Board has not considered this request in this dispute, which is at present referred to us.

RECOMMENDATION.

After investigating the facts, after visiting several boot and shoe factories where that automatic machine is used to beat down insoles and seeing the men at work, we find that this machine does a thorough and satisfactory work; that if sometimes the workman is obliged to beat down lumps on the soles with his hammer, this is purely accidental, and that at all events it is in the very nature of this work to use a hammer sometimes and that one cannot always do a perfect work with this machine without having recourse to the hammer; and that it is agreed and understood by the workman who runs that machine that he is obliged to use a hammer once in a while, that this is required in the carrying on of the trade, and that he is not entitled to an extra for this work, which is to a certain extent part of the work of beating down the insoles on that automatic machine.

We declare that the automatic machine used by Félix Georges Marois, if well fitted and adjusted and run in good faith, can and does make good work just like those set in other factories in Quebec, and particularly in the Gauthier factory; that there is no reason for Félix Georges Marois to claim and have paid that extra 10 cents or 45 cents per case instead of 35 cents to which he is entitled.

As the request for a reduction made by Mr. Marsh dates back to May 30, 1911, we find and recommend that our award should go into effect from May 1, 1911, the date at which the payment of said extra 10 cents shall stop, which said Félix Georges Marois is required to pay back to Marsh & Co. and upon his default "La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec" as it has encouraged and supported its employee, the said Félix Georges Marois, in demanding said extra.

In their request for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the employees of "La Fraternité" say that in these different dis-

putes there are twenty-five persons directly involved and solemnly declare that if said disputes are not settled or referred to arbitration, a strike will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare said strike has been obtained. We find that in this dispute Félix Georges Marois alone is directly involved, and perhaps also the helper employed by him, Joseph Couture, and that there are no other employees whose interests are at stake in this matter.

We moreover find that it is not proved that the necessary authority to declare a strike has been obtained at any time.

2.—*Re* Marsh & Co. vs. their employee, member of "La Fraternité," Adjutor Vallière.

Cause and origin of the dispute.—Adjutor Vallière claims that he was hired by Marsh & Co. in December, 1912, to take the place of a man named Dodridge at the same wages that Dodridge was getting, \$13.00 per week, and consequently he is entitled to \$13.00 per week. Marsh says Dodridge was only getting \$11.00 per week for five days and a half (5½) work and that when he worked on Saturday afternoons he got 92 cents more, or \$11.92 for six days' work. That Dodridge was an excellent workman, and in order to keep him he would have given him a bonus of \$52.00 per year, or \$1.00 per week, but payable at the end of the month only, and that the bonus was not part of the wages but was a personal reward, a favour done to an unusually skilful workman. Louis Emond, foreman at Marsh's, says he hired Vallière at \$2.00 per day or \$12.00 per week.

RECOMMENDATION.

We find that Adjutor Vallière was hired at \$12.00 per week or \$2.00 per day, and that he is entitled to that amount of wages only and not to \$13.00 per week as he claims.

We also find that in this dispute Adjutor Vallière alone is involved directly and no other employees, and that it is not proved that the authority neces-

sary to declare a strike has been obtained at any time.

3.—*Re* J. Ritchie & Co. vs. their employee, member of "La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec," Eugène Poitras.

Cause of the dispute and origin of the trouble.—Here is what Eugène Poitras says in his evidence before the Board:—"I have been working for Mr. Ritchie for at least fifteen years beating down insoles. I have been using the leveller machine since it was put in, that is to say for the last five or six years. I know very well how to make it work. I have asked for an extra 10 cents per case four years ago because one could not earn one's living without that, and at the same time to have the same price as elsewhere, at Marsh's, where the extra 10 cents was being paid." Here is the origin of this extra 10 cents: the ambition to get 10 cents as well as at Marsh's.

RECOMMENDATION.

We find there is no reason to give this extra 10 cents per case to Eugène Poitras, who had no other reason to ask for it and demand it except because it was being paid under pressure and under protest in Marsh's factory, in the case of Félix Georges Marois, and that said Eugène Poitras was not entitled to have that extra paid him by Ritchie & Co.; that the price he always was entitled to is 35 cents per case and not 45 cents.

As in the dispute between Marsh and Marois, we find that our award shall take effect from the time a protest was made against the demand for that extra, that is May 30, 1912 (the date of the request of a reduction by Ritchie), and that from that date said Eugène Poitras is to repay Ritchie & Co. the amount received of that extra 10 cents against the manufacturer's will, and that in default of said Eugène Poitras to make such repayment, the said "Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec" is held to the same obligation as it has encouraged and up-

held said Eugène Poitras, one of its members, in his demands, under threat of a strike by the workmen.

We also find that in this industrial dispute Eugène Poitras alone is directly involved, except perhaps his associate and employee, Arthur Lapointe, and that besides them no other employee is directly involved in this matter. We moreover find that it is not proved that the necessary authority to declare a strike has been obtained at any time.

4.—*Re Ritchie & Co. vs. their employee, member of "La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec," Adélarde Villeneuve.*

Origin and cause of the dispute.—On June 1, 1912, Adélarde Villeneuve, a heel front cutter, asked for an increase in wages of 5 cents per case. In December, 1912, his request had not been granted; it was decided at that time, at the factory, to give him a new steam machine to replace the foot-running machine he was using to trim heels, and young Ritchie, believing he had a right to do so, told him on this new machine he would be paid 10 cents per case instead of 12 cents as before. Villeneuve thereupon left work, but he immediately returned to the factory where he was told to continue working at 12 cents per case, the same price as he had before; but Villeneuve, using as a pretence that they had wanted to reduce his wages, would not resume work unless he was paid 15 cents per case, and Ritchie & Co., in order not to delay operations, gave him that price, but under protest, and ask for the reduction of that extra 3 cents they have been paying Villeneuve without any cause since the end of December, 1912.

RECOMMENDATION.

We find that Adélarde Villeneuve could not, in the course of the industrial year, change the current price of 12 cents per case for the work of cutting heel fronts and demand 15 cents as he has been doing since the beginning of the present year (1913) and that he is to repay his employers that

extra 3 cents which he has received in spite of them since January 1, 1913, and that upon his default the "Fraternité" which has upheld him is held to the same obligation. The price awarded to Adélarde Villeneuve is then 12 cents per case.

In this dispute Adélarde Villeneuve alone, and no other employee, is directly involved.

We also find that it is not proved that the necessary authority to declare a strike has been obtained at any time.

5.—*Re J. H. Larochelle vs. his employee, member of "La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec."*

Cause of the dispute.—On March 29, 1912, the "Fraternité" asked for Léon Lainé, a heel trimmer at J. H. Larochelle's, an increase in wages of 10 cents per case, and Larochelle refused to grant this request. Lainé kept on working at Larochelle's until the beginning of April, 1913, and then insisted on having that increase of 10 cents. And on Larochelle refusing to grant it, he left work without waiting for the decision of the Bureau of Conciliation or the Board of Conciliation. Since that time Larochelle was forced to pay the man who took Lainé's place 10 cents extra, not being able to secure a workman at a lower price and in order not to be obliged to shut up his factory. Larochelle complains that the "Fraternité" did not interfere and has not furnished a man at the same price pending the decision of the Conciliation or Arbitration Board.

RECOMMENDATION.

We consider Larochelle's complaint just and well grounded as Lainé could not demand an increase in wages and leave work without waiting for a decision of the Conciliation Committee or Arbitration Board.

The "Fraternité" claims that Lainé waived his demand when he left work at Larochelle's, but we find it should have provided Larochelle with a competent man to take Lainé's place under the same conditions, and that this not

having been done, Larochelle was obliged, under pressure and against his will, to pay a man he had to hire since.

In this dispute there is only one employee directly involved, and it is not proved that the necessary authority to declare a strike has been obtained at any time.

6.—*Re O. Goulet vs. his employee*, member of "La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec."

Origin of the dispute and cause of the trouble.—One Géois, who was working at O. Goulet's on a heel-nailing machine, left work and Mr. Goulet put in his place a young man named Langlois who was then working on another machine in his shop, and who was a member of the "Fraternité." Goulet was satisfied that young Langlois was competent to do the work and notified the "Fraternité" of the change made in the 'personnel' of his employees. The "Fraternité" interfered, claiming Goulet could not make that change of his own accord, and young Langlois left the work.

RECOMMENDATION.

We find that according to Article 7 of the Regulations of the Joint Committee and of the manufacturers' and workmen's Conciliation Board in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec (produced in this case as Exhibit X) combined with Article 9 of the same Regulations, Mr. O. Goulet, who had no complaint to make to the "Fraternité," had a right to hire young Langlois as he did to put him in Géois' place on the heel-nailing machine, and that in such a case the "Fraternité" unduly interfered; that there is no question of an apprenticeship in this matter, as Mr. O. Goulet found the man competent to do his work while promoting him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FELIX MAROIS,

H. CYRIAS PELLETIER,

Chairman.

Quebec, this 29th day of May, 1913.

I, the undersigned member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, declare that I dissent with the other two members, Messrs. H. C. Pelletier and Félix Marois, that I cannot approve and sign their report, and that in my opinion the requests made by the workmen involved in this dispute should be granted, and that the employers' requests and claims should be put aside.

GAUDIOSE HEBERT.

Quebec, May 29, 1913.

We feel we must add to our report a few remarks relating to the circumstances and facts of the investigation and the propriety of our recommendations.

After taking the required oath, the members of the Board of Conciliation held thirteen sittings for the purpose of the investigation in the office of the Bureau of Conciliation, on St. Valier street, St. Roch, Quebec, quite near the place where the disputes originated, in the ward where most of the factories are located, and in the vicinity of the workmen involved.

In order to avoid costs, we employed no clerk or stenographer, but we ourselves took notes of the evidence which are transmitted to you with our report, as well as the documents produced according to the list enumerating such exhibits and being part of the written evidence.

Among such exhibits are the Regulations of the "Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec," those of the Quebec Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, as well as those of the Joint Conciliation Committee which exists in Quebec as a preliminary tribunal to settle disputes between employers and workmen.

The dispute which took the longest time at the investigation and caused the most discussions and recriminations was that between the men employed in beating down inner soles and the employers, in the factories of J. Ritchie &

Co. and Marsh & Co. After the investigation was over, we called in all the interested parties and after communicating to them all the evidence produced we asked them to try to make it up with each other and come to an agreement. But no one wanted to give in and all maintained their claims pending our decision.

The matter was mainly about the work done by the Goodyear automatic leveler, a machine to beat down the 'bottoms' or inner soles of shoes in Marsh & Co.'s and Ritchie & Co.'s factories. The workmen complain that this machine does not do the beating down thoroughly and that they are obliged in every case to use a hammer to finish the work of smoothing down the lumps on the soles.

We have visited two other establishments where such a machine is installed, at Gauthier's and McKeen's shops, and there we have found that the work is done well and regularly and that the men do not complain.

At Ritchie's and Marsh's this machine was running too quick, and at Marsh's specially the workman, it seemed to us, would not run that machine properly, at least in our presence.

There is no reason to justify the complaint of the men at Ritchie & Co.'s and at Marsh & Co.'s, as this machine, properly run at its normal speed, must do the same work as at Gauthier's and McKeen's, and we are convinced it does everywhere as good a beating down.

The employers also complain that the men, unknown to them, change the speed of the machines by increasing it, which results in increasing the production in manufacturing but at the expense of steadiness and of the efficiency of the work done.

As to the nature and value of the wages paid, we did not feel we should interfere because we considered we were not competent to do so in this investigation, but we made our basis entirely on the present prices, those at present paid in the establishments of similar industries for the same work.

There exists a certain unrest in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec, as may be inferred from the evidence of Mr. J. Ritchie and J. Alphonse Langlois. The employers complain that the men are not punctual and leave their work for any cause or without any cause, which entails considerable delays in the manufacture; they also complain that they have no more authority in their shops and that they are entirely at the mercy of their employees, members of labour unions.

Mr. J. Alphonse Langlois, one of the partners and manager of the Gauthier factory and member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of St. Sauveur, appeared before us, and in his evidence stated that to cause this unrest to disappear the following remedy must be provided: "The employer should have the same right as the workman to discharge or resign from work; there is the root of the evil, freedom is not equal on both sides. The employer should have the right to discharge an employee for cause, without the interference of the union, just as the workman may himself resign. The workman should give notice of his resignation."

In Quebec, boot and shoe manufacturers are formed into an Association called "L'Association des Manufacturiers de Québec," and the boot and shoe workers employed in the factories have three unions: "La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec," that of the Finishers, and that of the Leather Cutters.

These various associations have agreed to form and create "A Joint Committee and a Bureau of Conciliation of the Manufacturers and Workmen in the interest of the boot and shoe industry in Quebec." (The Regulations of said Committee are produced as Exhibit X.)

In the other disputes, besides those which occurred at Ritchie's and at Marsh & Co.'s about beating down the 'bottoms,' we also called before us, after the investigation was over, all the interested parties, employers and workmen, and proposed to them to come to

an understanding and be reconciled, but nobody would give in and all asked for a decision from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

In all these disputes the evidence seemed to us conclusive, and we had no difficulty in reaching the award and recommendations indicated in our report.

There is, however, a fact which we must point out to whom it concerns as it has its importance in the extent which these disputes have, and it is as follows: During the investigation, in order to get posted as to the acts of "La Fraternité des Cordonniers" in connection with the cases before us, we called in as a witness its secretary, Mr. A. Shields, and asked him to produce the records of certain of the meetings of that union, and Mr. Shields answered us that he was bound by his word of honour not to disclose anything without an authorization from the "Fraternité," and that as to the records the union had taken them away from him and he could not produce them. We did not insist any further because, after all, we could make our award without Mr. Shields' evidence and without seeing the records of the meetings of the "Fraternité"; but we think it is our duty to point out this fact to show the pretensions of the "Fraternité" when it is requested to furnish

information for the public during a regular investigation of facts which interest its members and the employers. Mr. Shields' behaviour is the more strange as it is upheld by the "Fraternité."

We also feel we must point out that the dispute in these six controversies is really between the employers and "La Fraternité des Cordonniers Machinistes" since the employees are members of it subject to its orders, and it has represented and supported them during this investigation before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

We regret that the three members of the Board do not agree in their report and that Mr. G. Hébert should be of a different opinion, but without depreciating him in any way it is only proper to remind whom it may concern that Mr. Hébert is one of the members of the "Fraternité" and its employee as manager, jointly with Georges Marois, paid by it at the rate of \$15 per week or \$780 per year, as was proved during the investigation of these disputes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FELIX MAROIS.

H. CYRIAS PELLETIER,
Chairman.

Quebec, May 29, 1913.

REPORT ON HOURS OF LABOUR OF UNDERGROUND WORKMEN IN THE MINES OF ONTARIO.

IN August, 1912, the Ontario Government appointed a Commissioner to conduct an investigation with reference to the matter of legislation for a limitation of the hours of labour of underground workmen in Ontario mines. The report has recently been made public, and a copy was received in the Department during May.

The Commissioner states at the beginning of the report that his investigation was for the most part informal. Personal enquiries were made from men and mine managers to ascertain and understand the nature of underground em-

ployment in the mines, and to collect what information could be obtained to show the effect which an eight-hour law would be likely to have on the mining industry. A secret ballot was also taken from men at a number of mines, and interviews were held with disinterested persons having a knowledge of mining matters.

Reference is made by the Commissioner to the importance of the mining industry to the Province of Ontario. About 7,700 men are employed in and about mines, and of these 4,000 are underground men, who would be directly

affected by the proposed legislation. Most of these underground men are employed in the Cobalt, Sudbury and Porcupine districts, and the great majority are foreign born. Upwards of six million dollars is annually paid in wages at the mines which have underground workers.

Conditions differ in various mines of the Province with reference to the hours worked by the employees. The present hours for underground labour vary from eight to ten per day. Complete returns were received from eighty-six mines to which enquiries were addressed, and out of this number forty worked ten hours per day; thirty-two worked nine hours; ten, eight hours; two between eight and a half and nine; and one worked nine and a half. The average would thus be at the rate of nine hours. Nearly all the mines in the chief mining districts work two shifts a day, and men are usually paid by the day or hour, although the construction system is somewhat used. The supply of men generally is found to be in most cases equal to the demand, though sometimes the mine managers would employ more if they could be obtained more readily. Surface men, it is stated, are more often harder to obtain than underground men.

View of Employees.

The report of the Commissioner states that beyond a doubt the men are nearly all in favour of the eight hour law. This opinion was gathered from careful enquiries, and also from a test by ballot. At largely held meetings at Porcupine and Cobalt, two representative districts expressed themselves unanimously in favour of the eight hour legislation in favour of the men concerned. Petitions signed by a number of men, and resolutions and addresses from miners' unions in favour of the law were forthcoming. The result of secret ballots taken in a number of mines went to show that upwards of 332 votes were returned in favour of it and only twelve against it.

It was claimed that working underground is working under unnatural and trying conditions. It is a frequent oc-

currence to have men overcome by gas from blasting powder, causing loss of life, and sickness from the effects of the powder is a common occurrence. On account of the dangerous nature of the work and the conditions of the working places, it was maintained that the mining life of the underground miner is short, and that eight hours of work is all that a man is capable of doing. The opinion was expressed that in some quarters a greater number of men would be induced to come in if the hours were as favourable as in British Columbia and the Western States, where eight hour laws are in force. It was claimed, too, by a great number of men, that by the proper system and management, much more work could be done in eight hours than is now being done in nine and ten hours, and that there would be no decrease in the output of the mines. The men urged that the eight hour day should apply to mines with no exemption, except for cases of emergency.

View of Employers.

By the mine managers a general opposition to the eight hour law was expressed. The arguments urged against it were numerous. Some of the most general were, according to the Commissioner's report, that it would mean reduction of wages and consequent dissatisfaction of the men, that it would decrease the output and profits of the industry, make low grade propositions unworkable, and discourage influx of capital; that the eight hour law "has in fact had disastrous effect in British Columbia, Australia, and parts of the United States, and is driving capital and labour out of England and the United States; that the popular belief that underground employment on the present basis is injurious or objectionable is not correct; experience, the hospital records, and the fact that men prefer underground to surface work being appealed to in support of this contention; that legislation upon such a question is not wise, and that it would be inexpedient to disturb existing conditions, which it

is claimed are generally satisfactory to the men who are willing to work." It is also contended by a large number that even if such a law were desirous in very large mines or in more advanced stages of the industry it is not justified in the comparatively small mines in Ontario. Cobalt mine managers urged difficulties by reason of competition with the Mexican silver output as a ground for opposition to the eight hour law.

Existing Legislation.

Eight hour laws are now in force in some of the mines of Great Britain, coal mines in France, and in several of the western states of America. The only Provinces in Canada where such legislation has been enacted are those of Alberta, where legislation affects only coal mines, and British Columbia, where coal and metalliferous mines are alike both affected.

The laws in these cases vary considerably in detail, and an opinion as to their operation was obtained from some sources. In British Columbia where the eight hour law has been for some time in force, the chief inspector expressed the opinion that it increased the cost of mining slightly, but that it did not decrease the output. He also stated that the men unanimously, and the operators generally, favoured its existence, and that it was beneficial to the mining industry. The inspector in the Nicola valley district expressed much the same opinion, with the exception of a statement that the law did not increase the cost of operating. The inspector of the West Kootenay district was also in favour of the eight hour law.

Representatives of the mining departments in the States where the eight hour law is in force were generally of the opinion that such legislation was congenial in every case to the workmen, and in many cases was looked upon favourably by the operators. It would appear, with regard to the operations of the eight hour law in England, where it went into effect in 1909 and 1910, that owing to the customs and privileges

which had grown up in different parts of the country some friction occurred at first as to a number of matters, but that the law seemed now to be working favourably, and that no very material economic effects could be attributed to the operation of the law.

General Findings.

Taking a general view of the matter, the Commissioner states that forebodings of the disastrous results to the mining industry in the event of enactment of eight hour legislation are not justified. What effect such legislation would really have could not be definitely said, but probably the most warrantable conclusion to be drawn would be that while results might vary in different places under different circumstances, and while there might be some increase of the cost of production, such increase would be slight.

With regard to the health and welfare of the employees, the Commissioner reports as follows:—

"Turning to the latter question, I am convinced that the popular idea of hardship and injuriousness of working underground is only partly right. The mines of Ontario, I believe, as a whole, are naturally as healthful as any in the world. Figures and opinions show that there is little in the assertions regarding arsenic poisoning in the Cobalt mines, though, no doubt, through infection, that does in a few instances occur. There seems, however, to be better basis for the fear of harm arising from the breathing of the dust caused by the drilling and other operations, and especially from the hammer drills where no water is used to allay the dust, and particularly in the quartz workings. Phthisis or miners' consumption is at present a disease little known in Ontario, but the time has been short for its development, and it is undoubtedly a matter to be considered and as far as possible guarded against. Our inspectors are fully alive to this necessity, and no doubt will do their best to minimize the evil, but I may here mention that one of their difficulties is that the men are not always as willing as they should be to co-operate in precautionary measures. It is undoubtedly true that there is a good deal of powder gas in many of our mines and that this causes considerable trouble, and is more or less harmful even where the men are not actually overcome by it and no fatality occurs thereby. I think it cannot be questioned either that underground mining, though not the most hazardous of occupations, must be distinctly classed as a hazardous one. The allegation of greater frequency of accidents in the latter hours of shifts I find after very careful investigation, assisted by the hospital records and other figures produced by the managers, and especially by the data put together for me by Chief Inspector Corkill, is not borne out by the facts. The figures really show that a rather larger

percentage of the accidents take place during the early hours of the shift than during the later hours. Reports and opinions do not on the other hand confirm the allegation that shorter hours and consequent speeding up would be likely to increase accidents. Hospital records do not show a large percentage of sickness among the miners. The Commissioners in the British 8 hour day report already mentioned, find that the health and physique of coal miners in Great Britain compares favourably with that of other workpeople, although the 8 hour law was in fact adopted there. The best information I have been able to get shows metalliferous mines as a class to be generally less healthful than coal mines."

The Commissioner expresses the opinion that importance should be attached to the tendency of proposed legislation toward allaying unrest and removing friction and difficulty existing in a number of mining camps. He also attached weight to the contention that the shorter day would tend to greater skill and efficiency of the men, and that by improving conditions it would encourage a more permanent class of residents in the mining camps.

Eight-Hour Law recommended.

In concluding his report with recommendations based on the findings of his investigation, the Commissioner gave his opinion as favourable to the enactment of a reasonable eight hour law for underground workmen in Ontario. No deviation from such law should be permitted, except in emergencies when life and property were in danger, and for repair work. Reference was made to the wisdom of inserting a provision such as the British and Alberta Acts contain, empowering suspension of the law by order-in-council in the event of great emergency or great economic disturbance. The allowing of a reasonable time for the coming into effect of such Act from the date of its passing was recommended by the Commissioner, with perhaps a longer postponement in respect of districts where there have recently been strikes.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, MAY, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

May, 1913	137.0
April, 1913	136.3
May, 1912	136.3

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

siderable decrease in dairy products and fuel. Compared with the same month of last year the chief increases appear in the following groups: Animals and Meats, Fish, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Building Materials, House Furnishings, Furs, and Sundries. Important decreases appear in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables, Liquors and Tobacco.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigations have been divided, shows the average price level for May, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

THE Department's index number stood at 137.0 for May as compared with 136.3 for April, and 136.3 for May, 1912. The chief increases during the past month occurred in animals and meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, with a con-

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY, 1913,
APRIL, 1913, AND MAY, 1912.

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		May, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	133.4	136.6	184.6
" Western.....	4	122.5	121.8	171.1
Fodder.....	5	145.7	144.5	203.5
All.....	15	134.6	135.3	187.3
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	188.3	184.5	181.7
Hogs and hog products.....	6	186.6	180.9	165.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	182.0	172.3	163.6
Poultry.....	2	236.3	236.3	153.5
All.....	17	192.3	186.5	169.5
III. Dairy products.....	9	138.9	151.2	141.0
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	165.0	160.5	154.3
Fresh fish.....	3	153.8	160.8	153.5
All.....	9	160.5	160.6	154.0
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	124.1	96.5	199.0
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	111.0	107.8	82.4
Dried fruits.....	4	111.7	113.2	131.3
Fresh vegetables.....	5	131.9	117.6	266.5
Canned vegetables.....	3	125.2	125.2	136.4
All.....	16	121.2	114.8	169.6
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	124.2	126.3	128.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	115.1	118.2	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	116.2	109.5	121.8
Condiments.....	5	102.4	102.4	101.2
All.....	25	116.8	116.2	120.0
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	130.7	124.4	118.8
Cottons.....	4	141.8	140.2	133.9
Silks.....	3	86.3	86.3	85.0
Jutes.....	2			162.0
Flax products.....	4	121.2	121.2	117.2
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	126.2	124.3	119.4
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	171.8	177.2	171.9
Leather.....	4	152.3	152.6	128.3
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	153.9	137.9
All.....	11	160.3	161.9	146.8
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	105.1	106.6	97.5
Other metals.....	13	133.7	130.8	130.5
Implements.....	10	105.1	105.1	104.6
All.....	34	112.1	115.4	112.2
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	130.2	137.6	126.7
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	89.0
All.....	10	115.0	119.4	111.6
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	176.6	176.1	165.1
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	112.5	111.6	103.8
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	143.0	146.9	147.2
All.....	48	140.0	140.0	134.3
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.9	146.9	127.7
Crockery and glassware.....	4	136.4	136.4	103.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	117.7	117.7	120.5
All.....	16	127.6	127.6	112.8
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	117.2	117.2	114.0
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	266.1
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	131.3	134.5	162.4
Sundries.....	7	113.1	114.1	102.3
All.....	17	177.2	178.7	162.0
All commodities.....	263*	137.0	136.3	136.3

*Nine commodities off the market, summer fruits, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during May is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat rose from 93c to 95c, averaging about 3c higher than in April, while Ontario winter wheat also averaged higher. A short period of cold weather just after seeding firmed the market somewhat. Oats were steady. Flax was higher, but corn was on the same level. Barley declined at Winnipeg. Peas and rye were steady. Hay was higher at Montreal, but straw, bran and shorts were slightly lower.

Animals and meats.—Choice butchers' cattle advanced 50c at Winnipeg and 25c at Toronto, under good demand. Supplies of good quality were better at Winnipeg. Dressed beef averaged lower than in April. Hogs were 25c higher at Toronto, and dressed hogs also advanced. Provisions were firm as a result of a prolonged continuance of light hog receipts and an increasing demand for hog products. Hams were up to 20c, lard was down to 14c for a short time, but recovered. Sheep receded 25-50c, but dressed lamb was up to 20c and 23c.

Dairy products.—Butter prices were much weaker, and New Zealand stock was off the market. Prices at Toronto fell 2-3c. Cheese was also easier and eggs were steady, but all were reported firmer at the end of the month. Milk was down to summer prices at Montreal on the same level as last year. At Winnipeg the price declined to \$1.80 per cwt., which was 10c higher than a year ago.

Fish.—Supplies of fresh fish were good, halibut was abundant on the Atlantic coast and declined 1c. Fresh lake trout and whitefish were on the market at Toronto, and declined slightly towards the end of the month. Frozen whitefish were lower. Canned lobsters rose from 32c to 38c, but the catch this season is reported large, and fresh lob-

sters were quoted at 6c as compared with 12c last year.

Fruits and vegetables.—Winter apples were up to \$4.75 per bbl. Navel oranges were up 25-50c, and Valencia varieties were also higher. Lemons were reported upward. It was reported that bananas may be higher as a result of a hurricane in Jamaica last October. Evaporated apples declined ½c. Beans advanced. Potatoes were 5c lower at Montreal, and New Brunswick varieties were easier at Toronto. Stocks of canned goods were expected to be pretty well cleaned up this season.

Miscellaneous groceries.—It was reported that some millers had raised prices of flour 20c per bbl., and that the advance would become general. Rice and tapioca were lower. Rio coffee was also lower, though other varieties were firm. Tea was reported firm and higher on the world markets. Sugar was lowered 20c per cwt. as a result of a reduction in the customs duty by that amount. Maple sugar was steady at 10-11c, and glucose was 10c higher. Chocolate and cocoa were reported higher as a result of the new tariff. Cream of tartar was higher.

Textiles.—Unwashed wool opened at 14-15c and later rose 1c. A price of 24-25c was quoted for washed. Foreign wool markets were comparatively steady. Cotton was lower, crop reports being favourable. Grey cottons averaged lower, but prints and coloured cottons higher. Japan silk was up 10c, and Italian silk 5c, as demand had improved. Jute was firm and upward.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Hides were steady, but calfskins were lower. Harness leather was quoted a little lower. Men's split boots were advanced 5c again.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron, Summerlee, No. 2, was down to \$22.50 on opening of navigation, but it was later reported that little English iron was offering, as prices in England were

better. Steel billets were \$1.00 higher and galvanized sheets were quoted 15c higher. Aluminum was down ¾c, but brass was ¼c higher. Quicksilver was easier. Silver was upward on account of buying for China. Foreign spelter was firmer. Solder bar was lower. Tin was \$1.00 higher and lead was upward.

Fuel and lighting.—Bituminous coal, Nova Scotia, was down to summer prices on opening of navigation at Montreal. American bituminous coal was also lower at Toronto. Anthracite coal also was nearly \$1.00 lower. Furnace coke was lower at the ovens, and \$1.00 lower at Toronto. Gasoline was ½c higher.

Building materials.—New Brunswick shingles were 10c lower, the supply being greater as the mills had resumed work. Hemlock was \$2.00 higher, having been scarce for some time. Lime was 10c per cwt. higher, fuel and labour being dearer. Black and galvanized iron pipe advanced. Linseed oil was firmer, rosin was lower, turpentine declined 3c, and white lead was down to \$8.25.

House furnishings.—It was reported that silver plated ware may advance.

Drugs and chemicals were steady.

Miscellaneous. — The feature in the pulp and paper market was the scarcity of sulphite. Ground wood pulp was also firmer, but news print paper “softened.” Hops, Canadian and British Columbia, were lower, but little was offering. Bohemian hops were 1c higher. Rubber was down to 78c. Twine was reported ¼c lower.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6,8220	84.4
1896	92.5	1,909	61	6,3076 ²	.....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6,1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8,0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8,3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8,9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8,2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8,2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9,2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8,7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8,9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8,9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8,9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	8,1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	8,2746	120.6
June	136.6	2,765	85.5	8,1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9,0557	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	8,1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9,2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9,4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9,4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9,5462	117.2
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9,4935	119.0
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9,4592	118.4
Mar.	135.9	2,717	86.7	9,4052	117.4
April	136.3	2,729	86.2	9,2976	117.0
May	137.0			9,1399	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912 May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8,1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906 6,7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911 March, 1907: 9,1293.

The slight rise in the index number of the London *Economist* is explained in the issue of May 3, 1913:

“The signs of strength which we detected in our review of commodity prices a month ago resulted during April in a slight raising of the general level of prices, measured by an advance of twelve points in our Index Number. The easing of the money market and the more hopeful view which was taken of the European situation until the end of the month enabled sellers in many markets to demand higher prices. Towards the end of the month a dull tone was manifested, owing largely to worse news from the East, and the markets closed below the top. . . . The rise is confined to two groups—minerals and foodstuffs—and the rise in the mineral group is the more important of the two. . . . Iron, coal, lead, tin and copper all rose after the end of March. . . . Wheat, potatoes and rice are the features of strength. The market for foreign wheat is kept firm by plentiful orders from the continent. . . . a decline in butter and sugar. . . . cotton has fallen. . . . wool remains at about the same level as a month ago. . . . flax and hemp have fallen, while jute has risen, owing to a strong colonial demand. . . . Rubber has fallen still further. . . .”

The Sauerbeck index number, continued in the *Statist*, showed a downward movement, the decline being particularly pronounced in animal food. Advances occurred in vegetable food and in minerals, but there were declines in cotton, leather, olive oil and timber.

Bradstreet's, May 10, reported:

"For the fifth time in as many months Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices displays declining tendencies . . . the index number for May 1, which works out at 9.1899, establishes the lowest level that has been registered since July of last year. Of course, seasonal conditions, such, for instance, as those which usually affect prices for dairy products, are largely responsible for the most recent recession; but at the same time there has been more or less easing up in prices for meats and other necessities, while some textiles also have become cheaper."

The *Gibson* index number, embracing twenty-two foodstuffs in the United States, at the close of the week ending May 24, was 58.5, against 57.7 on May 17, which compares with an average of 59.0 for April, the average for 1912 being 62.6.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, stood at 117.0 for April, as compared with 117.6 for March, and 119 for April last year, the average for 1912 being 117.8.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the general decline in eggs, butter, cheese and potatoes. Meats showed advances at several points, but fish tended lower. Sugar declined again in a number of cities. Coal prices were reduced to summer rates in many localities in Eastern Canada. Houses were reported scarce and rents upward in several cities, but the tendency was lower in three cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak was higher in price at Fredericton, N.B.; Sorel and Hull, Que.; Ottawa, Peterborough and London, Ont.; Lethbridge, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C. Medium shoulder roast advanced at Fredericton, N.B.; Sorel and Hull, Que.; Peterborough, Orillia

and Hamilton, Ont.; and at Nanaimo, B.C. Cattle were dearer at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Lethbridge, Alta., and at other centres wholesale markets were reported higher as supplies were short.

Veal.—Prices were higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Peterborough, Ont.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Medicine Hat, Alta.; Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C. Decreases occurred at Quebec and Sorel, Que.; Orillia, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Mutton.—Prices advanced at Halifax, N.S.; Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Orillia, Ont.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C. The price declined at Fort William, Ont.

Pork, fresh.—Prices were higher at Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Quebec, Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia and Hamilton, Ont. Declines occurred at St. John, N.B., and Vancouver, B.C.

Pork, salt.—Prices advanced at Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Peterborough and Fort William, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta. At Sorel, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont., the price declined.

Bacon advanced at Three Rivers, Que.; Ottawa, Hamilton, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C.

Fish.—Halibut declined considerably at Sydney and Halifax, N.S., and Fredericton, N.B., as catches on the Atlantic coast were large and prices therefore went back to normal levels. Fish were also lower at Montreal, Que.; Peterborough and Toronto, Ont. Whitefish were lower at Woodstock, Ont. Prices were higher at Prince Albert, Sask.

Lard advanced at Quebec and Sorel, Que., and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Sherbrooke, Que.; St. Thomas, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were lower in twenty of the cities, and both fresh and packed eggs declined at five cities. Better supplies were reported. At Berlin, Ont., fresh eggs were down to 16c at the beginning of the month, but advanced to 20c by the fifteenth. Higher

prices were also reported at Montreal, Que.; Niagara Falls and St. Thomas, Ont.; New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., on account of shortage.

Milk.—Prices were lower at St. John's and Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Chatham, Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Regina and Prince Albert, Sask. At Charlottetown, P.E.I., the price advanced, but no cause could be given unless possibly the cold weather.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter were lower in twenty-one of the cities, creamery butter in seven, and dairy butter in two. Higher prices were reported at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; at Moncton, N.B., on account of short supply; at St. John, N.B.; Three Rivers, Que.; at Belleville, Ont., as cheese factories were in operation; at Peterborough and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; at Medicine Hat, Alta., as creamery butter was very scarce; at Lethbridge, Alta., on account of the quantity and quality of feed; and at Vancouver, B.C.

Cheese.—Both old and new cheese were lower at Westville, N.S.; St. John's, and Montreal, Que.; London, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C. Prices were higher at St. Thomas, Ont. Old cheese was lower at St. John, N.B., and Sorel, Que. New cheese declined at Fredericton, N.B.

Bread. — At Charlottetown, P.E.I., the price of a two pound loaf was raised from 7c to 8c on account of the increased cost of material and labour.

Flour was reduced in price at Peterborough and Owen Sound, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man.

Rolled oats declined at Orillia, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

Rice was steady.

Beans were lower at Brockville, Ont., on account of supplies being received from Australia. Prices were also lower at St. Thomas and Port Arthur, Ont.; at Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.

Evaporated apples declined at Sherbrooke, Que.; Brockville, Orillia and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta. At Sydney, N.S., the price advanced as is usual at this season when winter apples are higher.

Prunes declined at Fredericton, N.B.; at Brockville and St. Thomas, Ont.

Sugar.—Both granulated and yellow sugar declined at Westville, N.S.; Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Berlin, and Owen Sound, Ont. Granulated sugar alone declined at Moncton, N.B., but advanced at St. Thomas, Ont. Prices were higher at Nanaimo, B.C. A decrease in the wholesale price, following a reduction in the tariff on sugar, was the cause assigned.

Tea was steady.

Coffee was higher at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—Prices were lower in eighteen of the cities, supplies being reported more plentiful than expected, and new imported potatoes were coming on the market. Prices were firmer at Newcastle, N.B., and Ottawa, Ont., and advanced at Regina, Sask.

Vinegar and starch were steady.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was lower in seventeen of the cities east of Winnipeg, as summer prices were in effect. In some cities supplies were brought in by water. At Sherbrooke, Que., the price was advanced ten cents per ton and a similar advance is usually made each month during the summer. Bituminous coal declined at Sorel, Que.; Toronto, Stratford, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. At Charlottetown, P.E.I., the price was higher on account of an advance at the mines. Lignite was higher at Edmonton, Alta., as a large number of men haul coal during the winter months and sell on the public market. At this season they haul sand, gravel, etc., and competition is not so keen in the coal business. Coal was dearer at Vancouver, B.C., and difficult to get as the strike of miners on Vancouver Island had extended.

Wood.—Hard and soft woods were higher at Sydney, N.S., the supply being

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and 'is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family per lb	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
1— Nova Scotia— Sydney.....	22	16	12	16	20	18	23	6-15	20	25	23	10	32	38	20	..	1	5	3½	4
2— Westville.....	18	12	8	15	15	18	22	7-15	20	20	..	8	30	32	18	18	3	4½	3½	5
3— Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	19	25	23	7	29	30	18	18	1½	4½	3½	4
4— Halifax... ..	24	15	10	20	18	16	22	6-10-15	18	25	25	9	30	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
5— Prince Edward Island— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	18	17	..	25	30 32	18	18	2	3½	3½	4
6— Brunswick— Moncton.....	20	16	14	..	18	16	23	7	20	20	..	7-8	30	35	20	..	2	4	3½	4
7— St. John... ..	24	14	12	16	18	16	22	6	20	22	20	8	32	37	20	17	1½	5½	3½	4
8— Newcastle....	20	15	14	....	18	16	22	....	18	22	....	6-7	....	35	20	17	1½	5½	4	5
9— Fredericton..	30	14	8	14	16	18	25	7-18	20	20	18	8	22	35	25	17	2	4	4	4
10— Quebec— Quebec.....	16 17	14 15	12 14	12 14	18 20	19 20	20 22	8 25	23 25	22 25	20 25	10 27	26 32	30 34	18	..	6 1½	3½ 5	3½ 3	5 4
11— Three Rivers..	18	12	12	16	17	15	22	8-15	17	30	25	8	32	34	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
12— Sherbrooke...	22	15	12½	18	17	17	22	8-10	18	25	22	7	23 28	30 35	20	..	1	5	3½	5
13— Sorel.....	22	13	12	16	20	17	22	10	20	23	..	8	25	30	20	16	6	3½	3	4
14— St. Hyacinthe.	16	10	15	15	18	15	25	6-10-12	18	22	....	7	30	30	20	20	6	2½	3	5
15— St. Johns.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	20	21	7	28	30	18	16	2	3½	3½	6
16— Montreal.....	20	15	14	14	15	16	22	16	17	30	25	8	28	31	20	20	1½	4	4	4
17— Hull.....	18	15	12½	17	17	16 17	20	8-15	18	25	20	8	30	32	18 20	17	3	3½	3	4

*Rents rising to upwards of \$20.00 and \$30.00.

†\$1.00 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MAY, 1913.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 41

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1913.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha. per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	6	12	10	6-7	5½-6	35-50	..	40	0.65	..	10	.....	3.50	5.00	3.00	20	12.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5	5	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	14.00	8.00 — 2
6	6	10	12	6	5½	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	10.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00 — 3
6	6	10	10	5	4½	30	50	40	1 00	10	10	7.25	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	*	* — 4
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00 8.00	5.00 7.00 — 5
5	6	10	10	5	5	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	....	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00 — 6
6	6	8½	8½	5½	5	40	50	40	1.00	10	12	7.50 7.75	5.50	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00 — 7
5	5	12	13	6	6	30	.....	40	0.75	10	10	10.00 10.50	5.75	5.00	3.50	25	.....	8.00 — 8
6	6	9	10	5	5	35	50	40	0.55	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	12.00	10.00 8.00 — 9
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.80 0.90	20	10	8.25	4.50 5.00	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	20	16.00 18.00	... — 10
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.75	15	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00 — 11
5	6	12½	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	1.10	10	9	7.30	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 12
5	5	10	10	5½	5	30	30	40	0.60	10	8	7.50	5.00	7.00	5.50	18	13.00	11.00 6.00 — 13
4-5	6	12	13	5½	5	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	5-7	8	7.00	5.00	7.50 8.00	6.00 6.50	18	10.00 12.00	8.00 9.00 — 14
5-6	5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	0.75	15	10	7.00	6.00	6.50	5.00	22	14.00	8.00 — 15
7	6	13	12½	5½	6	35	35	40	0.90	18	7	8.50	6.50	9.00	5.00	23	17.00	12.00 14.00 — 16
5	6	10	10	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	0.90 1.00	10	8	7.50 7.75	5.50	6.00	4.50	20	17.00	16.00 — 17

*Prints.
*Dairy prints, 26c.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
18— Ontario— Ottawa	24	15	12½	18	20	18	24	8	19	24	..	9	25	30	20	18	3	3½	4	5
19— Brockville	22	14	12½	16	18	18	24	10	20	25	..	7	30	30	18	18	1½	3½	3	3½
20— Kingston	25	16			20	15	20	12½	17	28	..	7	..	32	20	18	3	4	3½	5
21— Belleville	20	15	10	15	17	..	22	10	18	30	..	6	30	32	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
22— Peterborough ..	20	12½	15	15	15	..	27	10	18	20	..	6	30	32	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
23— Orillia	25	18	17	17	18	..	25	12½	20	19	..	7	30	35	20	18	3	3½	3	3½
24— Toronto	22	15	15	20	20	17	25	16	20	20	..	7	26	34	20	18	3	3½	4	4½
25— Niagara Falls ..	22	16	16	18	18	..	25	12½	18	20	..	8	32	37	25	20	1½	4	3	4
26— St. Catharines ..	20	12½	12½	15	18	12	22	13	18	22	..	9	28	30	20	17	3	3½	2½	2
27— Hamilton	25	13	13	20	22	14	24	15	20	25	..	8	32	33	20	18	1½	4	3	4
28— Guelph	23	15	18	22	20	18	22	18	20	25	..	8	32	37	25	20	1½	4	3	4
29— Berlin	22	18	20	20	18	16	24	10	20	20	..	8	26	34	22	18	3	4	2½	3
30— Woodstock	20	13	15	18	20	18	23	15	16	23	20	8	28	38	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
31— Stratford	12	14	18	21	20	16	21	15	20	20	..	7	30	33	20	20	3	4	2½	4
32— London	15	22	18	18	18	17	23	18	18	20	..	7	29	33	20	..	1½	4	2½	4½
33— St. Thomas ..	20	15	18	18	18	17	23	18	18	20	..	7	28	33	20	..	1½	4	2½	4½
34— Chatham	22	13	15	18	20	20	25	10	18	20	..	7	28	32	25	20	1½	4	2½	3½
35— Windsor	14	14	16	16	22	20	25	15	18	19	..	7	25	27	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
36— Owen Sound ..	20	15	16	18	20	20	25	18	18	22	..	7	29	32	21	19	1½	4	3	5
37— Cobalt	23	15	15	20	20	20	25	18	18	22	..	7	28	34	24	20	1½	3½	3½	3½
38— Sault Ste Marie	23	14	12½	20	20	17	23	18	18	22	..	7	28	34	24	20	1½	3½	3½	3½
39— Port Arthur ..	20	15	18	20	20	16	26	18	18	20	..	7	32	36	18	18	1½	4	3	4
40— Fort William ..	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	23	..	9	35	38	24	20	1½	4	3	5
41— Winnipeg	22	15	15	17	18	17	27	11	17	20	20	7	32½	..	20	..	1½	4	2½	4-5
42— Brandon	22	15	15	20	20	18	22	12	17	28	20	10	..	35	20	..	3	3½	3½	5
43— Cobalt	23	15	15	20	20	18	22	12	17	28	20	10	..	35	20	..	3	3½	3½	5
44— Sault Ste Marie	23	15	18	20	20	15	22	12½	18	27	25	9	28	32	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
45— Port Arthur ..	25	17	20	20	22	18	25	12½	18½	35	30	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½
46— Fort William ..	25	15	20	20	22	17½	25	15	20	35	30	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½
47— Manitoba— Winnipeg	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	12½	18	25	..	10	35	40	23	20	1	5	3½	5
48— Brandon	25	18	20	22	18	..	25	20	20	20	..	10	25	35	22½	..	\$1½	4	3½	5
49— Saskatchewan— Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	30	..	10	25	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
50— Prince Albert ..	22	15	18	22	20	20	30	15	20	25	..	10	35	40	25	25	2	3½	3½	4
51— Moosejaw	25	16	..	25	20	18	25	18	20	25	..	11	35	40	..	..	1½	4½	3½	5
52— Saskatoon	25	15	15	25	18	20	25	18	20	30	..	10	30	35	25	..	1½	4½	3½	4½
53— Medicine Hat ..	30	20	30	25	25	20	25	15	20	30	25	12	35	45	25	25	1½	4½	3½	4½
54— Calgary	25	18	20	23	22	20	30	18	20	25	..	10	..	35	20	20	2½	6½	3½	30
55— Edmonton	25	13½	18	28	23	20	28	20	20	25	30	10	35	37½	25	..	1½	5	3½	4½
56— Lethbridge	25	18	18	25	20	18	25	15	18	25	..	10	35	37½	20	20	1	5	3½	5
57— British Columbia— Nelson	28	20	20	28	20	20	30	20	20	30	35	15	30	40	26	20	1½	4½	3	5
58— New West'n'str	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	35	35	12½	35	45	20	20	1½	4½	3	5
59— Vancouver	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	15	19	35	35	12½	35	40	25	25	1½	5	3½	6
60— Victoria	25	20	20	22	22	18	28	15	17	40	30	10	30	35	20	20	1	6½	3½	4½
61— Nanaimo	30	18	25	25	25	20	32	35	12½	20	35	..	15	35	50	30	25	1	6½	5½
62— Nanaimo	25	28	28	25	22	27	10	17	35	..	12	35	42	22	22	22	1½	4½	3½	5

†In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

*Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand.

‡During May, several bakers in Brandon were convicted of selling bread at short-weight (20 oz. instead of 24 oz., as required by law-by-law).

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1913.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'kg'ns', quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	7	10	12½	5½	5	40	35	40	.90	10	8	7.50	5.50	7.50	4.50	20	12.50	10.00 —18
5	5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	1.00			8.00				15.00	12.50	
5	5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	1.10	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	12.00	9.00 —19
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00 —20
5	7	..	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	8.00	7.50	5.50	4.00	20	12.00	9.00 —21
5	7	12½	13	5	4½	60	60	40	1.10	10	10	8.50	8.00	6.00	5.50	20	13.00	9.00 —21
5	6	10	7	5	4½	40	40	40	1.10	10	10	8.50	5.50	6.50	5.00	20	15.00	12.00 —22
5	6	10	7	5	4½	30	30	40	.75	10	7	7.75	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	14.00	10.00 —23
5	5	10	10	5	4½	25	25	25	.90	10	7	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	15.00	12.50
5	7	..	10	6	5½	30	30	28	1.35	13	10	6.25	5.00	7.00	5.00	18	12.00	10.00 —24
5	6½	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.10	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	16.00	14.00 —26
5	5½	12	13	6	6½	25	25	30	1.00	10	8	7.75	5.00			18	18.00	14.00 —27
5	5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	6.75	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00 —28
5	6	8	7	5	4½	25	30	25	1.15	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	16.00	13.00 —29
10	5	7	10	15	5½	25	25	30	1.00	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00 —30
5	5	..	12	7	5½	25	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00 —31
8	7	.....	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.10	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	13.00	9.00 —32
5½	6	10	10	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	14.00	8.00 —33
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5	35	35	40	1.15	10	8	7.50	5.00	.....	.....	15	15.00	11.00 —34
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	35	35	30	1.50	10	8	9.00	5.25	.....	.....	15	15.00	12.00 —35
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	.85	10	10	7.25	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	12.00	8.00 —36
6	6	13	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.25	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	25.00	15.00 —37
6	7	10	10	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.10	10	8	9.00	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	..... —38
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	30—	30—	30—	1.10	10	10	8.25	5.25	6.00	5.50	25	18.00	15.00 —39
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	8½	8.25	5.25	6.00	5.25	25	25.00	18.00 —40
6	5	12	8	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	10	8	11.10	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	20.00	18.00 —41
6½	7	12½	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	.47½	15	10	11.75	9.50	8.75	6.75	30	25.00	15.00 —42
6½	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.35	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	30.00	20.00 —43
7	6	12½	12½	7	6½	35	40	40	1.02½	12½	12½	13.50	11.00	5.50	4.50	35	40.00	25.00 —44
6	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40		15	15	13.10	8.25	7.50	.....	30	30.00	20.00 —45
4	10	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.35	25	12½	14.00	10.00	8.00	6.50	30	45.00	35.00 —46
8	8	12½	10	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.20	15	12½	4	4	4	4	40	25.00	20.00 —47
6	6	14	8½	5½	6½	35	45	35	.75	15	10	8.00	6.75	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	30.00 —48
8	7	12½	11	6½	6	40		40	1.25	15	12½	13.00	5.00	5.50	.....	30	50.00	40.00
8	6	12½	10	6½	6½	40		40	.80	20	10	4.75	.....	4.00	.....	30	35.00	25.00 —49
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30—60	11.25	25	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	25.00	16.00
6½	6	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.80	20	10	12.00	8.75	6.50	.....	40	20.00	15.00 —51
5	5	8	8	6½	5½	33	35	35	1.50	15	7½	.....	7.50	.....	3.00	35	25.00	12.00 —53
8	8	15	12½	7	6½	50	50	40	1.75	15	10	11.50	6.50	.....	3.50	40	30.00	22.00
8	7	15	10	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.50	25	12½	7.50	.....	.....	6.50	40	27.00	12.00 —54
									11.25	20	12½	4.50	.....	.....	.....	37	15.00	20.00 —55

*Slab wood, per wagon load.

*Delivery extra.

short, but declined at Sorel, Que., and Peterborough, Ont. Soft wood was also lower at Fredericton, N.B.

Coal oil advanced in price at Quebec, Que., and Nanaimo, B.C., but declined at Sorel, Que.

Rentals were higher at Fredericton, N.B.; Three Rivers, Que.; Montreal and Hull, Que.; Peterborough, Ont.; Prince Albert, Sask., and Calgary, Alta. At St. Catharines, Ont., there was some

scarcity of houses with sanitary conveniences, and houses were scarce at St. Thomas, Ont. Rates were firmer at London and Fort William, Ont. At Sorel, Que., rents were lower, as a number of families had left the city and new buildings had been erected. Rates were easier at Owen Sound, Ont., as more cheap houses were available. In Vancouver, B.C., a number of houses were "to let" and rents tended to fall in some parts of the city.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Terms of Agreement between Ottawa Association of Sanitary and Heating Engineers and Local Union No. 71, United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada.

Clause 1. This agreement to date from January 1, 1913, and to be in force for a period of two years from January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Clause 2. Said parties agree that eight hours shall constitute one day's work for five days, and four hours on Saturday, from January 1, 1913, to April 31, 1913, and nine hours shall constitute one day's work for five days, and five hours on Saturday from May 1, 1913, to October 31, 1913, and eight hours shall constitute one day's work for five days, and four hours on Saturday, from November 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

Clause 3. From January 1, 1913, to March 31, 1913, the minimum rate of wages of all journeymen plumbers, gas and steam fitters shall be 39 cents per hour. From April 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913, the minimum rate of wages paid all journeymen plumbers, gas and steam fitters shall be 42 cents per hour, and from January 1, 1914, the minimum rate of wages paid all journeymen plumbers, gas and steam fitters shall be 44 cents per hour.

Clause 4. Members of Local Union, No. 71, agree not to contract or sub-contract or put in any material or do any work except for the Ottawa Master Plumbers while in their employ. This is to be interpreted as follows: During such time as any journeyman is drawing wages from an Ottawa master plumber his working hours belong to such master plumber, and the journeyman is absolutely to refrain from doing any work pertaining to plumbing and steamfitting, as above set forth, during the other hours of the day.

Furthermore, it is agreed that if any journeyman, member of Local Union, No. 71, is proved to have broken this clause of this agreement by a clear proof submitted by any master plumber of Local Union, No. 71, such proof is to be submitted to a committee composed of three members of both parties, and if proven guilty he be mulcted in damages to the sum of \$25, said money to be paid by him to Local Union, No. 71, and forthwith handed over in full by Local Union, No. 71, to the Ottawa Association of Sanitary and Heating Engineers, said amounts to be paid to the Secretary of the above Association and to be used for charitable purposes.

Clause 5. If any man working in any shop is not laid off at night and reports for work next morning and is then laid off, he shall receive one-half day's pay.

Clause 6. Any man working after hours as per clause 2 shall receive time and one-half until 12 o'clock midnight and from 12 o'clock until starting time double time, except on Sundays and legal holidays, such as Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Victoria Day and Labour Day, when all work performed shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Clause 7. Every apprentice shall serve four years' continuous apprenticeship before receiving his tools. On receiving his tools as an improver he shall receive twenty cents per hour for first six months and twenty-five cents per hour for second six months, and thereafter the standard rate of wages for journeymen. The above rates to go into effect on April 1, 1913. Up to that date minimum wages of improvers to be as in the agreement which expired Dec. 31, 1912. Improvers shall be subject to all clauses in this agreement. Master plumbers shall submit through the Secretary of the Association to the Secretary of Local Union, No. 71, within one month of the signing of this agreement, a list of their apprentices, showing the time served by each apprentice as at January 1, 1913, same to be registered with Local 71.

Clause 8. That no employer shall send out any apprentice or helper to do any work pertaining to plumbing or steamfitting until he has served his full term of four years.

Clause 9. Any man working outside the city shall have board and expenses paid and shall receive his regular day's pay, number of hours travelled the first night to be paid for at the standard rate of pay.

Clause 10. The union shall keep a list of members who are out of work and desirous of obtaining work, and that when an employer requires the services of a man he shall apply to the union which shall supply a man with the waiting list (the man longest on the waiting list shall be selected) to immediately proceed to work for such employer, and

such employer agreeing to take the man sent. Such mutual agreement to be non-effective only when through former differences between such employer and man the employment is either mutually or individually repugnant to each party thereto.

In the event of Local Union, No. 71, not being able to provide men from the union, when called on to do so by any master plumber, it is agreed that such master plumber be free to hire such help as is available, providing such help are competent plumbers and fitters, and that the Local Union, No. 71, as a body, and its individual members agree not to interfere in any manner with such help for a period of one month.

Clause 11. Said parties unitedly agree that in case any difficulty or difference arises between them in the carrying out and construction of this agreement, and on which they cannot satisfactorily agree, then within three days after such difference arises the matter shall be submitted to a board of arbitration to consist of three members. Each party thereto shall appoint a third, to be an architect or contractor in the building line, and the said parties within forty-eight hours shall submit their respective contentions in writing to such arbitrators. Such arbitrators shall render a written judgment within forty-eight hours after such contentions and proofs shall have been submitted to them. And each of the parties do hereby solemnly agree to faithfully abide by the decision of such Board, or a decision rendered by a majority thereof, there being no right to appeal from such decision whatever.

Clause 12. Should either party wish any change or amendment to this agreement, each party shall give three months' notice prior to the expiry of this agreement; same must be in writing with the proposed amendments attached. And both parties mutually agree that within fourteen days after such notice has been sent that a committee from both parties shall have met to discuss proposed amendments. If no

notice is forthcoming within three months, this agreement will remain in force for another year from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915, under the same conditions as this agreement in the year 1914.

Agreement made between the Mason Contractors of Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 12, of Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., of the B. M. and P.I.U. of America.

Article I. (Section 1). This agreement shall be in full force and effect from May 1st, 1912, to April 30th, 1915.

(Section 2). Three months' notice shall be given in writing by either party to this agreement as to any alteration before the expiration of same.

Article 2. (Section 1). The rate of wages during the term of this agreement shall be forty-five cents (45c) per hour, from May 1, 1912, until April 30, 1913; from May 1, 1913, until April 30, 1914, forty-eight cents (48c) per hour; and from May 1, 1914, until April 30, 1915, fifty cents (50c) per hour.

Article 3. (Section 1). The Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 12, shall not order any strike against any member or members of the said mason contractors.

(Section 2). Nor shall any number of the union men leave work of any of the said contractors before the matter in dispute is brought before the Joint Committee for settlement, provided the same is called within forty-eight (48) hours of such dispute.

(Section 3). If any trouble shall arise with any other mechanics or labourers on a job or building, the bricklayers, masons and plasterers shall not be withdrawn from their work.

Article 4. (Section 1). The said contractors hereby agree to employ on all contracts taken by them only union

bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and members of this union shall work for only contractors who recognize the terms of this agreement.

(Section 2). The said contractors agree that not more than two members of a mason contracting firm shall be allowed to work at the trade.

Article 5. The Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 12, hereby agree that on and after May 1, 1912, none of its members shall be allowed to contract or sub-contract any work.

Article 6. (Section 1). Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work from the date of this agreement until April 30, 1915.

(Section 2). Except in cases of necessity, no work shall be done before the hour of eight o'clock a.m. nor after the hour of five o'clock p.m., from the date of this agreement, until April 30, 1915.

(Section 3). All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, also on Dominion Day, Christmas and New Year's. No work to be done on Labour Day.

(Section 4). All work done between the hours of five o'clock p.m. Saturday and eight o'clock Monday morning, until April 30, 1915, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Article 7. That the shop steward or business agent be allowed upon the works at all times to examine the working cards. He shall not be discharged for examining his fellow-workmen's cards.

Article 8. (Section 1). That the members of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 12, shall be paid their wages at or before five o'clock p.m. on the regular pay day, and not more than one day to be held back.

(Section 2). If any member of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 12, shall be discharged, he must be paid at once, or waiting time will be charged from the time of his discharge.

Article 9. It is hereby understood and agreed that any and all parties to this agreement shall report to their respective bodies any known violation of any provision or provisions of this agreement.

Signed on behalf of the Mason Contractors:

AUG. MAY.
WUNDER BROS.
J. BAETZ.
ROBERT BIERWAGEN & SON.
JOHN A. ELLERT.
SLECKENREITER & KOENIG.
TUCKER BROS.
R. PINKE.
CHR. ASMUSSEN.
JACOB FRIES.
HENRY DOTZENROTH.
W. A. MCNEILL.
S. P. HINSCHBERGER.
L. B. LACHANCE.

Signed on behalf of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 12, of Berlin and Waterloo:

ALBERT J. WEBER.
ARTHUR PLUMMER.
PHILIP HOLLINGER.
A. W. JOHNSON.
NICK ASMUSSEN.

Carpenters, Niagara Falls.

The following agreement was submitted by the Carpenters' Union of Niagara Falls to the employers and approved of and signed by them individually:

Article 1. This agreement shall take effect May 1, 1913, and continue in effect to May 1, 1914.

Article 2. If at the expiration of this agreement either party intends to change any of the clauses of the same, three months' notice of such intended change shall be given one party to the other.

Article 3. Under this agreement eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and the regular working hours shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., excepting Saturdays during June, July and August, when

the regular working hours shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

All work done on Sundays, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Christmas Day shall be paid for at rate of double time, and all over-time except as above mentioned shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. No work to be done at all on Labour Day.

Article 4. From May 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914, the minimum scale of wages paid journeymen carpenters under this agreement shall be 45 cents per hour. Carpenters' foremen to receive not less than 50 cents per hour.

Article 5. All employers represented in this agreement will pay their men weekly, on a regular pay day, the wages to be paid on the work not later than quitting time.

Article 6. Whenever two or more journeymen members of the second part are working together, a steward shall be selected by them. Said journeyman shall perform his duties as steward so as not to interfere with his duties to his employers.

Electrical Workers, Saskatoon.

The following By-law was passed to regulate the work and wages of the employees of the Electrical Department of the City of Saskatoon:

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon enacts as follows:—

1. In the Electrical Department, exclusive of the Power House, eight and one-half hours shall constitute a day's work, and the ordinary working hours shall be from eight o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock noon, and from one o'clock in the afternoon until half past five o'clock in the afternoon.

2. All employees of the Electrical Department, except those employed in the Power House, shall meet at the sheds and be ready to proceed to work at eight o'clock in the morning, but must be ready to commence actual work on the job at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

3. Any employee of the Electrical Department, except one employed in the Power House, who is called on duty between the hours of half past five o'clock in the afternoon and ten o'clock at night, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half; and additional overtime, that is overtime starting at ten o'clock at night or later, shall be computed at double the time of the standard rate up to the hour of eight o'clock in the morning or until such employee is relieved from duty; but, notwithstanding any thing herein contained, all holidays shall be computed at double standard time.

4. Holidays for employees of the Electrical Department, except those employed in the Power House, shall be Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and all other statutory holidays.

5. All employees of the Electrical Department shall be paid bi-monthly, that is to say, on the 7th and 22nd days of each month, but in case any pay day falls on a Sunday or a holiday the previous day shall be pay day. All employees shall be paid during working hours.

6. Any employee in charge of three or more journeymen, or twelve or more labourers, shall be considered a sub-foreman, provided that every sub-foreman must have at least three years' experience in one or all branches of the trade.

7. Any employee shall be considered a journeyman who has had at least three years' experience in one or all branches of the trade herein now specified, that is to say, linemen, cable splicers, jointers, station wiremen, inspectors, troublemen.

8. There shall not be more than one apprentice to every two journeymen, and apprentices shall not be allowed to work on high voltage wires, nor on primaries.

9. Cable splicers shall not be allowed to work unless attended by a helper.

All jointing, splicing and terminating shall be done under the supervision of cable splicers.

10. When the work is being done on high voltage wires, two journeymen must be assigned to the job, and they shall not be allowed to work on two different wires at the same time. On station work two men must be assigned to the job where the work to be done is on a wire carrying 600 volts or more.

11. All employees working on poles with high tension wires must wear rubber gloves and use protectors of a standard quality that have been properly tested, such gloves and protectors to be supplied by the city.

12. In case of trouble on high voltage wires where work is hazardous, two or more journeymen must be sent out to repair the trouble, and, in case only one is available at the time, he must be sent out to watch until another journeyman can be obtained.

13. Linemen will have supervision of the setting and framing of poles.

14. The following shall be the scale of wages for the employees of the Electrical Department, exclusive of Power House employees:—

Sub-foremen	\$5.50 per day
Linemen	5.00 per day
Station wiremen	4.25 per day
Troublemen (nine hours a day) . . .	5.00 per day

(All overtime to be computed at standard rate.)

Arc patrolmen	45c per hour
Arc trimmers	40c per hour

Apprentice Linemen:—

First three months	30c per hour
First six months—	
(after first three months' period)	32½c per hour
Second six months—	
(after first three months' period)	35c per hour
Third six months—	
(after first three months' period)	37½c per hour
Fourth six months—	
(after first three months' period)	40c per hour
Last nine months—	
(of the three year period) . . .	42½c per hour

15. The following shall be the scale of wages for the employees of the Electrical Department employed in the Power House:—

Chief Engineer, not less than ..	\$150.00 per month
Second class shift engineers . . .	110.00 per month
Firemen and oilers on automatic stokers	90.00 per month
Skilled mechanics	45c per hour
Boiler cleaners	35c per hour
Switchboard operators	100.00 per month

16. The work of boiler cleaners shall include the general run of work in the boiler room, such as maintenance of coal conveyor gear and other auxiliaries.

17. All employees of the Electrical Department employed in the Power House must work any reasonable overtime (Sunday included) so as to carry out the work of generating power and maintaining the plant with efficiency and economy.

18. All employees of the Electrical Department employed in the Power House as operating or shift men must work on a basis of an eight hour shift or an arrangement of three shifts per twenty-four hours at the discretion of the Electrical Engineer.

19. Every employee of the Electrical Department whose salary is calculated on a monthly basis shall, after one year's service on the staff, be entitled to four-teen days' holidays every year.

20. The Electrical Engineer or Line Foreman may dismiss men in the employ of the Department without notice when the work upon which they are engaged is completed, or in the event of their proving unsatisfactory.

21. By-law No. 497, being a "By-law to regulate the work and wages of the employees of the Electrical Department of the City of Saskatoon," is hereby repealed.

22. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

Read a first time this 24th day of April, A.D. 1913.

Read a second time this 24th day of April, A.D. 1913.

Read a third time and passed this 24th day of April, A.D. 1913.

(Sgd.) F. E. HARRISON,
Mayor.

(Sgd.) A. LESLIE,
City Clerk.

Agreement between Master Tailors of Winnipeg and the Journeymen Tailors' Union, No 70.

Through negotiations recently conducted between the Master Tailors of Winnipeg and the Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 70, the following agreement was arrived at, providing for an increased rate to go into effect on April 1, 1913.

It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the above bill of prices and conditions shall be in full force and effect from April 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914. Either parties wishing to change this bill of prices and conditions must give fifteen days' notice prior to expiration of contract, and if at expiration of this contract fifteen days' notice has not been given this contract to renew itself and remain in force until the 1st day of April, 1915, and shall renew itself yearly, always expiring and renewing itself on the 1st day of April in each succeeding year unless afore-said fifteen days' notice is given prior to expiration of contract.

Bill of Prices of the Operative Tailors of Winnipeg.

DRESS COATS.

Dress Coats, all materials\$11.29

DOUBLE BREASTED FROCKS.

D. B. Frock Coats, first class\$11.29

Faced Cloths, Venetians, treble milled Meltons
and Venetian Worsteds.

D. B. Frocks, second class, all other ma-
terials 10.09

S. B. Frocks, 50 cents less than D. B. Frocks.
Clerical Frocks, 50 cents less than S.B. Frocks.

DOUBLE BREASTED OVERCOATS.

(Same material as D. B. Frock.)

Frock Overcoats, first class\$11.89

Frock Overcoats, second class 10.69

SACQUE OVEROATS (Winter).

Sacque Overcoats (Winter), first class\$10.10

Beavers, Meltons, Venetians and all faced cloths.

Sacque Overcoats, second class 8.61

All other materials except Tweeds.

Sacque Overcoats, third class 7.72

Tweeds only.

Fly Front and D. B.—2 hours extra.

SACQUE OVERCOATS (Summer).

Sacque Overcoats (Summer), first class	\$ 9.21
Beavers, Meltons, Venetians and Venetian Worsteds.	
Sacque Overcoats, second class	8.61
All other materials except Tweeds.	
Sacque Overcoats, third class Tweeds only	7.72
Fly Front and D. B.—2 hours extra.	

TUXEDOS.

Tuxedo Coats, all materials	\$ 8.91
Silk lining allowed	

MORNING COATS.

(Same material as Frock.)

Morning Coats, first class	\$ 9.50
Morning Coats, second class, except Tweeds	8.32
Morning Coats, third class, Tweeds only	7.72

SACQUE COATS.

Sacque Coats, first class, same material as Frocks	\$ 7.72
Sacque Coats, second class, fine Serges, Silk Mixtures, Worsteds, Lamas and Cheviots	6.83
Sacque Coats, third class, Tweeds and Common Serges only	6.24
Flannel Coats (start)	5.35

PEA JACKETS.

(Same material as Overcoats.)

Pea Jackets, first class	\$ 8.61
Pea Jackets, second class	8.02
Shell Overcoats (all materials) start	7.13
Double Breasted (extra).	
Employees in each shop shall arrange with employer the price on all Fur Work.	

WEEK WORKERS ON COATS.

Week men to be paid not less than	\$20.20
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EXTRAS.

Stoated edges, 2 hours	\$.66
Edges felled, 2 hours	.66
Open Bottoms, 1 hour	.33
Open Bottoms, if faced, 1½ hours	.49½
Enterlining all through if seamed in with lining, 2 hours (sleeves excepted)	.66
Chamois lined to waist, 2 hours	.66
Chamois in sleeves, 2 hours	.66
Silk lining in shoulder of Overcoats, 1½ hours	.49½
All pockets over three, 1 hour each.	
Two flaps allowed on Sacques and Overcoats.	
Flaps on Morning Coats, ½ hour each	.16½
Plain Vent, 1 hour	.33
Vent with one button hole, 1½ hours	.49½
Imitation Vent, if stitched, 1½ hours	.49½
Vents with 2 button holes, 2 hours	.66
Vents in side seams of Overcoats, 1½ hours	.49½
Try on Frock and Dress Coats, 2 hours	.66
Try on all other Coats, 1½ hours	.49½
Try on consists of basting shoulders, back, collar and sleeves, second try on with sleeves and collar basted, 1 hour	.33
Straps and Belt on Norfolk, 4 hours	1.32
Bellows Pockets (each), 2 hours	.66

Raglan Sleeves, 3 hours	.99
Vertical Pockets through to trouser pockets, 4 hours	1.32
Loose Cape (fly extra)	2.38
Open in back of Overcoats with fly and buttons, 1 hour	.33
Vents in side seams of Sacque Coats, 1 hour	.33
Silk lining to edge, 4 hours	1.32
Silk lining to holes, 3 hours	.99
Silk Facings to edge, 4½ hours	1.48½
Silk Facings to holes, 3½ hours	1.15½
Silk Facings to waist, 2 hours	.66
Quilting Facings, 2 hours	.66
Quilting Lining, all through, 6 hours	1.98
Quilting Lining to waist, 3 hours	.99
Bound Facings, 1 hour	.33
Neck Pad, ½ hour	.16½
Perspiration Pad, 1 hour	.33
Button holes, double, ¼ hour each, one double hole allowed.	
Bug Traps, 1 hour	.33
Binding seams and bottoms of skeletons, 2 hours	.66
Double Breasted on all coats, 2 hours	.66
Matching stripes on collar and lapel, 1 hour	.33
Raised seams, 2 hours	.66
Raised seams, double stitched by machine, 4 hours	1.32
Lapped seams, 4 hours	1.32
Serging seams, 1 hour	.33
Edges bound half and half, 2 hours	.66
Edges bound flat, 4 hours	1.32
Edges bound flat, with double binding, 2 hours	.66
Edges corded or piped, 4 hours	1.32
Edges picked stitched by hand, 4 hours	1.32
Edges double stitched by machine, 1 hour	.33
Strapped seams, 6 hours	1.98
Loose Cuffs, 2 hours	.66
Loose Cuffs, with velvet piping, 1 hour extra	.33
Tab on collar, 1 hour	.33
Skeleton try on for all Frock and Dress Coats, 4 hours	1.32
All other coats, 2½ hours	.82½
All men measuring 44 breast or over, over-vest, 2 hours extra	.66
All under 34 breast, 2 hours less.	
No discount allowed on civic or government contracts.	

All extras mentioned in this bill shall be paid for at the rate of .33c per hour

Prices for special garments not mentioned in this bill to be subject to special contract between the parties hereto.

Bushelling by the hour .35

Bushelman's wages shall be not less than \$17.85 a week, and (10) ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

All disputes as to classification of goods shall be decided by the shop meeting in which the dispute arises.

All work shall be done on premises furnished free by the employer.

Employees must receive their wages weekly.

Tickets giving starting price shall be given by employer with every garment.

In the slack season every employee shall have his turn.

VESTS.

Dress Vests, Cassocks and Fancy Double Breasted	\$2.38
All other Double Breasted Vests	2.08
With or without collar.	

All Single Breasted Vests	1.96
With or without collar.	
Sleeves in Vest, 3 hours .....	.71

TROUSERS.

Dress Trousers	\$2.38
Bicycle Trousers and all Knickers	2.08
All Worsteds	2.08
Tweed Serges and Flannels	1.96
Riding Breeches	3.56
Belt Straps and reversed buttons extra.	
All extras on Pants and Vests to be paid at the rate of 24 cents per hour.	

Mutual Agreement between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and Local No. 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Article 1. That nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work, from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Article 2. That the rate of pay shall be:—

Gang Foremen	55c	per hr.
Sub-Foremen	52½c	per hr.
Linemen, 1st 12 months	40c	per hr.
Linemen, next 6 months	45c	per hr.
Journeymen Linemen	50c	per hr.
Trouble men	50c	per hr.
Trolley men, 1st 12 months	30c	per hr.
Trolley men, next 6 months	35c	per hr.
Trolley men, next 6 months	40c	per hr.
	42½c	per hr.

Article 3. That overtime, including Dominion holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and from 12 o'clock midnight until 7 a.m. and Sundays shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Article 4. That all employees shall receive their pay during working hours on the specified pay day. If the regular pay day falls on a Sunday or holiday the day preceding shall be considered pay day.

Article 5. That all men sent to do out of town work shall be provided with transportation and living expenses.

Article 6. That this Company will not discriminate against any employee for being a member of the union.

Article 7. That at all times this Company shall receive a Grievance Committee from any department.

Article 8. That any charge made by an employee of this department against his employer must be made in writing to the Grievance Committee.

Article 9. That seniority with efficiency must prevail in all departments.

Article 10. That Saturday afternoons be allowed as a holiday during the months of June, July and August, but the necessary work must be done by the men turn about.

Article 11. That badges be supplied free and employees to be held responsible for same.

Article 12. That this agreement shall cover all men working under the supervision of this department.

Article 13. That this agreement shall take effect on June 1, 1913.

Mutual Agreement between the City of Winnipeg Light and Power and Electrical Departments and Local No. 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Article 1. That nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work, from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Article 2. That the rate of pay shall be:—

Gang Foremen	55c	per hr.
Sub-Foremen	52½c	per hr.
Linemen, 1st 12 months	40c	per hr.
Linemen, next 6 months	45c	per hr.
Journeymen Linemen	50c	per hr.
Troublemen	50c	per hr.
Inside Wiremen	47½c	per hr.
Inside Wiremen Helpers	35c	per hr.
Power Journeymen Cablemen	55c	per hr.
Other Journeymen Cablemen	50c	per hr.
Cable Helpers	45c	per hr.
Chief Lamp Trimmers	42½c	per hr.
Lamp Trimmers, 1 year	36c	per hr.
Lamp Trimmers, 2 years	38½c	per hr.
Arc Lamp Repairers	50c	per hr.
Meter Men, if journeymen	47½c	per hr.
Meter Men	37½c	per hr.
Meter Testers	32½c	per hr.
Meter Repairers, 1 year	35c	per hr.
Meter Repairers, next 6 months	37½c	per hr.
Meter Repairers, journeymen	40c	per hr.

Article 3. That all men working on a monthly salary shall receive two weeks' holidays with pay.

Article 4. Patrolmen to receive expense account on receipt of vouchers for the same within thirty days.

Article 5. That in case an order wagon consists of only two men, they shall be journeymen linemen, and the man in charge shall receive sub-foremen's rate of pay.

Article 6. That overtime, including Dominion holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and from 12 o'clock midnight until 7 a.m. and Sundays shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Article 7. That all employees shall receive their pay during working hours on the specified pay day. If the regular pay day falls on a Sunday or holiday the day preceding shall be considered pay day.

Article 8. That all men sent to do out of town work shall be provided with transportation and living expenses.

Article 9. That the city will not discriminate against any employee for being a member of the union.

Article 10. That at all times the city

shall receive a Grievance Committee from any department.

Article 11. That any charge made by an employee of this department against his employer must be made in writing to the Grievance Committee.

Article 12. That seniority with efficiency must prevail in all departments.

Article 13. That Saturday afternoon be allowed as a holiday during the months of June, July and August, but the necessary work must be done by the men turn about.

Article 14. That badges be supplied free and employees to be held responsible for same.

Article 15. That this agreement shall cover all men working under the supervision of these departments.

Article 16. That this agreement shall take effect on June 1, 1913.

Employees of North Vancouver City Ferries, Limited.

The following wage schedule of employees of the North Vancouver City Ferries, Limited, went into effect on February 1, 1913:—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Captains	\$125.00	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$135.00	\$140.00
Mates	90.00	94.00	98.00	100.00	
Deckhands	70.00	72.50	75.00		
Cleaners	65.00	70.00	75.00		
Chief Engineers	125.00	130.00	135.00	135.00	140.00
2nd Engineers	115.00	120.00	125.00		
Firemen	70.00	74.00	78.00	80.00	
Freight Clerks	75.00	80.00	85.00		
Ticket Collectors	65.00	70.00	75.00		
Team Gatemen, Vancouver	65.00	70.00	75.00		
Team Gatemen, North Vancouver	70.00	75.00	77.50	80.00	
Ticket Sellers, Vancouver	65.00	67.50	70.00		
Lady Ticket Sellers, North Vancouver	45.00	47.50	50.00		
Chief Clerk, Head Office	75.00	80.00	85.00		

Carpenters, machinists, labourers, etc., to be paid the current rate of wage.

Regular employees after one year in the service to receive ten days' vacation on full pay each year.

Captains, mates, ticket collectors to receive one uniform suit each year.

Deckhands—sweaters and caps.

Engineers, freight clerks and gatemen—caps.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Victoria, B.C.

(Class B Houses.)

The following agreement went into effect on May 15, 1913, among members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance, Local 459, Victoria, B.C.

Six days shall be considered one week's work for all help working under the jurisdiction of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance of America. Extra shifts of six (6), eight (8) or ten (10) hours, compelled to work the seventh day, add one dollar (\$1.00) to regular day's pay.

Relief to receive the same as those they relieve.

Cooks' Minimum Wage Scale.

(Per week within 13 hours.)

Head cook (chef)	\$25.00
Night cook in flour	25.00
Second cook in flour	25.00
Second cook not in flour	21.00
Night cook not in flour	21.00
Swing shift cook	21.00
Broiler (or order cook)	18.50
Third cook	16.50
Helper	12.50
Lunch man	15.00
Pantry man	12.00

Extra work for cooks, add one dollar (\$1.00) to regular day's pay working seventh day or for just one day's work, such as holidays.

All overtime to be paid at the rate of seventy-five cents (75c) per hour for cooks.

Waiters' Minimum Scale.

(Class A Houses.)

\$12.00 per week, 10 hours within 13 hours.

\$10.00 per week, 8 hours within 11 hours.

\$8.50 per week, 6 hours within 8 hours.

All overtime for shifts of more than six (6), eight (8) or ten (10) hours, thirty-five cents per hour.

\$15.00 per week, 10 hours within 13 hours.

\$12.00 per week, 8 hours within 11 hours.

\$10.00 per week, 6 hours within 8 hours.

Lunch waiters to be paid at the rate of seventy-five cents (75c) first hour, twenty-five cents (25c) for each consecutive hour up to six hours.

All overtime for shifts of more than six (6), eight (8) or ten (10) hours to be paid at the rate of thirty-five cents (35c) per hour.

Holidays, or for being compelled to work the seventh day, add one dollar (\$1.00) to regular day's pay.

Waitresses.

\$12.00 per week, 10 hours within 13 hours.

\$9.50 per week, 8 hours within 11 hours.

\$7.50 per week, 5 hours within 8 hours.

Hotel, per month, with rook, \$30.00.

Hotel, per month, without rook, \$35.00.

Cafeterias, per week, 10 hours in 13 hours, \$8.50.

Relief to receive the same as those they relieve.

Compelled to work the seventh day, add one dollar (\$1.00) to regular day's pay.

Banquets.

Waiters or waitresses working banquets, buffets or cold spreads, \$3.00 for 3 hours or less; \$1.00 per hour for each consecutive hour.

Outside work, fairs, parties, etc., \$4.00 per day and transportation.

N.B.—This wage scale does not prohibit first-class help from receiving larger wages.

All help will be required to join the Local Union, 459, within a reasonable length of time.

Cafeterias, White Lunches, etc.

Counter men, per week, \$15.00, 10 hours within 13 hours.

Buss boys, per week, \$9.50, 10 hours within 13 hours.

Counter men compelled to work the

seventh day, add one dollar (\$1.00) to regular day's pay.

N.B.—Night waiters or waitresses, 10 hours' work per night shall be considered one shift and not 11 hours as formerly.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1913.

THERE was an increase in the number of trade disputes in existence in Canada during May, as compared with that of the previous month, and also with that of the corresponding month of last year. A satisfactory feature, however, was the fact that the majority of the new disputes of the month were not of long duration, a considerable number of them being settled soon after their commencement. The greatest number of disputes were those affecting metal workers, in which industry ten strikes commenced during May.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during May.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during May was forty, being six more than in April, and eleven more than in May, 1912. Upwards of 230 firms and 10,580 employees were directly affected by these disputes, of which about ninety-four firms and 3,358 employees were directly affected by the disputes which commenced during the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes was approximately 187,782 working days, compared with a loss of 112,880 during the preceding month, and 60,000 working days lost during May, 1912.

Trade affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the number of employees directly affected by the new disputes of the month in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Building.....	5	636
Metal.....	10	1,711
Woodworking.....	2	470
Textile.....	1	25
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	1	150
Street Railway Employees.....	2	140
Miscellaneous.....	1	26
Unskilled.....	1	500
Total.....	23	3,358

Localities affected by new disputes.—Of the new disputes of the month two took place in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick, two in Quebec, thirteen in Ontario, one in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan, and one in British Columbia.

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the principal causes of the new disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For higher wages.....	15
For shorter hours.....	2
For higher wages and other changes.....	2
Against method of payment.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	2
Total.....	23

Results of disputes.—Of the disputes in existence during May, a definite settlement was arrived at in the case of twenty.

In fourteen of the disputes terminated, the men were successful in obtaining their demands, wholly or in part; in one case the strikers returned to work pending an arbitration of the question in dispute, and in five cases the men returned to work under conditions existing before the dispute.

Disputes Beginning Before May.

The disputes that were in existence before May included those of ship labourers at Miramichi, N.B., coal miners on Vancouver Island, gold miners at Porcupine, metal miners at Sheep Creek, Salmo and Britannia Beach, B. C., painters and decorators at Victoria, carpenters at Halifax, painters, paperhangers, moulders, coremakers and linemen at Hamilton, ship builders at Esquimalt, photo engravers, garment workers and boot and shoe workers at Toronto, labourers at Quebec and Port Arthur, quarry workers in Hants County, N.S.

Ship labourers, Miramichi.—A strike of ship labourers in the employ of seven lumber firms in the Miramichi district occurred at the end of April, the men demanding an increase of \$1.00 per day. A settlement was effected on May 7, an arrangement for a compromised scale of wages having been made.

Coal miners, Vancouver Island.—Reference was made in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* to the announcement of the intention of the U.M.W.A. authorities to call out the men employed in the mines at Nanaimo, South Wellington, and Jingle Pot. The strike was called on May 1, and about 2,500 men ceased work. Mr. J. D. McNiven, a fair wage officer of the Department, was in conference with both parties, but at the end of May no settlement of this dispute had been reached. The companies directly affected were, in addition to the Canadian Collieries at Cumberland and Ladysmith, the Vancouver and Nanaimo Coal Company, the Western Fuel Company, Nanaimo, and the Pacific Coast Coal Company at South Wellington.

Gold miners, Porcupine, and metal miners, Sheep Creek and Salmo.—No changes in conditions were reported to the Department concerning these strikes.

Quartz miners, Britannia Beach.—The Department was informed during May that the strike of quartz miners at Britannia Beach was still in existence, with a total number of 500 men affected.

Carpenters, Halifax.—The strike of

carpenters at Halifax, which commenced on April 1, was ended on May 12, when the men accepted a minimum rate of thirty-five cents an hour. About 215 men in the employ of about fifty firms were directly affected by this dispute, the cause of which was the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages from thirty-two to forty cents per hour.

Painters and decorators, Victoria.—No change in regard to this dispute was reported to the Department during May.

Painters and paperhangers, Hamilton.—On April 1 upwards of 100 painters and paperhangers at Hamilton struck work to enforce the demand for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. The employers refused to grant the request during April, but were willing, it was understood, for the increase to go into effect on May 1. Most of the strikers obtained work during April at the increased rate, and on May 1 the increase went into effect generally, the men resuming their old positions.

Moulders and coremakers, Hamilton.—No termination of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Linemen, Hamilton.—A strike of linemen in the employ of the Cataract Power Company at Hamilton occurred on April 20. The men asked the Company to pay the same rate of wages (thirty-four cents per hour) as the Hydro-Electric Department of the city were paying, and struck work on the refusal of the Company to grant this rate. The Company offered the men thirty-two and a half cents per hour, and the strike was settled on this basis. Ten men were affected by this dispute.

Shipbuilders, Esquimalt.—A strike of shipbuilders in the employ of the British Columbia Marine Railway Company occurred at Esquimalt on April 23, following a demand on the part of the men for an increased rate of wages. A settlement was effected on May 12, the men obtaining the increase demanded.

Photo engravers and garment workers, Toronto.—No change in conditions regarding these disputes was reported to the Department during May.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Female	Male	Female			
<i>Lumbering—</i> Ship Labourers.....	Miramichi, N.B.	For higher wages.....	.....	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	April 29	May 7	Compromise.....
<i>Mining—</i> Coal Miners.....	Vancouver Island	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	5	.....	3500	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17-18	Nov. 15	Unsettled at end of month.
Gold Miners.....	Porcupine, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	2	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Metal miners.....	Sheep Creek and Sault Ste. Marie, B.C.	For higher wages.....	1	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Quartz Miners.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.	For recognition of union.....	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 19	.....	Unsettled at end of month
<i>Building—</i> Carpenters.....	Halifax, N.S.	For higher wages.....	50	.....	215	.....	25	.....	April 1	May 12	Part increase granted
Painters & Decorators.....	Victoria, B.C.	".....	4	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Painters & Paper-hangers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	".....	20	.....	102	.....	250	.....	April 1	May 1	Incr. granted
<i>Metal—</i> Moulders & Core-makers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	".....	3	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 26	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
Linemen.....	Hamilton, Ont.	".....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	April 20	May 5	Men returned to work under conditions existing before dispute
Shipbuilders.....	Esquimaux, B.C.	".....	1	.....	150	.....	25	.....	April 23	May 12	Increase granted
<i>Woodworking—</i> Photo Engravers.....	Toronto, Ont.	For recognition of union.....	12	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	Jan. 27	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
Clothing— Garment Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Ag't discharge of employee.....	1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	April 14	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.....	1	.....	50	.....	25	.....	April 25	May 6	Compromise
<i>Unskilled—</i> Labourers.....	Quebec	For shorter hours.....	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	April 28	May 9	Men returned to work
".....	Fort William, Ont.	For higher wages.....	1	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	April 14	May 9	Company claim strikers' places filled
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Quarry Workers.....	Avondale, Wentworth & Sweet's Corner, N.S.	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	3	.....	514	.....	.....	.....	April 21	May 7	Demands granted

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING MAY.

[illegible]

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

*600 employees, male and female, were indirectly affected by this dispute.

Boot and shoe workers, Toronto.—A strike occurred on April 25 among boot and shoe workers in the employ of the J. W. Hewetson Company at Toronto, the cause of the dispute being the refusal of the Company to grant an increase in wages. The strike lasted for about nine days when the strikers returned to work at an increased rate of about ten per cent. About seventy-five employees were involved, twenty-five of whom were female.

Labourers, Quebec. — On April 28 a strike of labourers, carpenters, and carters, employed by the Quebec Harbour Commission, occurred, the men making a demand for a nine hour day instead of ten hours, and a further one after the commencement of the strike, for increased wages. About 500 men struck work, and after being out four days returned to work under the same conditions as existed before the strike.

Labourers, Fort William. — A strike of labourers in the employ of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., occurred at Fort William on April 14, the men demanding a minimum rate of twenty-five cents per hour for general labourers and a minimum of forty-five cents per hour for rough concrete form makers. The Company offered rates of twenty-two and one-half and thirty-five cents respectively, and on May 9 operations were resumed at these rates by men who voluntarily offered their services.

Quarry workers, etc., Hants County, N.S.—With regard to a strike of quarry workers at different localities in Hants County, N.S., which commenced at the end of April, a settlement was affected on May 7, and the men returned to work on the following day at an increased rate of wages. The number affected by this dispute was 514.

Disputes Beginning During May.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of carpenters at Sydney, St. John and Quebec, plasterers' labourers and structural iron workers at To-

ronto, iron moulders at Sackville, Toronto, St. Catharines, Guelph and Galt, electrical workers at Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford, linemen at Regina, textile workers at Montreal, woodworkers at St. John, cabinet makers at Toronto, bakers at Winnipeg, street railway employees at Halifax and Port Arthur, glass workers at Toronto, railway labourers in the Kettle Valley.

Carpenters, Sydney. — A strike of carpenters in the employ of two firms at Sydney occurred on May 1, on account of the refusal of the employers to accede to a demand on the part of the men for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, without reduction of pay. Sixty-one employees were involved. A termination of this dispute occurred on May 28 when the employees were given a reduction of half an hour per day for the first five days of the week and one and a half hours reduction on Saturday.

Carpenters, St. John. — A strike of twelve carpenters in the employ of the Foundation Company, Limited of Montreal, occurred at St. John on May 1. The cause of the strike was a demand on the part of the men for an eight hour day instead of nine, at the same rate of wages. A communication from the Company to the Department stated that the men returned to work on May 5 at the same rate of wages and also for the same number of hours per day as existed before the strike.

Carpenters, Quebec. — A strike of ten carpenters in the employ of the Deakin Company occurred at Quebec on May 24, following a demand on the part of the men for an increase of five cents per hour. No definite termination of this dispute occurred during May; it was reported, however, that at the end of the month all the men had obtained work in other positions.

Plasterers' labourers, Toronto. — A strike of 300 plasterers' labourers occurred at Toronto on May 21, the men asking for an increase of six cents per hour. After being out for about three

weeks the strikers accepted an offer of an increase of one cent per hour, the question of a further increase to be referred to an arbitration committee of two representatives to be appointed from each side.

Structural iron workers, Toronto. — Structural iron workers to the number of 250 struck work at Toronto on May 1, demanding an increase in wages of ten cents per hour. No termination of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Iron moulders, Sackville. — A strike of employees in two foundries at Sackville, N.B., occurred on May 30 on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for a ten per cent. increase on piece work and a minimum of \$3.00 per day. No termination of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Iron moulders, Toronto. — Three hundred and thirty-five iron moulders and coremakers struck work at Toronto to enforce a demand for an increase of five cents per hour. A settlement was effected on May 7, the men receiving an increase of three cents per hour.

Iron moulders, St. Catherines. — On May 1 a strike occurred among employees of the McKinnon-Dash Company at St. Catherines, the cause of the dispute being a demand for payment every week instead of every two weeks as previously. The strike was settled on May 2 and the men returned to work on May 5 under an agreement by which they will receive payment every Saturday commencing May 17.

Iron moulders, Guelph. — Twenty-nine employees in two foundries were affected by a dispute which commenced at Guelph on May 19. The cause of the dispute was a demand made by the men for an increased rate of wages. This dispute was left unsettled at the end of the month.

Iron moulders, Galt. — Iron moulders at Galt struck work during May following the carrying out of an agree-

ment with the employees of the Canadian Westinghouse Company at Hamilton. Three firms and sixty employees were affected by this dispute, which was left unsettled at the end of the month.

Electrical workers, Toronto. — A strike of electrical workers in the employ of the Toronto Street Railway and the Toronto Electric Light Companies occurred on May 8, the men demanding recognition of the union, increased wages, shorter hours and other changes. The dispute terminated on May 23 when an offer of thirty-seven and a half cents per hour, representing a compromised scale, was accepted by the men. The strikers, numbering about 250, returned to work on May 26.

Electrical workers, Toronto. — Another strike affecting electrical workers occurred at Toronto, the men in this case being employees of the Hydro-Electric Commission. A committee representing the men asked the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission to grant them an increase in wages. The Commission offered to advance the wages from twenty-seven, thirty, and thirty-three cents respectively for the different classes of linemen to thirty-two, thirty-five and thirty-eight cents respectively, but the men refused to accept these terms and struck work on May 29 for a still further increase of three cents per hour. Negotiations between the parties were held on the days following, the men returning to work at midnight of May 31, on the understanding that the dispute should be referred to arbitration. Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour, met both sides concerned in this dispute on May 31, and lent the good offices of the Department in promoting the speedy termination of the strike.

Electrical workers, Hamilton. — On May 1 seventy-five inside electrical men and fifty helpers went on strike at Hamilton for an increase of seven and a half cents per hour. After being out eight days a compromise was effected by which the journeymen received an

increase of five cents per hour, and help-ers an increase of three cents per hour.

Electrical workers, Brantford. — A strike of employees of the Crown Electric Company occurred on May 30 at Brantford, the cause of the dispute being the refusal of the Company to accede to a request of the men for a weekly payment of wages. Fifty-eight employees were thrown out of work as a result of it. No settlement of the strike was reported during May, but the Department was informed that the men returned to work early in June.

Linemen, Regina. — Seventy-five line-men at Regina, fifty of whom were in the employ of the city and twenty-five in that of the street railway company, went on strike on May 26 on account of the refusal of the employers to consider an increase in wages. On May 31 the employees of the city returned to work after promises had been made that an increase in wages would be awarded according to each individual's merits. The men in the employ of the street railway were on strike at the end of the month, but returned to work in June under the same conditions as the other strikers.

Woodworkers, St. John. — A strike of employees in three woodworking factories in St. John occurred on May 1, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a fifteen per cent. increase in wages and a recognition of the union. The representative of one of the companies involved informed the Department that the employers offered an increase in wages, and that it was rejected by the employees. No complete stoppage of work occurred, and many strikers returned to work during the month. About seventy men were involved in this dispute.

Cabinet-makers, Toronto. — About four hundred cabinet-makers and mill-hands struck work on May 1 at Toronto, demanding an increase of five cents per hour. No termination of this dispute was reported during the month.

Textile workers, Montreal. — A strike of loom fixers in the employ of the Do-

minion Textile Company at Montreal occurred on May 14th. The employees demanded an increase of ten per cent., which the Company refused to grant, with the result that about twenty-five ceased work. About six hundred employees were indirectly affected by this dispute, which ended on May 26. Some of the strikers returned to work and the places of others were filled.

Bakers, Winnipeg. — One hundred and fifty bakers at Winnipeg struck work May 1, the cause of the dispute being a demand for recognition of the union, for higher wages, and other changes. This dispute was unsettled at the end of the month, but several employers agreed to the demands of the men, many of whom had returned to work at that time.

Street railway employees, Halifax. — A strike of conductors and motormen employed by the Halifax Electric Tramway Company was caused by the refusal of the Company to grant an increase in wages demanded by the men. The Company on May 15 posted notices that the men who did not desire to work at the present rate could receive their pay. The men were also informed that their committee must withdraw the schedule of prices submitted to the Company, and that other help would be secured. The cars were manned by new crews on May 16, but as a result of a car wrecking a wagon a scene of disorder occurred, and the cars were not operated until May 20. By means of a conference brought about through the efforts of the Board of Control of the city, the employees returned to work on that date, having secured a partial increase. About one hundred and forty men stopped work, while sixty others were affected by the dispute.

Street railway employees, Port Arthur. — On May 10, motormen and conductors in the employ of the Port Arthur and Fort William Street Railway Company stopped work on account of the refusal of the Company to discuss a proposal regarding the reinstatement of discharged employees, and also a re-

quest for increased pay. A few cars were running on May 10 and 11, but riots took place which resulted in the death of one man, and on May 12 no cars were operated. On May 13 a partial service was commenced and continued up to the end of the month, though there was no definite settlement of the dispute at that time.

Glassworkers, Toronto. — A strike of twenty-six glass-workers occurred at Toronto May 1, the cause of the dispute being a demand for an increase in wages of six cents per hour. There was no definite settlement of this dispute re-

ported to the Department, but it was understood that most of the men returned to work at a higher rate of wages.

Railway labourers near Penticton. — About four hundred men employed along the line of construction of the Kettle Valley Railway struck work on May 3. The cause of the dispute, according to a representative of the employees, was a demand for higher wages and better conditions. The strike lasted for about a week when the men returned to work under conditions previously prevailing.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada during April, 1913, was 73,285, as compared with 62,931 for the same month of the previous year. Of the total arrivals during April, 1913, 25,566 were from Great Britain, as compared with 22,028 during April, 1912. There

was a decrease in the number of arrivals from the United States, the numbers being 19,260 and 21,494 for April, 1913 and 1912 respectively. There were 28,459 arrivals from other countries during April, 1913, an increase of 9,050 over the corresponding period of last year, when the number was 19,409. The following is a resumé of official returns received in the Department during May, 1913:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL, 1913, COMPARED WITH THAT OF APRIL, 1912.

	APRIL, 1912				APRIL, 1913			
	M.	F.	C.	Totals	M.	F.	C.	Totals
British.....	12,659	5,385	3,984	22,028	15,323	6,416	3,827	25,566
From U.S.A.	14,121	3,769	3,604	21,494	11,848	3,868	3,544	19,260
From Other Countries.....	16,238	1,861	1,310	19,409	23,829	2,663	1,967	28,459
Grand Totals.....	43,018	11,015	8,898	62,931	51,000	12,947	9,338	73,285

Increase of British immigration.....16%
Decrease of American immigration.....10%
Increase of immigration from other countries.....47%
Total increase.....16%

BRITISH EMIGRATION

During the month of April, 1913, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY							
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
April.....	22,059	20,163	215	316	6,447	5,557	1,334	1,263
							29,984	27,370

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913 AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	April 1913.		April 1912	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Assignment of Mortgage.....			2	
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	21	8,202.20	15	7,820.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	58	7,563.10	2	321.00
British Columbia sales.....	4	71.10	1	140.50
Coal surface sales.....	1	10.00		
Homesteads.....	3,050	515,007.861	2,052	329,923.26
Hudson's Bay Co.....	1	159.64	2	200.62
License of Occupation.....	7		7	8.04
Military bounty grants.....	1	160.00		
Mining lands sales.....	1	161.10		
Mineral rights (1,331.80 acres).....			8	
North West half-breed grants.....	7	956.82	8	1,038.60
Parish sales.....			3	1,766.90
Quit claim, special grants..... 480 acres	3			
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	3	642.00	2	480.00
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....	12	86.86		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	5	1,456.63	2	174.86
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	2	47.04	19	598.167
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....			17	174.94
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	1	6.50		
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....	5	55.46	9	91.30
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	5	1,146.50	1	160.00
Sales.....	172	21,847.191	157	20,246.679
School land sales.....	45	5,590.503	38	4,899.16
Special grants.....	20	1,076.09	12	666.96
Yukon Territory sales.....	1	51.65	16	827.45
Total.....	3,425	564,468.74	2,380	369,534.43

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Battleford.....			146	276				
Brandon.....	10	4						
Calgary.....					229	397		
Dauphin.....	58	146						
Edmonton.....			48	59	633	698		
Estevan.....								
Grand Prairie.....					97	133		
Humboldt.....			96	185				
Kamloops.....							173	29
Letbridge.....						40		
Maple Creek.....			466		43			
Medicine Hat.....				177	139	211		
Moose Jaw.....			214	352				
New Westminster.....							39	
Peace River.....					68	24		
Prince Albert.....			226	351				
Regina.....			24	65				
Red Deer.....					123	181		
Saskatoon.....			141	261				
Swift Current.....			208	409				
Winnipeg.....								
Yorkton.....	211	325	68	128				
Total.....	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	212	29

Number of entries for Mar. 1912..... 4451
 Number of entries for Mar. 1913..... 3460

Net decrease for Mar., 1913..... 991

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8
February.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March.....	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	15
April.....	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	212	29
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	650	1153	3655	5149	3237	4323	306	60

Net decrease for four months 2337.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITIES	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	8	179	144	23	314
“ Quebec.....	.....	45	53	3	101
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	9	7	8	24
“ New Brunswick.....	1	7	12	2	22
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	3	6	1	10
“ Manitoba.....	54	40	10	2	106
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	75	9	.....	84
“ Alberta.....	.....	11	60	.....	71
“ British Columbia.....	.....	3	5	3	11
Persons who had previous entry.....	44	199	155	10	408
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Americans.....	14	441	392	54	901
English.....	29	198	139	47	413
Scotch.....	6	31	49	9	95
Irish.....	5	9	21	.....	35
French.....	7	18	11	.....	36
Belgians.....	1	16	3	.....	20
Swiss.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
Italians.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Roumanians.....	.....	8	1	.....	9
Syrians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Germans.....	9	30	89	4	132
Austro-Hungarians.....	48	84	76	6	209
Hollanders.....	6	1	7	2	16
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	9	10	1	20
Icelanders.....	3	1	1	.....	5
Swedes.....	16	36	25	22	99
Norwegians.....	3	112	43	13	171
Russians.....	24	65	41	.....	130
Turks.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	279	1637	1332	212	3460

Number of souls represented by above entries—7,809

BUILDING PERMITS DURING APRIL, 1913.

	April 1913	April 1912	Increase
NOVA SCOTIA:—			
Halifax.....	\$ 57,300	\$ 26,200	\$ 31,100
Sydney.....	46,457	110,645	64,188*
QUEBEC:—			
Maisonneuve.....	333,073	302,528	30,545
Montréal.....	3,322,406	2,314,021	1,008,385
Westmount.....	194,695	221,570	26,875*
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	787,300	457,000	330,300
Kingston.....	132,430	95,625	36,085
Peterborough.....	116,536	18,308	98,228
Toronto.....	3,740,826	2,842,995	897,831
St. Catharines.....	52,700	.....	.....
Welland.....	66,115	22,685	43,430
Hamilton.....	1,245,000	867,000	378,000
Guelph.....	107,889	34,786	73,103
Berlin.....	79,220	124,193	44,973*
Preston.....	95,475	68,350	27,125
Woodstock.....	22,787	.....	.....
Stratford.....	75,075	52,125	22,950
London.....	521,330	180,187	341,133
Windsor.....	122,175	140,525	18,350*
Sudbury.....	66,880	54,238	16,642
Port Arthur.....	88,900	84,560	4,340
Fort William.....	263,940	230,325	33,615
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	2,560,750	2,159,800	406,950
Transcona.....	47,760	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	707,850	664,045	43,805*
Prince Albert.....	520,190	437,400	64,790*
Yorkton.....	31,600	123,850	92,240*
Swift Current.....	172,623	94,030	78,593
ALBERTA:—			
Edmonton.....	2,080,380	2,002,670	77,710
Red Deer.....	21,100	27,070	5,970*
Dethbridge.....	157,223	150,735	6,488
MacLeod.....	12,925	26,000	13,075*
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Vancouver.....	1,107,452	1,632,805	524,353*
Victoria.....	691,548	514,850	176,698
Point Grey.....	180,005	170,350	9,655
South Vancouver.....	143,995	256,190	112,175*
New Westminster.....	146,970	154,360	7,390*

*Decrease.

NOTE.—The cities against which a decrease is recorded are Sydney, Nova Scotia; Westmount, Que.; Berlin and Windsor, Ont.; Regina, Prince Albert and Yorkton, Sask.; Red Deer and Macleod, Alta.; Vancouver, South Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, WEYBURN, SASK.

Fittings for post office, Weyburn, Sask. Name of contractor, The Western Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, April 28, 1913. Amount of contract, \$2,560.

INTERIOR ALTERATIONS, ETC., CENTRAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE.

Alterations, etc., to Money Order, Registration and Customs Parcel offices, fittings, Central post office, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, May 27, 1913. Amount of contract, \$3,486.

INTERIOR FITTINGS FOR POSTAL STATION "C," MONTREAL, QUE.

Interior fittings for Postal Station "C," Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, J. B. Séguin and J. M. Guindon, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, May 14, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,734.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construc-

tion of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decisions shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any merchants, labourers or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

CEMENT FOR FOUNDATION OF CUSTOMS BUILDING, SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

Supply and delivery of an approximate quantity of 4,500 barrels of Canadian Portland cement for the customs

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the three immediately preceding contracts.

building foundation on Sussex street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of firm supplying cement, Wright & Co. (incorporated), Hull, Que. Date of contract, May 9, 1913. Contract price, \$1.78 per barrel of 350 lbs. net.

The said contractors further agree and hereby bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

WHARF, QUACO, N.B.

Wharf, Quaco, N.B. Name of contractor, Robert Carson, St. Martin's, N. B. Date of contract, May 19, 1913. Amount of contract, \$15,985.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foremen carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Dredge captain.....	100.00 per month & board
" engineer.....	90.00 " "
" fireman.....	45.00 " "
" craneman.....	85.00 " "
Scow and deckands.....	40.00 " "
Tug captain.....	75.00 " "
" engineer.....	60.00 " "
" fireman.....	45.00 " "
Cook (male).....	35.00 " "
Cook (female).....	20.00 " "
Timekeeper.....	2.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

CONCRETE REVETMENT WALL ALONG THE SHORE FRONT OF LAKE ONTARIO, BURLINGTON, ONT.

Concrete revetment wall along the shore front of Lake Ontario, Burling-

ton, Ont. Name of contractor, W. Z. Hutcheson & J. Latimer, North Bay, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1913. Amount of contract, \$21,800.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates
Foreman carpenters.....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	3.00 " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	3.00 " 10 "
Foreman stonecrushers.....	(No rates)
Carpenters.....	3.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Timekeeper.....	2.50 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with horse and cart.....	3.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 10 "

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO DRILL HALL, QUEBEC, QUE.

Additions and alterations to drill hall, Quebec, Que. Name of contractor, J. B. Jinchereau & P. A. Lamonde, St. Roch, Que. Date of contract, May 22, 1913. Amount of contract, \$130,050.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters.....	\$0.30 pr. hr., 9 hrs. pr. day
Masons.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Bricklayers.....	0.50 " 8 " "
Stonecutters.....	0.40 " 8 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	0.30 " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.30 " 9 " "
Plasterers.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Electricians.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Structural steel workers.....	0.33½ " 9 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.28½ " 9 " "
Builders' labourers.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Common labourers.....	0.20 " 9 " "
Driver with 1 horse & cart....	2.50 per day of 10 hours
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	4.00 " 10 "

SUPPLY OF ICE TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Supply of ice to the various public buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contracting firm, Twin City Ice Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 23, 1913. Contract price, 20 cents per 100 lbs.

The said contractors further agree and hereby bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said works such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ACTON, ONT.

Public building, Acton, Ont. Name of contractor, Geo. A. Proctor, Sarnia, Ont. Date of contract, May 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$24,326.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$2.75 per day of 10 hours
Bricklayers.....	0.45 pr. hr., 10 hrs. p. dy
Masons.....	0.35 " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	0.12 cents per yard
Lathers.....	0.03 " " "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.30c. p. hr. 10 hrs p. day
Labourers.....	2.00 per day of 10 hours
Plumbers.....	0.30 pr. hr. 10 hrs. p. day
Steamfitters.....	0.30 " 10 " "
Stonecutters.....	0.45 " 8 " "
Structural iron workers.....	0.35 " 9 " "
Electrical workers.....	0.30 " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.00 per day of 10 hours
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 " "

CONSTRUCTION OF COMBINED ROADWAY AND
WHARF ACROSS CATARAQUI RIVER,
ONT., AND DREDGING IN KINGSTON
HARBOUR, ONT.

Construction of combined roadway and wharf across Cataraqui River, Ont., and dredging in Kingston Harbour, Ont. Name of contractor, Fallon Bros., Cornwall, Ont. Date of contract, May 28, 1913. Schedule of Prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.00 per day of 8 hours
Foreman mixing concrete.....	4.00 " 8 "
" laying concrete.....	4.00 " 8 "
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.50 " 8 "
Dredge captain.....	\$125.00 per mth. & board
" engineer.....	90.00 " "
" fireman.....	50.00 " "
Tug captain.....	100.00 " "
" engineer.....	80.00 " "
" fireman.....	45.00 " "
Scow and deckhands.....	40.00 " "
Engineman for pile driver.....	\$2.70 per day of 9 hours.
Quarrymen.....	2.00 " 8 "
Timekeeper.....	2.00 " 8 "
Cook (male).....	60.00 per m'th. & board
Cook (female).....	40.00 " " "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 per day of 8 hours
Driver with 1 horse & cart.....	3.50 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.....	5.00 " 9 "
Cranesman.....	\$ 80.00 per m'th & board
Watchman.....	40.00 " " "
Men work 10 hours on the tug and dredge.	

PUBLIC BUILDING, NORTH BATTLEFORD,
SASK.

Public building, North Battleford, Sask. Name of contractor, Wilson Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, May 30, 1913. Amount of contract, \$49,200.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	65c p. hr., 9 hs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	67½c " 9 " "
Masons.....	67½c " 9 " "
Carpenters.....	50c " 10 " "
Joiners.....	50c " 10 " "
Stairbuilders.....	50c " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	67½c " 9 " "
Plasterers' labourers.....	35c " 10 " "
Lathers.....	5 cents per yard
Painters and glaziers.....	40c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Plumbers.....	50c " 10 " "
Steamfitters.....	50c " 10 " "
Tinsmiths.....	45c " 10 " "
Metal roofers.....	45c " 10 " "
Structural iron workers.....	50c " 10 " "
Electrical workers.....	45c " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	30c " 10 " "
Common labourers.....	27½c " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	45c " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.....	60c " 10 " "
Steam hoist engineers.....	40c " 10 " "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of May, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Delivery of one steel tow barge and two steel sectional scows for the Hudson Bay Railway. Date of contract, May 30th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$18,561.50. Contractors, Thor Iron Works, Limited, of Toronto, Ontario.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rates:
Blacksmiths	\$0.32½ per hour.
Blacksmiths' helpers	0.22½ "
Machinists	0.30 "
Structural iron workers	0.32½ "
Boilermakers	0.32½ "
Shipwrights and caulkers	0.32½ "
Ship carpenters	0.30 "
General labourers	0.20 "
Riveters	0.30 "
Holders-up	0.22½ "
Ship fitters	0.32½ "

Construction of a spur line of railway extending from Pugwash, on the Oxford branch of the Intercolonial Railway, to Pugwash Harbour, a distance of 1½ miles. Date of contract, May 3, 1913. Amount of contract, Schedule Rates. Contractors, Henry J. Phillips, R. E. Mutch and Archibald McLean, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Earth foreman	\$ 2.50 per day of 10 hrs.
Rock foreman	3.00 " 10 "
Concrete men	1.75 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.50 " 10 "
Rough carpenters for trestle wk.	2.25 " 10 "
Common labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineer	150.00 per month
" fireman	80.00 "
" crane-man	100.00 "
Engineman for pile driver	2.50 per day of 10 hours
Fireman	2.00 " 10 "
Pile driver	1.75 " 10 "

Removal of a certain ramp leading from the property leased to Inland Navigation Company, Ltd., on Basin No. 1, through an opening in the flood protection wall, to Common street, Montreal, Lachine Canal. Date of contract, May 12th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$2,855.00. Contractors, Hugh Quinlan and Angus W. Robertson, of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rates:
Foreman	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours
Foreman carpenters	4.50 " 10 "
Carpenters	0.42½ p. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Labourers	0.20 " 10 "
Horse and driver	0.30 " 10 "
Team and driver	0.50 " 10 "
Hand drillers	0.25 " 9 "
Pavers	0.30 " 9 "

Improvements to upper approach at Lock No. 4, Côte St. Paul, and filling of gaps in wall near Brewster's bridge,

Lachine Canal. Date of contract, May 26, 1913. Amount of contract, Schedule Rates. Contractors, Hugh Quinlan, Angus W. Robertson and Roger Miller, of Montreal, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Superintendent foreman.....	No special rate.
Ordinary foreman.....	No special rate.
Builders' labourers.....	\$0.30 pr. hr., 9 hrs. pr. day
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20 " 10 "
Foreman paver.....	0.35 " 9 "
Pavers.....	0.30 " 9 "
Steam drillers.....	3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Hand drillers.....	0.25 pr. hr., 9 hrs. pr. day
Foreman stonecutter.....	0.50 " 8 "
Stonecutters.....	0.45 " 8 "
Foreman mason.....	0.55 " 9 "
Masons.....	0.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.34 " 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0.22 " 9 "
Foreman carpenters.....	0.45 " 9 "
**Carpenters and joiners.....	0.40 " 9 "
Foreman machinist.....	0.50 " 9 "
Machinists.....	0.35 " 9 "
" helpers.....	0.22½ " 9 "
Diver, with outfit.....	8.00 per day.
Diver's assistants.....	3.00 per day.
Bricklayers.....	0.55 pr. hr., 9 hrs. pr. day
Timekeepers.....	2.00 per day of 10 hours.
Foreman roofers.....	0.40 pr. hr., 9 hrs. pr. day
Roofers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Foreman plumbers.....	0.40 " 9 "
Plumbers.....	0.37½ " 9 "
" helpers.....	Accord. to length of service
Foreman painter.....	0.40 pr. hr., 9 hrs. pr. day
Painters.....	0.35 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	0.30 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	0.50 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineer.....	0.35 " 9 "
" fireman.....	0.35 " 9 "
Tug captain.....	65.00 per month & board.
" engineer.....	75.00 " " "
" fireman.....	35.00 " " "
" deckhands.....	30.00 " " "

**Carpenters and joiners will receive 42½¢ per hour after June 1st, 1913.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of May, 1913, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

A DWELLING HOUSE, OIL SHED AND FOG ALARM STATION, AT CAP D'ESPOIR, GASPE COUNTY, P.Q.

Name of contractor, Charles H. Nadeau, Port Daniel East, P.Q. Amount of contract, \$5,235.00. Date of contract, March 22, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hour
Painters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	3.00 " 10 "
Steamfitters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of April, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 842 35
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	113 75
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	567 40
Repairing Post Office Scales.....	2 00
Supplying mail bags.....	366 60
Repairing mail bags.....	3,769 96
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	4,898 40
Supplying Street Letter Boxes and Repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel Receptacles, Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes.....	1,161 80
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	31 10
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	438 19

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 474 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of May, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, eighty-eight were fatal and 386 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were ninety-one fatal and 351 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 442, and in May, 1912, there were 103 fatal and 518 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 621. The number of fatal accidents recorded in May were three less than in April and fifteen less than in May, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in May were thirty-five more than in April and 147 less than in May, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	4	3	7
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	5	7	12
Mining.....	9	11	20
Railway construction.....	8	3	11
Building Trades.....	4	32	36
Metal Trades.....	9	97	106
Woodworking Trades.....	1	11	12
Printing and Allied Trades.....	2	1	3
Clothing.....		5	5
Textiles.....	1	7	8
Food and Tobacco preparation.....		1	1
Leather.....		1	1
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	8	81	89
Electric Railway Service.....	2	12	14
Navigation.....	14	8	22
Miscellaneous.....	4	29	33
Public Employees.....	4	15	19
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	6	22	28
Unskilled Labour.....	7	40	47
Total.....	88	386	474

Note.

The following circular (No. 110) relative to the reporting of industrial accidents was issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners:—

“I am directed to advise you that the Board has decided that it will not hereafter deal with accidents occurring in railway shops or other manufacturing establishments, the property of railway Companies subject to its jurisdiction; and that such accidents need not be reported to the Board; but that all accidents occurring on the railway or in connection with the operation of the railway, including round-houses, etc., must be fully and promptly reported to the Board.”

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality
Agriculture:—				
Farmer.....	Agassiz, B.C.....	May 5	1	Gored by a bull
".....	Everton, Ont.....	" 1	1	Gored by a cow
".....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 17	1	Run over by wagon
".....	Durham, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from wagon
Lumbering:—				
River Driver.....	Grand Forks, B.C.....	" 15	1	Drowned
Sawmill employee.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 6	1	Mangled by machinery
River Drivers.....	Frederickton, N.B.....	" 3	2	Drowned
Sawmill Employee.....	Cookshire, Que.....	" 12	1	By a fall
Mining:—				
Miner.....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 22	1	Explosion of dynamite
".....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 20	1	" " "
".....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 15	1	Fall of coal
Motor Driver.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 23	1	Struck by machinery
Miner.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" —	1	Fall of coal
".....	Kipp, Alta.....	" 20	1	Premature blast
".....	Extension, B.C.....	" 1	1	Struck by a car
".....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 22	1	Explosion of dynamite
Quarryman.....	Burrard Inlet, B.C.....	" 2	1	Crushed by falling rock
Railway Construction:				
Blacksmith.....	Enterprise, Ont.....	" 5	1	Explosion of dynamite
Labourer.....	".....	" 5	1	" " "
".....	Cochrane, Ont.....	" —	1	Falling tree
".....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 26	3	Premature explosion of dynamite
Engineer.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 28	1	Crushed between locomotives
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Struck by falling rock
Building Trades:—				
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	1	By a fall
".....	Merriton, Ont.....	" 27	1	" " "
Gas Fitter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Burned to death; explosion of gas
Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	Electrocuted
Metal Trades—				
Machinists.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	1	By a fall
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	" " "
Electricians.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	1	" " "
".....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 28	1	Electrocuted
Metal Worker.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 16	1	Crushed by falling crane
Foundryman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 31	1	Gas explosion in foundry
Lineman.....	Trenton, Ont.....	" —	1	Fell from pole
".....	Beauharnois, Que.....	" 15	1	Electrocuted
Steel Worker.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 17	1	Crushed between ore cars
Woodworking Trades:				
Cooper.....	London, Ont.....	" 7	1	Mangled by circular saw
Printing and Allied Trades:—				
Employees of Newspaper Plant.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 9	2	Burned to death in a fire that destroyed the plant
Textile—				
Textile Worker.....	Magog, Que.....	" 29	1	Mangled by machinery
Steam Railway Service				
Fireman.....	Woodbridge, Ont.....	" 4	1	Derailment
Brakeman.....	Ripley, Ont.....	" 10	1	Run over by cars
".....	Grand Forks, B.C.....	" 27	1	" " "
".....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 27	1	Run over by locomotive
".....	Farnham, Que.....	" 19	1	Run over by cars
Car Repairer.....	Friars Pit, Sask.....	" 8	1	Run over by shunted car
Stationman.....	Marquette, Man.....	" 17	1	Run over by train
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 6	1	Struck by a train

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Motorman	Calgary, Alta.	May 8	1	Crushed by a car
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 24	1	Struck by a car
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Captain (ferry boat) ..	Hopewell Hill, N.B.	" 23	1	Drowned
Deckhands	Vancouver, B.C.	" 9	6	Suffocated on burning boat
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 30	1	Fell into hold of steamer
Dredgehand	Reed's Point, N.B.	" 14	1	Drowned
"	Quebec, Que.	" 23	1	"
"	Montreal, Que.	" 8	1	Fell into hold of vessel
Longshoreman	St. John, N.B.	" 3	1	Crushed by gangway
Ships Steward	Montreal, Que.	" 8	1	Fell into hold of vessel
Labourer (Coal Dock) ..	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 19	1	Crushed by falling coal
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Carter	Montreal, Que.	" 10	1	Fell from cart
Teamster	Calgary, Alta.	" 16	1	Run over by vehicle
"	Calgary, Alta.	" 5	1	"
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 28	1	Runaway
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Chief Constable	Stratford, Ont.	" 13	3	Crushed under falling belfry during progress of a fire
Fire Chief				
Constable				
Constable	Vancouver, B.C.	" 29	1	Shot effecting a capture
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Employee (Rubber Goods Factory)	Toronto, Ont.	" 15	1	Struck by an elevator
Waitress	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	" 18	1	Explosion of range
Employee (Brickwks) ..	Portage La Prairie, Man.	" 20	1	Mangled by machinery
Well Digger	Tofield, Sask.	" —	1	Overcome by gas
Paper Mill Employee ..	Sturgeon Falls	" 10	1	Mangled by machinery
Employee Explosive Factory	Windsor Mills, Que.	" 5	1	Explosion in factory
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 26	1	Struck by a crane
"	Ottawa, Ont.	" 5	1	Drowned; collapse of coffer dam
"	Hamilton	" 6	1	Buried in a cave in of earth
"	Cedar Rapids, Que.	" 17	1	Struck by falling girder
"	Cedar Rapids, Que.	" 12	1	Struck by falling material as result of explosion
"	Cornwall, Ont.	" 27	1	Crushed between car and platform
"	Montreal, Que.	" 31	1	Run over by locomotive

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING MAY, 1913.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																							
	Falls	Falling material	Machinery	Tools	Flying material	Premature explosion of dynamite	Burned by acid, electricity, molten metal, etc.	Overcome by smoke, gas fumes, etc.	By elevators and hoists	Explosion of gasoline, gas, stoves, etc.	Electric shock	Scalded by steam and hot water	Runover by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Crushed by and between cars and other vehicles	Collision with street cars and other vehicles	Struck by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Derailments	Collisions	Kicked by a horse	Thrown from vehicles	Cave-in	Runaway	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture	1	1																					1 ¹	3
Fishing and Hunting																								
Lumbering . . .	1	1	3		2																			7
Mining.....	1	8				2																		11
Railway Construction						3																		3
Building Trades	20*	8		1				1	2															32
Metal Trades...	7	30	27	3	6		11		4	3	2		1	2									1 ²	97
Woodworking Trades	2		7		2																			11
Printing and Allied Trades				1																				1
Clothing ...				2					3															5
Textile	1		6																					7
Food and Tobacco Preparation...				1																				1
Leather				1																				1
Steam Railway Service	18	19	7	3	4					1			7	5		3	3	4					7 ³	81
Electric Railway Service..	2										2					1	1	5					1 ⁴	12
Navigation	6	1																					1 ⁵	8
Miscellaneous Transport		3											2	1	8	2			2	7		4		29
Public Employees	4	1						8							1				1					15
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	2	1	7						2	9		1												22
Unskilled Labour..	5	13	5					3		5				2							7			40
Total.....	70	86	67	7	14	5	11	12	11	18	4	1	10	10	9	6	4	9	3	7	7	4	11	386

*Of the twenty falls in the Building Trades two were caused by the collapse of scaffolds.

Note.—Miscellaneous causes :—¹Agriculture : Hooked by a cow.

²Metal Trades : Stepped on a nail.

³Steam Railway Service : Explosion of valve.

Dumped through hopper of gravel car.

Three employees were struck by objects when passing same.

Explosion of a torpedo.

Jumped from moving train.

⁴Electric Railway Service : Hit by brake handle.

⁶Navigation : Leg crushed by hawser rope.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during May, 1913:

DOMINION REPORT.

Canal Statistics.

Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1912.
Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

THE report of the controller of statistics of the Department of Rail-

ways and Canals for the year ended December 31, 1912, shows that the total volume of traffic through the canals of the Dominion was 47,587,245 tons, an increase of 9,569,475 tons over the previous year. The following table shows how such traffic was distributed among the various canals of the country:—

	Tons.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sault Ste. Marie	39,669,655	8,717,946	.....
Welland	2,851,915	314,286	.....
St. Lawrence	3,477,188	317,480	.....
Chambly	618,415	18,586	.....
St. Peter's	74,809	.....	489
Murray	170,081	6,624	.....
Ottawa	392,350	72,279	.....
Rideau	160,133	.....	12,094
Trent	77,150	19,860	.....
St. Andrew's	95,549	48,414	.....
Total	47,587,245	9,569,475	12,583

As a duplication to the extent of several million tons is made through the same traffic being reckoned on one or more canals, the net business of the canals does not amount to as much as the total represented above. Figures given in the report show that the expansion for the ten year period between 1903 and 1912 is 417 per cent. Until the year 1908 the separation was not made between American and Canadian traffic. Since then a record has been kept of the country of origin as far as the canals of Canada are concerned. During 1912, 27,371 Canadian vessels and 11,785 United States vessels passed through Canadian canals, the former class carrying a total freight tonnage of 9,376,529, while those of United States origin account for a freight tonnage of 38,210,716. In 1912 83,743,034 bushels of Canadian wheat were brought through the Canadian canals at Saulte Ste. Marie.

With regard to Canadian traffic through the canals the average rate per ton is 91.04 cents, as compared with 56.62 cents in the case of American traffic. The rates per ton per mile of

Canadian and American traffic respectively were 0.194 cents and 0.067 cents. In explanation of this difference between the Canadian and American rate per ton per mile, it is stated that of the 36,840,812 tons of American traffic through the canals of Canada in 1912, nearly eighty-five per cent. consisted of iron ore, while up-bound coal accounted for eight per cent. of this total. These vessels are owned and operated by the iron interest of Pittsburg, and do not carry other commodities than coal and ore.

The cost of maintenance of the Canadian canal system for the year ended March 31, 1912, was \$1,725,737.46.

While an accurate comparison of the freight rates by water and rail cannot be definitely made, it would appear that the transportation rate on wheat from Fort William to Montreal would be about \$4 per ton by rail and about \$3.64 by water.

Statistics affording general information with regard to the business of the canals of Canada since 1887 is given in the report which contains 111 pages.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Railway Accidents.

Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom, during the year ended December 31, 1912. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

The following table shows the number of persons killed and injured on railways in the United Kingdom in the course of public traffic during the year ended December 31, 1912, as reported to the Board of Trade, with comparative figures for 1911:—

	Total for the year 1912		Total for the year 1911	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS,				
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc.	20	683	14	468
By accidents from other causes	90	2,146	92	2,257
SERVANTS OF COMPANIES OR CONTRACTORS* :				
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc.	6	154	5	115
By accidents from other causes	37	5,408	385	5,196
OTHER PERSONS :				
From accidents to trains, etc.		4		8
Persons passing over railways at level crossings	69	32		38
Trespassers (including suicides)	458	127	84	124
Persons on business at stations, etc., and persons not coming in above classification	31	146	462	139
Total	1,011	8,700	1,070	8,345

*Of contractors servants seven were killed and twenty-nine injured.

In addition to the above, the Railway Companies have reported to the Board of Trade, in pursuance to the 6th Section of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1871, the following accidents which occurred during the year ending December 31, 1912, upon their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned, namely: Ten passengers, sixty servants of companies or contractors, and thirty-seven other persons killed, and 697 passengers, 22,638 servants, and 585 other persons injured, making a total in this class of accident of 107 persons killed and 23,920 injured, as against six passengers, fifty-six servants, and twenty-seven other persons killed, and 767 passengers, 22,537 servants, and 609 other persons injured in 1911, a total of eighty-nine persons killed, and 23,913 injured.

During the year 1912, eight fatal and sixty-four non-fatal cases of injury to their servants were reported by the dock companies and harbour authorities as

having occurred on railway lines belonging to them, thirty-four of which, including two fatal cases, did not occur during the movement of vehicles. These are not included in the figures given above.

Wages and Hours of Labour.

Report of an inquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom in various trades in 1906.

The present volume is the eighth upon an inquiry of the British Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of British workpeople. This particular report deals with more than forty separate industries contained in the paper, printing, etc., trades, the pottery, brick, glass and chemical trades, the food, drink and tobacco trades, and certain miscellaneous trades.

The total number of workpeople employed in these four groups of industries in 1906 is estimated to have been about 1,400,000. The object of the in-

quiry was to ascertain the actual earnings of all classes of workpeople in a selected week, and to obtain data for estimating their total annual earnings. The average earnings of the men working full time in these industries in the selected week (usually the last pay-week in September, 1906) were as follows:—

	s.	d.
Paper, printing, etc., trades	34	4
Pottery, brick, glass and chemical trades	29	2
Food, drink and tobacco trades	26	4
Miscellaneous	27	11

The workpeople considered in these four groups were mostly men and boys, but in the paper, printing, etc., group thirty-seven per cent., and in the food, drink and tobacco group nearly thirty-three per cent. of all returned were women and girls. The industries in these groups employing the greatest proportions of female workpeople were cardboard box manufacture, bookbinding, paper stationery manufacture, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, preserved food, jam, and pickle manufacture, biscuit making, and the tobacco industry; considerable numbers of women and girls were also returned in the printing trade, paper manufacture, and porcelain, china and earthenware manufacture.

The average earnings of women returned as working a full week were 12s 2d in the paper, printing, etc., trades, 11s 10d in the pottery, brick, glass and chemical trades, 11s 5d in the food, drink and tobacco trades, and 12s 4d in the miscellaneous group of trades.

About one-half of the total number of women working full time received 10s and under 15s, about one-fifth received 15s or over, and about one-third received under 10s.

On the basis of returns received, the average annual earnings per head of all classes of workpeople employed in these trades in 1906 are estimated to have been about £54 in the paper, printing, etc., trades, £59 10s in the pottery, brick, glass and chemical trades, £48 10s in the food, drink and tobacco trades, and £60 in the miscellaneous group.

The average hours of labour in a full ordinary week varied comparatively little between the four groups of industries; they were longest in the food, drink and tobacco group (54.1) and shortest in the paper, printing, etc., trades (52.5 hours). Taking all the trades together it appears that for about seventeen per cent. of the workpeople the hours constituting a full ordinary week were less than fifty, for thirty-one per cent. they were fifty and under fifty-four, forty-three per cent. fifty-four and under sixty, and for nearly nine per cent. sixty or more.

Extensive statistical tables are included in the report, which contains 298 pages.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Massachusetts Labour Statistics, 1911.

Forty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour of the State of Massachusetts for the year 1911, issued by the Director of the Bureau of Statistics. Boston: Wright & Potter, 1913.

The results obtained from an investigation into labour questions, with particular reference to strikes and lockouts, labour organizations and trade agreements, in the State of Massachusetts, is contained in the forty-second annual report, recently received in the Department. The report contains three parts dealing respectively with the above-mentioned phases of labour matters.

There was less industrial disturbance on account of strikes in 1911 than for several years past, the number of strikers being less than in any year since 1899, with the exception of 1908, and the number of working days lost as a result of strikes amounted to less than in any year since 1905 with the exception of 1909. In all there were 9,768 strikers in 1911, as compared with 13,439 in the previous year. The number of employees forced out of work as a result of the cessation of work by the strikers amounted to 6,742 during 1911, as compared with 13,737 in 1910. The number of strikes and lockouts in 1911

amounted to 222, in more than half of which less than twenty-six strikers were involved. In only eight strikes were more than 200 strikers involved, one strike alone causing a voluntary cessation of work by more than 500 workers. Four lockouts occurred during the year.

The boot and shoe industry was affected by strikes and lockouts to a greater extent than any other industry in Massachusetts during 1911. There were forty-three distinct disputes in this industry. The building trades supplied a great proportion of the strikes of the year, there being forty-two strikes in the different industries coming under this class. There were fourteen strikes in each of the cotton goods and clothing industries, and thirteen in the woollen and worsted goods industry.

The demand for an increase in wages caused a larger number of single strikes than any other cause. This demand appeared alone in eighty, or 31.1 per cent. of all the strikes, while alone and in combination with other causes it produced ninety-nine of all the strikes during the year.

The majority of strikes which occurred during 1911 were of short duration. The duration of all the strikes which began during the year aggregated 8,301 working days, and for each establishment in which strikes occurred the average duration before the places of strikers were filled or the strikers were re-employed was 16.9 working days. The total number of working days lost was 203,806 which is equivalent to the labour of 779 persons for one year, reckoning the year as 300 working days. A conspicuous feature of the strike situation was the prevalence of disputes commencing in the spring. The most common method of settling disputes was by direct negotiations between the employer and the employees or their representatives.

The report dealing with labour organizations shows that the total number of trade unions in Massachusetts in 1911

was 1,282, with a membership of 191,038, of which number 174,899 were men and 16,139 women. The net increase in membership in 1911 over 1910 was 3,728, representing an increase of 3.9 per cent. in the number of male members and a decrease of 14.7 per cent. in the number of female members. There were 117 local unions organized during 1911 with a membership of 9,431. Eighty-five local unions were either disbanded or amalgamated with some existing local in 1911.

Connecticut Labour Statistics.

Twenty-fifth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the two years ended November 30, 1912. Hartford: State Printer, 1912.

The report of the Connecticut Labour Bureau deals with industrial conditions in the State, with particular reference to trade disputes and agreements, factory construction, employment bureaus, labour organizations, occupational diseases, and legal decisions, and proposed legislation affecting labour.

During the thirteen months ended November 30, 1912, there were forty-eight labour disputes in the State, by reason of which 8,027 employees were thrown out of work and 72,757 working days were lost. The cause of twenty-eight of these disputes was to enforce demands made for an increase in wages. Twenty-one of them were successful, twenty unsuccessful, five partially successful, and two unsettled when the report was issued. The greatest number of persons involved were employed in the textile industry, which accounted for more than half of the total number affected.

During the two years ended July 1, 1912, 265 manufacturers erected new buildings or otherwise added to their plants, representing an approximate valuation of \$5,220,228.

The figures giving the operations of the free employment bureaus conducted by the State under the supervision of the Labour Commissioner show that during the two years ended November 30,

1912, 13,955 males and 13,348 females applied for employment thereat. There were 9,857 applications for male assistants, and 11,359 for females during the same period. The number of situations secured was 7,145 for males and 8,256 for females. Private employment agencies in the State licensed by the Bureau numbered seventy-one at the close of the period under review.

In the year 1911 there were 515 labour organizations in the State. During the year 1912 there was little change in these numbers, there being 495 local and twenty-two district organizations, having an enrolled membership of 59,895.

During 1911 legislation was enacted requiring physicians to report cases of poisoning which in their opinion were contracted as a result of the nature of the employment of their patients. Three cases only were reported since the enactment of the law and the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Bureau is for a change in the law requiring physicians to report all such cases.

A number of court decisions given during 1912, and the titles of several proposed enactments relating to the interests of labour are contained in the report.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports. — Monthly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada, January, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Unrevised Monthly Statement of Imports Entered for Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, January, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Unrevised Monthly Statements of Imports Entered for Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, February, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Monthly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada, February, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of Department of Trade and Commerce on Canadian West Indies Conference. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Insurance Rates between Canadian Atlantic Ports and Ports in the United Kingdom. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner for the year ended March 31, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Conservation Commission—Fur-farming in Canada. Montreal: Gazette Printing Co., Ltd., 1913.

Department of Mines Bulletin No. 8, Investigation of Peat Bogs and Peat Industry of Canada, 1910-11. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1912.

Conditions in the Clay Belt of New Ontario. Commission of Conservation, 1913.

Handbook of Indians of Canada. Appendix to the Tenth Report of the Geographical Board of Canada. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Ontario Reports. — Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Eighth Annual Report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1913. Part II. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Seventh Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Fifth Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province of Ontario for the year ended October 31, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Second Interim Report on Law Relating to the Liability of Employers. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the Province of Ontario for the year 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

The Mining Industry in that Port of Northern Ontario served by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, calendar year 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Further Supplementary Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1913.

The Increase of Food Supplies for Ducks in Northern Ontario, with Description of Edible Plants. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

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RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

ONTARIO CASES.

Sunday Observance on Electric Railway.

IN the Court of Appeal an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Boyd concerning the rights of the London and Lake Erie Transportation Company to operate cars on Sunday was sustained. Last year the company was sued by Mr. Wm. Kerley of St. Thomas for violating the Ontario Railway by operating cars on Sunday and judgment was given in his favour.¹ As a result of this the cars ceased running on Sunday. The plaintiff has since died.

The Court of Appeal held that as the Company was chartered not only to operate the local line but to navigate to Cleveland and other points, it was clearly for the general advance of Canada and so was under the exclusive control of the Dominion. For this reason the Ontario Railway Act, alleged infringement of which was the cause of the original action, could not apply. (*Kerley vs. London and Lake Erie Railway and Transportation Co.*)

Master and Servant.—Negligence.

An action for damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff in the defendants' employ, a saw which he was operating taking off his fingers, was tried at Hamilton, March 31, 1913.

Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton delivered the following judgment: "The plaintiff was employed by the Wenton & Irving Company, since the first of April, 1912, as a teamster and general labourer. He occasionally worked at the saw hereinafter mentioned.

On April 9, 1912, the day was wet and cold. Well on in the afternoon, the plaintiff put his horses in the stable and went to the company's office before quitting work for the day. Mr. Turner, a young bookkeeper then said to the plaintiff, "It is very cold; please get some firewood."

The plaintiff thereupon went to the lumber yard, and, not seeing any small pieces of waste wood convenient, procured some ends of boards and took them to the saw in question for the purpose of cutting them up into pieces that could be used in the office stove.

The saw was not intended for use as a cross-cut saw, but was designed and equipped for ripping boards. It had an efficient guard, placed so that lumber to be sawn would be guided and held both before reaching the saw and after passing it.

Instead of standing in front of the saw and passing the boards through in the ordinary way, the plaintiff went to the side of the machine, and, after setting it in motion by turning the electric switch controlling the motor, cut short lengths off the ends of the pieces of board, using the saw as a cross-cut saw. These pieces of board accumulated behind the saw, something caught, and the guard was thrown at an angle of forty-five degrees. Instead of then stopping the saw, the plaintiff used a short piece of board, some sixteen inches in length, remaining in his hands, and endeavoured to poke away from behind the saw the accumulated pieces of wood that held up the guard. While he was doing so, the guard fell, and brought his hand down upon the unprotected saw, severing the fingers.

The guard used on this machine had in front of the saw a toothed wheel, driven by power, to feed to the saw the board being ripped; and two rollers were behind the saw to take care of the severed strips passed from it. Between

¹Reference to this case was made in the September, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

these was a cover, supposed to come down and protect the revolving saw blade. This cover was adjustable, so that it might be made to afford protection when either a large or a small saw was used, and when the saw projected a considerable distance or only a short distance from the table.

There was some evidence that the nuts for adjusting this were not tight. This would permit the guard to fall down by its own weight, over the saw blade. I cannot conceive that this, if a defect at all, had anything to do with the accident. In the picture of the machine, exhibit 1, this cover is shown lifted higher than it would be when the machine was in actual operation, and the picture is to that extent misleading.

On the matter being submitted to the jury, in addition to finding that the machine was out of repair by reason of these nuts being loose, the jury found that the defendants were negligent in "not having a notice posted warning unskilled employees in the proper use of the saw," and that the plaintiff was bound to conform to the order of turner "because of his position as bookkeeper," and that the plaintiff was justified in using the saw because "it had been customary."

There was no evidence, I think, to justify these findings; and it appears to me that I ought to grant the motion for non-suit.

The answer to the question whether the plaintiff had himself been negligent is "No, for being unskilled in the use of the saw." The plaintiff himself said that he knew how to use the saw, and did not need any instruction. The only evidence that the saw had been used for the same purpose before was the plaintiff's own evidence. He said that he had cut wood in this way three or four times before; but it was not shown that any one knew that he had done so.

When he found that the guard had been lifted as the result of his experiment, there was nothing to prevent his turning the switch and stopping the saw, so that the guard could be replaced without danger.

With every sympathy for the unfortunate plaintiff, I think that, notwithstanding the finding of the jury, I must dismiss the action."

Costs will probably not be asked. (*Wyers vs. Winlow.*)

Injury to servant. — Negligence of fellow servant in charge of operations.

In an action for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while in the defendants' services, tried at Hamilton, April 2, 1913, Mr. Justice Middleton delivered the following judgment:

"The plaintiff was employed as a brakeman upon the Grand Trunk Railway. A car situated upon a transfer siding had to be removed for the purpose of placing it upon an industrial siding. This car was the second car upon the transfer siding; and in order that it might be removed it was necessary that the two cars should be drawn from the transfer on to the main line, and that they should then be backed so that the second car would be free of the switch leading to the transfer. The first car would then be pulled forward and backed into the transfer, and the engine could pick up the car desired and take it to its destination.

The train crew consisted of an engineer and fireman, and two brakemen—the plaintiff and one Bryant. When the cars were drawn from the transfer on to the main line the brakes were not entirely free, and the plaintiff, who was upon the cars, went to the forward end for the purpose of releasing the brakes. When the car was backed upon the main line it was necessary for the brake to be applied, so that the car would not be carried too far after it was freed from the train.

As soon as the engine started to back, the coupling was released. The plaintiff, having released the brakes on the forward car, was passing to the rear; and just as the signal to the engineer to reverse and go forward was given by Bryant the brakeman standing upon the ground—whose duty it was to signal

—the plaintiff was about to step from the forward car to the rear car. At this instant Bryant spoke to him, saying "Jump on the end car." Not clearly distinguishing what was said, the plaintiff, instead of immediately stepping across the space between the cars, hesitated for a moment, and then stepped. It was too late, as the momentary delay was sufficient to cause the end car to separate from the engine and the front car, and the plaintiff fell to the ground; fortunately being able to throw himself clear of the rails. Both feet were seriously injured; and this action is brought.

In giving his evidence, the plaintiff did not state his case clearly, although he told the facts accurately. He stated that there was no fault in anything done by the engineer or fireman; there was no jolt which threw him off the car. The accident would not have happened had it not been for his momentary hesitation by reason of his failure to grasp what was said by Bryant.

The jury found that there was "negligence on the part of the defendants through the defendants' employee not seeing plaintiff was on the other car before the cars parted"; which means, that in the view of the jury it was incumbent upon Bryant, the brakeman upon the ground—whose duty it was to give the signals for the motion of the engine—to have seen that the plaintiff reached the rear car before the signal was given which caused the engine to stop and permitted the cars to part.

Allan v. Grand Trunk Railway Company, 23 O.W.N. 51, justify the finding that Bryant was in charge or control of the engine within the meaning of subsection 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act; and I think that the jury might well come to the conclusion at which they have arrived, that Bryant, who knew that it was the plaintiff's duty to go upon the rear car, ought to have seen that the plaintiff was safely there before giving the signal in question.

At the trial, counsel for the defend-

ants did not desire the question of contributory negligence to be submitted to the jury; so that in this view the plaintiff is entitled to recover \$1,500, the amount awarded by the jury." (*Simmerston v. Grand Trunk Railway Company*.)

MANITOBA CASES.

Injury to servant,—Dangerous work. Liability of master.

A claim for damages for injuries resulting in the loss of an eye was made in the Manitoba Trial Court on May 3, by the plaintiff who was working for the defendant company. The plaintiff, a boy of sixteen years, was, in obedience to the direction of one of the plumbers in the employ of the company, holding a chisel in a vertical position over a concrete floor whilst the plumber was driving the chisel into the concrete by successive blows of a sledge hammer upon the top of the chisel. At one of these blows the plaintiff was struck in the eye by a steel splinter and suffered such injury to his eye that it was necessary to remove it. An examination of the chisel showed that its head was much battered and broken, evidently by long continued beating upon it by a sledge hammer, and its appearance was such as to suggest the probability of splinters being knocked off by any blow of the hammer. The court held that it was the duty of the employer to provide proper appliances for his workmen to work with and to maintain them in a proper condition, and that if by reason of a breach of this duty a workman suffered injury the employer was *prima facie* liable. It was held, moreover, that in this case proper appliances in a proper condition had not been provided. References were made to *Smith vs. Baker* (1891) A. C. 325, 362 and *Williams vs. Birmingham Corporation*, (1899) 2 Q. B. 338.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$2,000 damages with costs. (*Hooper vs. Bearisto Plumbing Company*.)

Injunction against employees of the Vulcan Iron Works Limited.

In the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* (page 1323) an extract from the Bulletin of District Lodge No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists was published, in which it was stated that early in 1912 the Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, agreed to accept \$3,000.00 in full payment of costs and damages, but that when the amount was tendered to the company, in September, 1912, they refused to accept it. The Department has received a communication from the Company in which it is stated that they on no occasion agreed to accept the amount named in settlement of their claim.

Death of watchman.—Negligence* of train crew.—Common Law liabilities.

In October, 1912, a case was heard in the Manitoba Trial Court, wherein an action for damages was brought against the Canadian Northern Railway Company by the widow of an employee of the defendants who was killed during June, 1911. The deceased was stationed near a point where the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company's line intersected that of the Canadian Northern Railway, and was injured to such an extent by a collision between a street car and a freight train that he died next day. Mr. Justice Prendergast held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover under the Railway Act, and awarded damages of \$5,000.¹

In the Manitoba Court of Appeal on May 6 the decision of the trial Judge was affirmed, except as to the amount of damages awarded. In the latter Court it was held that in an action for damages under the Manitoba Act respecting compensation to families of persons killed by accident which is practically the same as the Lord Campbell's Act, and under which the action had been brought, the damages to be award-

ed must be limited to the pecuniary loss to the surviving relatives sustained as a result of the death, and in this case the Court could not find evidence that would justify the assessment of \$5,000. The judgment was accordingly reduced to \$3,000 with no costs of appeal. References were made to the following cases of Blake vs. Midland Railway Company, 18 Q.B. 93, Canadian Pacific Railway Company vs. Robinson, 14 S.C.R., 105, and Lamond vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company, 160 L.R. 365. (*Pettit vs. Canadian Northern Railway Company*.)

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Master and servant. — Injury to servant. — Contributory negligence.

In the Saskatchewan Supreme Court en Banc an appeal was made from the judgment of Mr. Justice Wetmore in favour of the defendants in an action for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while working for the defendants in their printing shop, by reason, as the plaintiff alleged, of the negligence of the defendants.

The plaintiff, a boy of thirteen, was employed by the defendants in their printing-shop, and while printing cards on a press-machine, operated by electricity, was injured. In an action to recover damages for his injuries, the plaintiff testified that, under instructions given by one of the defendants, he had to pick the cards which fell on the clamp out of the machine before they got dirty, and that to do this he had to reach down and put in his hand and get the card before the clamp came up against the bar, which was greasy and dirty and so would soil the card. While he was thus endeavouring to take out a card, his hand was caught by the clamp and crushed against the bar. The plaintiff alleged negligence in that: (1) the defendants, knowing that he was inexperienced, did not take proper pains to instruct him in the operation of the machine or to warn him of the

¹Details of the accident were published in the *Labour Gazette* for December, 1912.

danger; (2) the carrying out of the instructions given to him as above involved risk and danger which were not pointed out to him; (3) no proper safeguard or covering was placed over the portion of the machine in which his hand was crushed. The jury, in answer to questions, found that proper care was taken to instruct the plaintiff in the working of the machine and as to danger; that there was a proper safeguard or covering, but that it might possibly be improved; that the machine was properly equipped with appliances to avoid accidents; that the work was proper work for the plaintiff; and that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in disregarding warnings. The jury were not asked a direct question as to the second act of negligence complained of; but in his charge the trial Judge left it to the jury to say whether the later instructions given to the plaintiff were such as to justify him in disregarding the original warnings; whether the plaintiff, hearing those instructions, would forget the warnings that had been given before. Judgment was accordingly rendered in favour of the defendants and an appeal was heard on April 10.

In delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Lamont said in part:

"The plaintiff cannot recover if the negligence causing the accident was his own or the joint negligence of himself and the defendants. He is entitled to succeed only if he proves that the injuries received by him were caused by negligence of the defendants. There is a class of cases in which it is necessary to have the jury determine whether or not the defendant could, by the exercise of reasonable care, have avoided the injury, notwithstanding that there may have been negligence on the part of the plaintiff. This class, however, forms no exception to the rule above laid down, because in such cases the negligence which is the immediate and effective cause of the accident, if the plaintiff is entitled to recover, is a breach of duty on the part of the defendant arising

after the danger to the plaintiff became, or should have become, apparent. In other words, where the plaintiff has himself been guilty of negligence which contributed to the accident, the defendant will be held liable only where, after he became aware, or should have become aware, of the plaintiff's danger, he fails to do, for the purpose of avoiding the accident, that which a reasonably careful man would have done: *Rice vs. Toronto R. W. Co.*, 22 O.L.R. 440.

The jury, by their finding that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in disregarding warnings, must, it seems to me, in the face of the above charge, be taken to have found that he would not. If this is the effect of the finding of the jury, and I think it is, the only conclusion to be drawn from such finding is, that the immediate and effective cause of such finding is, that the immediate and effective cause of the accident was the plaintiff's own negligence in disregarding the previous warnings. The plaintiffs, therefore, cannot recover. The appeal, in my opinion, should be dismissed with costs." (*Pratt vs. Novelace.*)

Violation of Child Labour Act.

An action for breach of Child Labour Act was brought against the Victoria Hotel Company at Regina on May 9, as a result of which the defendants were fined \$20 and costs. (*Crown vs. Victoria Hotel Co.*)

Master and servant. — Injury to servant.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendants in moving a house on one of the streets of Regina when he met with an accident as a result of getting entangled in the ropes. In finding that the injuries were the result of the plaintiff's own negligence which he might have avoided by the exercise of ordinary care, Judge Johnstone said that it was the duty of the servant on all occasions when entering upon his duties to inform himself of dangers to which he

was exposed. It was the duty of the master to point out such dangers as are not patent; but it was the duty of the employee to go about his work taking ordinary care to avoid the dangers to which his employment subjected him. (*Brown vs. Coxworth.*)

**Accident on Railway. — Injury to person Lawfully in Train. —
Railway servants' neglect of duty.**

An interesting case was decided in the Saskatchewan Trial Court on April 21, wherein three parties were involved. The plaintiff was a labourer employed by a contractor for the fencing of the Canadian Northern Railway Company's right-of-way and was injured while being carried on a train of the defendant company. He sued the company for damages for his injuries, alleging negligence, and the defendant company claim indemnity from the contractor, added as a third party.

The details of the case were as follows: The Ideal Fence Company Limited, the third party in this action, was, in the summer of 1911, carrying out the work of fencing the right of way of the defendant company, under a written contract. It was a term of the contract that the defendant company would furnish the necessary fence-posts on cars, and also would furnish free transportation for men and materials over its lines. On July 19, 1911, the fence company's employees, having completed their work at a point called Maidstone, on the line of the defendant's company's railway, were carried from Maidstone to a place called Highgate on a train of the defendant company, for the purpose of distributing the posts and wire required for the work of fencing at points west of Highgate. The train consisted of an engine, a number of cars loaded with posts, a car of wire, and the boarding-cars used by the fence company's men. The fence company's men were in charge of a foreman named Beattie, and included the plaintiff, who was employed as a labourer. Shortly

after the men had taken up their positions in the several cars, for the purpose of distributing the wire the engine, which had been "shunting," backed down to "couple on to" the post and wire cars; and, according to Beattie's evidence, "hit the cars and hit them very hard." The plaintiff, who was in the wire car, was injured by a bale of wire falling on him, and the evidence showed that the bale was displaced and fell owing to the shock or jar caused as already mentioned. There was no dispute between the parties on that point.

The conductor and brakeman of the train, both stated very strongly that the shunting was done in the ordinary way, and that there was only the ordinary amount of shock or jar when the coupling was made. According to the evidence, the bales of wire were properly loaded, and should not have fallen down under ordinary conditions.

One of the most important point on which the case turned was whether or not the accident was caused by the negligence of the defendant company's employees in making the coupling. Evidence on this point was conflicting. The court held that the injury to the plaintiff was caused by a bale of wire falling upon him and that the bale fell owing to the negligent and violent manner in which the coupling was done. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff against the defendant company for \$860 on account of loss of wages, doctor's and hospital bills and general damages. Costs of the action were also awarded in favour of the plaintiff.

The defendant company maintained a claim against the third party on a covenant of indemnity contained in the contract between them which made the contractor responsible for all damage occasioned in the carrying on of the work. It was argued by the council for the third party that the damages in this case were not "occasioned in the carrying on of the work or any part thereof." The finding of the court was that the defendant company was entitled to be indemnified by the third party against

all amounts payable by it under the judgment in the action. Judgment was accordingly given for the defendant company against the Ideal Fence Company for any amounts paid by it, and its own costs of the action and of the third party proceedings. (*Walker vs. Canadian Northern Railway Company.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

Master and servant. — Death of servant. — Unsuccessful claim for damages.

In the Alberta Trial Court on April 25 an action to recover damages for the death of a workman by reason of the negligence of the defendants was brought against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, with an alternative claim under the Workman's Compensation Act.

The plaintiff's deceased husband had been engaged on a section gang in the employ of the defendants, and during June, 1912, he indicated his desire to discontinue his employment, to which the foreman assented. In order to obtain his pay it was necessary for him to have an identification ticket, and the foreman had none of these in his possession on the day in question. The foreman stated in his evidence that he told the deceased to go to a certain office in Edmonton on a certain morning, and that he would meet him there with the ticket. In contradiction of the foreman's statement, however, there was evidence on behalf of the plaintiff to show that the foreman told the deceased to go to the section house, and that he would there get his ticket. On a certain morning the deceased was walking along the railway in a direction toward the section house when he was overtaken by a train operated by the defendant Company and killed. At the close of the evidence, Mr. Justice Stewart decided that the defendants were not liable at Common Law and dismissed the action, reserving the question as to their liability to pay compensation under the Statute.

It was contended, however, on behalf of the plaintiff that the accident occurred while he was in the employ of the defendant Company, or at any rate the accident arose out of his employment, but the trial Judge did not take this view, expressing his opinion that the deceased misunderstood what was said and was going to the section house under misapprehension. The Court held that his employment had ceased the day before the accident, and that the application for compensation should also be dismissed. (*Lastuka vs. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

BRITISH CASE.

Workmen's Compensation Act. — Liability to pay compensation.

Where compensation is payable to a workman in respect of a personal injury under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, such compensation is payable (except in certain cases of sub-contracting) only by the employer of the injured workman.

A company carrying on business as brickmakers were the owners of a number of barges. The Company appointed and paid one man, who was styled the "captain," to take charge of each barge. The captain appointed and paid a second man, who was called the "mate." The Company insured both the captains and the mates against liability under the Act. The mate of one of these barges having met with an accident in the course of his employment claimed compensation from the Company, who verbally agreed to pay him 6s. a week, which they did for several months. The workman then contended that he was entitled to half his wages, i.e., 10s. a week, and he instructed a solicitor to act for him with a view of obtaining an award of compensation from the Company. The Company then agreed to pay 8s. a week in compromise of the threatened proceedings. Later, as the Company, in consequence of a medical report, refused to make further

payments, proceedings in the County Court for an award took place. The Judge held that the Company were unable to raise the question that the workman was not in their employment, being stopped from so doing by the course they had adopted; but if they had not been so stopped, he would have decided that they were not the employers of the workman. He accordingly made an award of compensation. The employers appealed, and the Court of Appeal held that the Judge had no power to make an award of compensation unless he found as a fact that the workman was in the employment of the Company; and that as he had decided

the contrary the award was bad. The appeal was therefore allowed. The workman then brought an action at law against the Company on the agreement to pay him 8s. a week, which was made by way of compromise of his claim. At the trial the jury found that the plaintiff was, in fact, in the employment of the defendants, and that the defendants had contracted, as a result of a compromise, to pay the plaintiff 8s. a week during incapacity. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff. *Standing vs. Eastwood & Company, Limited*; King's Bench Division, 17th April, 1913. (*Standing vs. Eastwood & Company, Limited.*)

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